

Appendix 3: Statements of Significance

The following Appendix includes Statements of Significance for proposed individually significant places. These include places that are precincts or streetscapes as well as individual sites.

Refer to Appendix 2: Heritage assessments - all places for all places surveyed and the references used in Appendix 3.

Place assessment data

This Appendix provides the following information:

Place address

Arranged in alphabetical street order, using City of Melbourne addresses.

Place name

Name based on original or early owner or place name.

Image

View of place 2015 selected from survey images.

Map

Map of place showing outline of the assessed place imposed on the City of Melbourne online map base (see also separate City of Melbourne CAD plan showing significant places plotted on a single map).

Existing Heritage Overlay

The existing Heritage Overlay number as seen in the schedule to clause 43.01, Melbourne Planning Scheme.

Proposed place grading

Proposed revised place rankings or gradings A-D to be applied in the *Heritage Places Inventory* (2015). See *Appendix 5: Heritage definitions used by City of Melbourne*.

Proposed streetscape level for place

Proposed revised streetscape levels 1-3 to be applied in the *Heritage Places Inventory* (2015). See *Appendix 5: Heritage definitions used by City of Melbourne*.

Is the place individually significant?

Assessed as individually significant judged within the local (West Melbourne or the City of Melbourne) or State context using the stated Heritage Victoria criteria as compared to similar places (refer Appendix 6: Assessment criteria used in this report).

Is the place contributory to a Heritage Overlay Area?

Assessed as contributory to an existing Heritage Overlay or Heritage Overlay area (as listed in the table, typically HO3, North and West Melbourne precinct), using the stated Heritage Victoria criteria and the existing or interim Statement of Significance (see *Appendix 4: Heritage Overlay area Statements of Significance, historical themes, and thematic chronology* and *Appendix 6: Assessment criteria used in this report*).

What, How and Why is the place significant?

Proposed Statement of Significance for the place as revised from previous Statements of Significance or as prepared in this project using the Heritage Victoria format. The identified significant heritage values cited for each place align with the Review criteria as follows:

- Historically significance satisfies criterion A;
- Significance for rarity satisfies criterion B;
- Significance for research potential satisfies criterion C;
- Significance for representativeness satisfies criterion D;
- Aesthetic significance satisfies criterion E;
- Technical significance satisfies criterion F;
- Social significance satisfies criterion G; and
- Significance for historical associations satisfies criterion G.

Notes:

- All assessments have been done from the public domain;
- Assessment of places on the Victorian Heritage Register does not form part of this project brief but existing Statements of Significance have been included for information;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

- Significant places within the project area, assessed in the Arden-Macaulay Heritage Review 2012, are excluded;
- Some identified places in West Melbourne have an existing Statement of Significance but have been evaluated as contributory but not individually significant. These Statements of Significance can be found in *Appendix 2: Heritage assessments - all places*; and
- All references used for this section are cited in *Appendix 2: Heritage assessments - all places*.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Abbotsford Street **17-37** **J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd. factory**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed as: J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd., 17-37 Abbotsford Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The construction of this complex began in 1926 when an application was lodged by architect, Frank Stapley, for the erection of a factory for J.G. Gadsden Pty. Ltd., canvas manufacturer. The two-storey brick building faced Abbotsford, Adderley and Ireland Streets. An estimated £2898 was expended in 1944 for a single-storey addition at the Ireland Street end of the complex to what was then a food can making factory.

The founding director of J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd., Jabez Gadsden, arrived in Australia from England in 1879. He

worked for bag manufacturer Joseph Joyce in Melbourne, being made partner in 1884. Five years on the partnership was dissolved and Gadsden became the sole proprietor. The company moved from bag manufacture to can-making and eventually general packaging materials, with some twelve factories manufacturing textile bags and similar articles in Australia and New Zealand by the time of Jabez Gadsden's death in 1936. They had also become mattress manufacturers.

In the 1950s, newspaper accounts noted that the company had pioneered the lucrative tinned food industry in the Southern Hemisphere. During the Boer War and World War One, Gadsdens sent thousands of sandbags to protect soldiers in Africa and Europe. Gadsdens manufactured millions of food tins for troops throughout the world during the Second War, having set up a factory in every Australian State and four in New Zealand to provide food tins for an expanding industry. The company introduced tinsplate printing in Australia, and later made tins for oil companies and paint manufacturers.

Contributory elements include:

- one and two storey brick main factory wing;
- pitched main roof on trusses clad with corrugated iron, Dutch-hipped over main corner bay;
- stepped parapet and trabeated form;
- brick pilasters rising to dog-toothed cornices with corbelled string moulds either side of main façade elements;
- steel-framed windows, with multi-pane glazing;
- concrete lintels over openings;
- two-storey main corner wing at Abbotsford and Ireland Streets, with raised entablature over three and two bayed main façade elements;
- entry to offices in Abbotsford Street, designed as an arched entry, now with cantilever hood; and
- firm name J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd. in cemented bas-relief on the entablature panel.

Some reduction in integrity from changes to openings and bricks being painted over; the 1944 addition is not significant.

How is it significant?

J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd. factory is significant

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and large architect designed factory in a modern classical style; and
- Historically, one of the oldest custom designed factories for the Gadsden company, a nationally prominent manufacturing firm, in West Melbourne, and one of the key wartime industries of the Western suburbs, also expressive of the special role West Melbourne played in accommodating heavy transport-reliant industry because of proximity to Victoria's railway

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

goods centre.

Adderley Street 136 Corris or Jones house

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**
 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed as: Corris or Jones house, 136 Adderley Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Prolific builder-owner, John Jones, of Hawke Street of West Melbourne applied to build this row house in 1887 but it was Robert and Catherine Jones who were the owner-occupiers. At the time of his death in 1900, Jones was termed a 'gentleman', with an estate worth over £1800.

Later occupants included William Thomas and John J Mahoney who had a long connection with the house.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets with a raised arched entablature bearing the name 'Corris A.D.'

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

1887' (meaning bright or clear);

- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings.

Balustrade panels incomplete or revised.

How is it significant?

Corris or Jones house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Corris or Jones house is significant.

- Historically, a well-preserved late Victorian-era row house created by prolific West Melbourne developers, the Jones family, for their own residence; representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved row house, survivor of a former six house row and indicative of the past streetscape.

Adderley Street 162-164 Michael Moran's row houses



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO459 **HO name:** 162-164 Adderley Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Michael Moran, a builder by trade, built this pair of two-storey, stucco finish row houses in 1875 and owned them for over 20 years, leasing them out.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey paired row house form;
- stucco wall finish;
- two level cast-iron verandahs;
- iron picket palisade fencing set between modified stuccoed fence piers;
- slated roofs that are hipped and exposed above bracketed eaves;
- segment-arched openings with drip-moulds that

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

provide a Tudor flavour to an otherwise Italianate form

- panelled cast-iron friezes and brackets and fringing;
- and
- six panel doors that lend distinction to the detailing and suggest the early Victorian-era.

Notable features include fence, verandah decoration, verandah roof and structure, corner siting to pitched stone lane.

How is it significant?

Michael Moran's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Michael Moran's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the hip roof two-storey Victorian-era row house form is an unusual combination both in West Melbourne and the City. This is a relatively early and original pair of this type, sparsely but distinctively decorated as befits its early date within the Victorian-era; and
- Historically, expressive of an owner-builder-developer combination, the Michael Moran family, who were typical of West Melbourne in the Victorian-era and responsible for some eight building projects in the West Melbourne area.

Adderley Street 169-171 Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Engineer, Robert Hampson, had these three row houses built in 1865, two of which he leased, the other being his residence until they were sold in 1874. The new owner, Thomas Easton, lived in 169 Adderley Street and leased the other two house over the next 20 years. Robert Hampson was the grantee for two adjoining allotments (CA1 and 2/96) sold in 1865.

Contributory elements include:

- a transverse-gable roofed early Victorian-era single-fronted row house form;
- single storey scale;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- concave form verandahs with shaped end walls;
- stucco wall finish, with originally moulded architraves to windows; and
- both houses formerly with distinctive, Gothic flavoured timber verandah detailing in the form of tracery-like brackets (see 173-5).

The houses at 177 and 169-171 Adderley Street have been altered, possessing their early form and basic finish: only 173-5 possesses its original Gothic detailing (refurbished?) with an added masonry wall base. The windows of 169-171 have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows with horizontal emphasis (see 173-5), faux tile profile cladding put on the roof and the verandah rebuilt; 177 is generally original but the tracery is missing. What were presumably timber picket fences have been replaced with iron and timber pickets.

How is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the Gothic tracery details are rare in small, privately owned domestic buildings in Greater Melbourne and particularly in West Melbourne; and
- Historically, the house row and its owner are representative of the first 1864-5 land sales in this part of Adderley Street, the Crown Grantee Robert Hampson having constructed this house row immediately after acquisition from the Crown.

Adderley Street 173-175 Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Engineer, Robert Hampson, had these three row houses built in 1865, two of which he leased, the other being his residence until they were sold in 1874. The new owner, Thomas Easton, lived in 169 Adderley Street and leased the other two house over the next 20 years. Robert Hampson was the grantee for two adjoining allotments (CA1 and 2/96) sold in 1865.

Contributory elements include:

- a transverse-gable roofed early Victorian-era single-fronted row house form;
- single storey scale;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- concave form verandahs with shaped end walls;
- stucco wall finish, with originally moulded architraves to windows; and
- both houses formerly with distinctive, Gothic flavoured timber verandah detailing in the form of tracery-like brackets (see 173-5).

The houses at 177 and 169-171 Adderley Street have been altered, possessing their early form and basic finish: only 173-5 possesses its original Gothic detailing (refurbished?) with an added masonry wall base. The windows of 169-171 have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows with horizontal emphasis (see 173-5), faux tile profile cladding put on the roof and the verandah rebuilt; 177 is generally original but the tracery is missing. What were presumably timber picket fences have been replaced with iron and timber pickets.

How is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the Gothic tracery details are rare in small, privately owned domestic buildings in Greater Melbourne and particularly in West Melbourne; and
- Historically, the house row and its owner are representative of the first 1864-5 land sales in this part of Adderley Street, the Crown Grantee Robert Hampson having constructed this house row immediately after acquisition from the Crown.

Adderley Street 177

Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Engineer, Robert Hampson, had these three row houses built in 1865, two of which he leased, the other being his residence until they were sold in 1874. The new owner, Thomas Easton, lived in 169 Adderley Street and leased the other two house over the next 20 years. Robert Hampson was the grantee for two adjoining allotments (CA1 and 2/96) sold in 1865.

Contributory elements include:

- a transverse-gable roofed early Victorian-era single-fronted row house form;
- single storey scale;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- concave form verandahs with shaped end walls;
- stucco wall finish, with originally moulded architraves to windows; and
- both houses formerly with distinctive, Gothic flavoured timber verandah detailing in the form of tracery-like brackets (see 173-5).

The houses at 177 and 169-171 Adderley Street have been altered, possessing their early form and basic finish: only 173-5 possesses its original Gothic detailing (refurbished?) with an added masonry wall base. The windows of 169-171 have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows with horizontal emphasis (see 173-5), faux tile profile cladding put on the roof and the verandah rebuilt; 177 is generally original but the tracery is missing. What were presumably timber picket fences have been replaced with iron and timber pickets.

How is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the Gothic tracery details are rare in small, privately owned domestic buildings in Greater Melbourne and particularly in West Melbourne; and
- Historically, the house row and its owner are representative of the first 1864-5 land sales in this part of Adderley Street, the Crown Grantee Robert Hampson having constructed this house row immediately after acquisition from the Crown.

Adderley Street 179-183 Clarke's grocer shop and residence


View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This corner shop and residence was designed by architect W. H. Webb and built by local contractors Fallick and Rawson for John Clarke in 1889. Clarke lived there until after 1890, when it was leased to James Woods, a grocer, under the ownership of Ann Clarke.

Contributory elements include:

- one-level stuccoed brick, parapeted shop and residence form;
- valuable and rare timber mullioned shop fronts to Adderley and Rodin Streets
- part of the original concave roof street verandah supported on iron posts and of the Melbourne

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Corporation design.

- simple stucco classical detailing being a cornice and entablature to the parapet.
- typical corner shop siting; and
- termination of the contemporary streetscape of row houses to the south, being built at a lesser front setback on the frontage.

Part of the street verandah has been removed; basalt footings painted over, the entrance doors replaced or altered; sign and an evaporative cooler placed in the entry highlight along with an air conditioning unit on the roof.

How is it significant?

Clarke's grocer's shop and residence is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Clarke's grocer's shop and residence is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a custom-designed but traditional Victorian-era corner-shop-form which is typical of row house suburbs and underscored, in this example, by retention of the rare timber shopfront and the iron framed Melbourne Corporation street verandah. The shop and residence lends variety to the Victorian-era streetscape and is representative of the many modest commissions undertaken by W.H. Webb in the West Melbourne area; and
- Historically, as a corner shop over a long period, the building has played a valuable role in the history of the locality as a place frequently visited by West Melbourne residents.

Adderley Street 191

Ellan Vanan (or Ellan Vannin), Martha Goldsmith's row house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This seven room brick row house was erected for a widow, Mrs Martha Goldsmith, in 1883-4, apparently as a major addition to a two room brick house. Martha resided there with her family until her death in 1896. Later occupants included Thomas W Fowler, and Pierre H. Mignot, owner-occupier, who was termed a 'gentleman' at his death in 1942.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented and bracketed cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks and brackets with a distinctive raised pedimented

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

entablature and balustrading;

- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- cast-iron double palisade front fence on stone footings.

How is it significant?

Martha Goldsmith's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Martha Goldsmith's row house is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and thus representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the high integrity of the house and its distinctive cemented detailing.

Adderley Street 195 Lochaber or Cameron house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Lochaber was built in 1896-7 by Field and French of 103 Haines Street, North Melbourne for the engine driver, Donald Cameron, to the design of local architect, Frederick J. Brearley. Brearley designed a large number of inner Melbourne houses from the 1880s to the early 1900s. In 1906 he was described as a member of the Architects and Engineers Association, an architect, sworn valuer and Technical Instructor for North and West Melbourne, with offices in at 155 Queensberry Street, North Melbourne.

Lochaber was also the family home of Lieut. D. R. Cameron who left Australia with the first Expeditionary Force of World War One, where he gained his Military

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Cross for conspicuous bravery in the field.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey brick and cemented, parapeted row house;
- two colour face brick (cream, brown);
- stylistically derivation from the Italian Renaissance Revival;
- cemented cornice moulds, statuettes, swags, rosettes, foliated blocks and brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- slate clad pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets, and a raised ornamented gablet above the verandah roof;
- double-hung sash windows, with a three light bay at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight with Edwardian character lead-lighting;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

The upper level verandah valence appears incomplete.

How is it significant?

Lochaber is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Lochaber is significant.

- Historically, as the home of one of the West Melbourne elite professions, that of an engine driver, and a local war hero, Lieut. D. R. Cameron, also representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom-designed and highly ornamented row house within the City and the work of local architect, F. J. Brearley whose practice specialised in inner Melbourne housing.

Adderley Street 218A John Jones' workshop



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This workshop was built by prolific West Melbourne contractor John Jones at the rear of a row house pair at 218-220 he had erected for William Clark, of West Melbourne in 1882-3. John Jones' workshop was listed in City of Melbourne Valuers Books as behind 218 Adderley Street, off the Tait Lane, in the 1890s-1900s and beyond.

Contributory elements include:

- rear two storey face brick workshop with double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era lane and street scape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

The workshop has been changed in the conversion for residential use in 2003-4 with altered openings, new joinery in openings, a new mansard roof and added upper level, reducing its integrity.

How is it significant?

John Jones' workshop is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Jones' workshop is significant.

- Historically, as a relatively well-preserved builder's workshop that is representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne (Victorian-era), also linked with prolific local builder, John Jones, as his workshop; and
- Aesthetically, contributory to a locally significant street and lane scape.

Adderley Street 218

**Tyns House, part
Clark's row houses,
218-220 Adderley
Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This row house pair and workshop (218A) were built by prolific West Melbourne contractor John Jones, of Hawke Street for William Clark, of West Melbourne in 1882-3. Clark lived at 220 Adderley Street, while 218 went to Joshua Proud a local manufacturer of Proud Brothers, Dudley Street. John Jones' workshop was listed in City of Melbourne Valuers Books, as behind 218 Adderley Street (218A), off the lane, in the 1890s-1900s.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- cemented cornice moulds, orbs, scrolls and brackets with a raised gabled entablature;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor at 218 and two windows for 220, differentiating Clark's residence;
- quarry tiled verandah;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

William Clark's row houses (and workshop) are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Clark's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved examples representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with local builder John Jones, and a long association with local manufacturer, Joshua Proud, of Proud Brothers; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved row house pair expressive of West Melbourne Victorian-era residential development as well as contributory to a locally significant streetscape.

Adderley Street 220

Clark's row house,
part 218-220 Adderley
Street

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**
 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct
Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This row house pair and workshop were built by prolific West Melbourne contractor John Jones, of Hawke Street for William Clark, of West Melbourne in 1882-3. Clark lived at 220 Adderley Street, while 218 went to Joshua Proud a local manufacturer of Proud Brothers, Dudley Street. John Jones' workshop was listed in City of Melbourne Valuers Books behind 218 Adderley Street (218A), off the lane, in the 1890s-1900s.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, orbs, scrolls and brackets

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

with a raised gabled entablature;

- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor at 218 and two windows for 220, differentiating Clark's residence;
- quarry tiled verandah;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

William Clark's row houses and workshop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Clark's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved examples representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with local builder John Jones, and a long association with local manufacturer, Joshua Proud, of Proud Brothers; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved row house pair expressive of West Melbourne Victorian-era residential development as well as contributory to a locally significant streetscape.

Adderley Street 263 William French house

View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

From the 1860s to 1890s, owner-builder, William French developed eight properties in the Victorian-era within this locality and on his original crown allotment of 1865. The house at 263 Adderley was one of two houses he built there in 1875 as an investment. The house was leased out over the next twenty years.

The mural on the side wall highlights the public debate in Australia over nuclear power and the anti-nuclear movement in Australia with origins from the 1972–73 debate over French nuclear testing in the Pacific and the 1976–77 debate about uranium mining in Australia (artist unknown).

Contributory elements include:

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- Two-storey, stuccoed brick house, with a parapeted classical façade as a key corner element in the streetscape;
- stuccoed and ruled side elevation with 'radioactive' anti-nuclear mural (painted by owner c.1975-6);
- distinctive arcaded ground-level verandah following the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cast-iron columns, set on cement trapezoidal bases, supporting the three loggia arches, with their drip-moulds terminating on bosses;
- tiled verandah floor;
- elegant cemented detailing including moulded upper level window architraves with pediments and bracketed sills, a fluted string-frieze marking the storey-line;
- double-hung sash timber windows;
- early enamel street sign on side wall; and
- an iron picket fence at the frontage.

One chimney cornice has been removed and although the added mural is not contemporary with the residence, it has its own value as an early street-art political statement on nuclear energy. A basket ball hoop and backing board have been added to this elevation.

How is it significant?

The William French house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The William French house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house marks the early period of Italian Renaissance Revival stylistic influence on Melbourne architecture, with the relatively uncommon arcaded form and refined detailing, and it is externally near original; and
- Historically, the house is the best of a number of buildings by French at this corner, thus typifying the predominance of builder-owners in West Melbourne who developed their Crown Grants and amassed considerable wealth. The mural has historical interest as an early public art political statement, in this case on nuclear power that was very topical at the time.

Adderley Street 279

Heaton House or John Greenwood's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO838 HO name: Heaton House, 279 Adderley Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Greenwood a successful West Melbourne contractor, built this house in 1888 and resided there for at least ten years. Greenwood also owned and built at least five other properties in the West Melbourne area, dying a wealthy man in 1915. In later years Greenwood would be caught up in a sensational breach of promise case, publicised across Australia.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted and stuccoed double-fronted Victorian-era brick house;
- a two-level cast-iron verandah, with a bullnose profile

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

roof and ornate cast iron detailing;

- siting on an unusual triangular block, facing the bay, offering counterpoint to the streetscape and prominent corner siting.;
- corniced and parapeted classically detailed form which is typical of earlier buildings in the austerity of its ornament;
- rectangular raised parapet entablature, which bears the house name,
- central acroterion with scrolls;
- openings with cemented architraves; and
- French doors central to the upper level.

The fence has been replaced (possibly timber picket adjoining a capped corrugated iron fence). Part of the side-wall face brick is painted. A recent and major unrelated development abuts at the rear and dominates the side elevation of the house. A unrelated upper level rear addition is publicly visible from Railway Place.

How is it significant?

The John Greenwood house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The John Greenwood house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house's austere ornament and scale achieves importance from its unusual siting, original detail and prominent position; and
- Historically, another of the owner-builder developers of Adderley Street (Refer William French and Henry Cropley) and the area generally: in this case, resulting in a large house as a mark of success. Greenwood was one of West Melbourne's wealthiest residents and achieved some notoriety from a nationally publicised court case.

**Batman and
Jeffcott Streets,
Boughton Place**

**vari
es Interwar industrial
precinct, 33-43, 45-47,
55-67 Batman Street;
15-21 Boughton Place;
and 34-36, 38 Jeffcott
Street.**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): varies

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): varies

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO770 **HO name:** Part 33-53 Batman Street, West Melbourne.

Proposed as: Interwar industrial precinct, 33-43, 45-47, 55-67 Batman Street; 4, 6, 15-21 Boughton Place; and 34-36, 38 Jeffcott Street., varies Batman & Jeffcott Streets, Boughton Place, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

This Inter-war industrial precinct includes well-preserved Interwar industrial sites, with the individually significant W. O'Donnell Engineer factory and Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store as the foci. The O'Donnell building was created in 1940 for Mr W O'Donnell engineer to a design by well known architects, Marsh and Michaelson Architect and Engineers.

Other contributory sites include:

- W. K. Burnside Pty. Ltd. group, 34-36, 38 Jeffcott Street 1920s-1930s;
- Excelsior Manufacturing Works, 45-47 Batman Street;
- Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store, 55-67 Batman Street, 1924; and
- Boughton Place Melbourne Electricity Supply sub-station.

Contributory elements in the precinct include:

- parapeted face brick and stucco one and two storey factory streetscapes;
- zero front and side setbacks;
- use of red and manganese body brickwork, cemented and heeler brick detailing;
- originally steel-framed windows, with multi-pane glazing;
- some glass brick window groups; and
- use of terracotta tiles to the O'Donnell building façade as backing to Gill Sans style metal lettering 'W. O'Donnell Engineer'.

Many contributory elements have been redeveloped but are still legible.

How is it significant?

This Inter-war Batman and Jeffcott Streets industrial precinct is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This Inter-war Batman and Jeffcott Streets industrial precinct is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the Interwar growth in industrial and engineering uses in West Melbourne, near the railway, as the City grew and transport nodes developed at North Melbourne; also for the contribution of some of the factories to the Second War effort, one in engineering and the other as a canning factory; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved examples of Interwar industrial design over the two decades of the period highlighted by the O'Donnell building's significant Moderne design by the style's renowned practitioners, Marsh and Michaelson and the landmark Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store, designed by Arthur and Hugh Peck Architects.

Batman Street 2-24 St James Anglican Old Cathedral


View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO478 **HO name:** St. James Old Cathedral, 419-437 King (Victorian Heritage Register) Street & 2-24 Batman St, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance
Heritage Victoria Register number: H11

What is significant?

St James Old Cathedral was constructed on a Crown grant site of five acres of land bounded by Collins, William and Bourke Streets with the foundation stone being laid on 9 November 1839 by Charles Joseph La Trobe, Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip. A

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

simple timber pioneer church which preceded it was built with funds largely subscribed by Presbyterians and other denominations who made up the small community. Opened on 11 February 1837, St James was designed by Robert Russell, a London architect and surveyor who had arrived in Melbourne from Sydney on 5 October 1836. The Colonial Georgian building was constructed on bluestone footings of locally quarried sandstone. The unfinished building was opened for worship on 2 October 1842, and it was completed in 1847. The Anglican Diocese of Melbourne was founded in 1847, and on 29 June 1847 Charles Perry was consecrated in Westminster Abbey as Melbourne's first Bishop. He was enthroned in St James on 28 January 1848, and St James became the first Cathedral church of the new diocese, although it was not consecrated until 1853. When St Paul's Cathedral opened for worship on 22 January 1891 St James reverted to the status of a parish church. The diminished congregation, pressure of occupying valuable city land, and maintenance problems resulted in the church narrowly escaping demolition. It was relocated stone by numbered stone to its present site under the direction of Messrs Thomas Watts and Son, architects, re-consecrated by Archbishop Lowther Clark, and re-opened for worship on 19 April 1914. Changes made to the original design at the time of relocation include reorientation from east west to north south, the tower shortened by one stage, the main ceiling lowered a little, the sanctuary shortened by a few inches, the space between the main gallery remodelled to form a lobby and two vestries with passage and gallery stairs behind them. Two side entrances were constructed to serve the new passage.

How is it significant?

St James Old Cathedral is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

- It is of historical importance as the first Cathedral in Melbourne, the earliest surviving church in Victoria, and one of Melbourne's earliest surviving buildings.
- It is of architectural importance as a rare example in Melbourne of a Colonial Georgian style building of simple design and pleasing proportions with Greek detailing at the doorways, and the only known surviving work of architect Robert Russell. Although he worked in London with eminent English architect John Nash, the style reflects his experiences in Sydney, especially the work of his contemporary Francis Clarke as well as of Francis Greenway. The interior is important for rare and unusual features for Victoria, such as the traditional box pews of cedar, side galleries or Vice-Regal boxes originally for the use of Governor La Trobe and the Chief Justice, Baptismal font with the white marble bowl probably dating from the 17th century and coming from St Katherine's Abbey on the banks of the Thames, two mahogany pulpits presented by the ladies of the congregation in 1847. The World War 1 honour board carved by well known master wood carver Robert Prenzel and the World War 2 honour board which was

copied from the earlier honour board. The stained glass windows are also of note with the 'east window' being possibly by the Melbourne firm of Ferguson and Urie, and the five windows by Christian Waller, wife of artist Napier Waller.

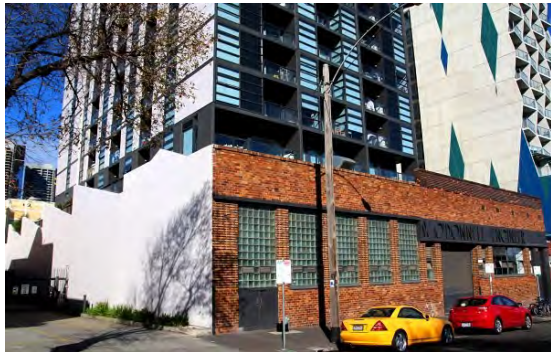
See more at:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/767#sthash.ESRCTCa.dpuf>

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Batman Street **33-43** **W. O'Donnell Engineer works, part 33-47**
Batman Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO770 **HO name:** Part 33-53 Batman Street,
West Melbourne.
Proposed as: W. O'Donnell
Engineer works, 33-47
Batman Street, West
Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Building Permit Application made in 1940 for the erection of a brick factory for Mr W O'Donnell engineer to the value of £6450 as designed by well known architects, Marsh and Michaelson Architect and Engineer, Collins Street, Melbourne. Plans showed a large open plan factory with offices on the street front at the west end. The site had been occupied by D. Gordon, coach builder and motor body builder in the 1930s.

Marsh and Michaelson designed many significant Moderne or Modernistic style buildings in the Interwar period. Founded in 1933, W. O'Donnell Engineer is still headquartered in Melbourne (as Heldon Products), and is a privately Australian owned manufacturer of components used in the commercial refrigeration and air conditioning industries.

Contributory elements at 33-43 Batman Street include:

- parapeted face brick single storey Modernist style factory;
- manganese and body brickwork, with heeler bricks to wall piers;
- steel framed windows, with multi-pane glazing and hopper sashes set between piers;
- glass brick window groups;
- 6"x6" terracotta tiles to façade (painted over) as backing to Gill Sans style metal lettering 'W. O'Donnell Engineer' and applied to piers at entry;
- roller shutter entry to factory floor with stone kerbed crossing;
- gabled front roof bay, and formerly steel sawtooth trusses with matching parapets, now modified but seen in profile in part on east face; and
- contribution to an Interwar industrial streetscape and precinct with factories adjoining on the west and south.

A major multi-storey development, set behind the first roof bay, has been added since 1985, reducing the integrity of the place and focussing on the façade and side-wall sawtooth profile.

How is it significant?

The W. O'Donnell Engineer factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

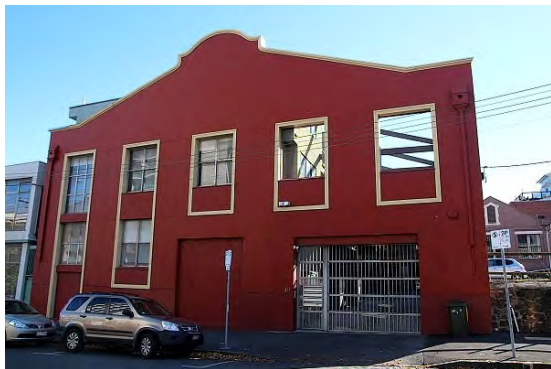
The W. O'Donnell Engineer factory is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the growth in industrial and engineering uses in West Melbourne as the central business district grew, located near the railway and additional transport nodes developed at North Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a superb and well-preserved example of Moderne design by the style's renowned practitioners, Marsh and Michaelson.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Batman Street **40** **Gollin and Co Pty Ltd.**
bulk store remnant



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): D

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO773 **HO name:** 34-40 Batman Street,
West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder Clement Langford, of 275 Bridge Rd Richmond erected this two-storey brick store for merchants Gollin and Co of Melbourne to the design of the noted architect Chas D'Ebro, in 1915. D'Ebro had also designed the highly significant company's City offices in 1901-2 in a similar Queen Anne revival style. Before this store was built, the site was used by the Australian Biscuit Company (John H Walker, owner) as a brick vinegar factory.

The building has been since reduced to a much altered façade and external walls for a seven unit apartment block in 1999. The building shell relates in part to the

Edwardian-era buildings in the adjoining St James complex.

A successful general merchant and import firm of the late-19th and early 20th centuries, Gollin and Company had a diverse business, handling kerosene and oil distribution and shipment of fruit from Mildura to England, amongst other activities. The substance and impressiveness of their Bourke Street offices was an expression of the company's prosperity and importance, and a general indication of the revived Victorian economy in the first decade of the 20th century, after the 1890s depression, and of the key role of importers to an economy with relatively limited industrial capacity.

Contributory elements include:

- red brick two level parapeted façade and side walls with raised parapet arch; and
- punched fenestration, siting on the street.

Bricks rendered and painted over, openings altered, windows and doors gone; roof gone.

How is it significant?

Gollin and Co Pty. Ltd. Bulk store remnant is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Gollin and Co Pty. Ltd. Bulk store remnant is significant,

- Historically, as symbolic of a successful Australian importing firm, Gollin and Company.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Batman Street **55-67** **Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store, later Batman Hill Apartments**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N A

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO770 **HO name:** Part 33-53 Batman Street, West Melbourne.
Proposed as: Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store, later Batman Hill Apartments, 55-67 Batman Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Coachbuilders, ironmongers and importers, Keep Bros and Wood's warehouse was constructed in 1923-4 to the design of well known architects, Arthur and Hugh Peck.

Operating from their Franklin Street workshop and

showroom, in the Edwardian-era, Keep Bros and Wood had moved on from the Batman Street warehouse by the late 1930s, relocating to La Trobe Street. The Batman Street building was then used by the British Australasian Tobacco Co Pty. Ltd. for storage and later as a Training Centre for the Engineers Branch of the Postmaster General's Department.

From the role of carriage builders, the firm entered the motor trade in the early 20th century as agents for a number of locally made cars, Trumbull being one, and were producers of the Hallmark bicycle. John Francis Keep died 22 January 1945, aged 89. With his brother, Albert Edward Keep, and H. S. Wood, he had formed Keep Bros and Wood in 1899, after a partnership with his brother (Edward Keep and Co.) formed after his arrival in the Colony in 1876.

The construction of this vast building in Batman Street during the mid 1920s coincided with the rapid rise of the motor car use in that decade and paralleled the construction of the large Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited Assembling and Motor Body Works erected nearby in Batman Street in 1925.

Contributory elements include:

- four-storey Edwardian warehouse built to the property line, providing massive scale to the street and relating well to nearby similarly monumental red brick buildings such as the Sands and McDougall complex and Goetz and Sons Pty. Ltd.;
- façade divided into 7 bays by giant order red brick piers;
- face red brick walls with terra-cotta wall vents, rendered spandrel panels and lintols;
- bullnose brick sills;
- multi-pane glazing to window pairs or groups (timber-like metal framing changed from original steel frames), set within vertical strips surmounted by an arched window within each end bay;
- transverse gabled corrugated galvanised steel roof concealed behind a rendered parapet;
- stepped raised parapet entablatures for each major bay, the central one bearing the words KEEP BROS AND WOOD PTY LTD in raised cemented lettering; and
- contribution to an Interwar industrial streetscape and precinct with factories adjoining on the east and south.

As part of the building's conversion to residential use, steel-framed balconies have been added to the facade, along with a small canopy at the entrance. Aluminium framed windows (to match a timber framed type) have replaced the original metal framed windows, with some reduction in the place integrity.

How is it significant?

The Keep Brothers and Wood warehouse is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Keep Brothers and Wood warehouse is significant.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- Historically, this well-preserved building is highly representative of the substantial warehousing and industrial buildings which were constructed in West Melbourne in the early twentieth century, and is closely linked with the major coachbuilders, ironmongers and importers, Keep Bros and Wood; and
- Aesthetically, the building is a substantially intact example of an Interwar warehouse on an impressive scale, and which is a dominant element in the streetscape and the work of important architects, Arthur and Hugh Peck Architects. It relates well to other red brick warehouses and factories in the locality.

Batman Street **83-113 Sands and McDougall Pty Ltd box factory, part proposed Sands & McDougall precinct**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed as: Sands and McDougall Pty Ltd box factory, 83-113 Batman Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The giant stationery manufacturing firm, Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd., commissioned this four level building in two stages, 1927-8 and 1937, following on from the main Spencer Street complex erected in the Edwardian and late Victorian-eras. Industry specialist architects, Arthur and Hugh Peck, had already designed part of this complex in Jeffcott Street in 1914.

Extensions to the railway-yards at West Melbourne

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

meant the shortening of Adderley Street and the demolition of the Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. box factory. The replacement box works in Batman Street was proposed as one of the largest factories yet built in Melbourne. The plans of 1927 held a floor area of 200,000 square feet, or nearly four and a half acres, contained in a semi-basement and six floors (upper levels not built until 1937). Floors and stairs were concrete, double doors ledged and braced vertical boarded timber and the roof initially left as a concrete slab until upper level floors were added. Fire escapes at each corner and a gangway ramp to the existing building, a lift well, plus male and female lavatory blocks were the main plan elements in the large open floors also cart docks at ground level. The final stage was built by Rispin Brothers, and completed by March 1938.

Labour was cheap during the Depression of the late 1920s, inspiring many large companies to expand.

Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd.

Sands and Kenny (1857-61) and Sands and McDougall, (1862-c1974) were principally the publishers of the directory to commercial and general Melbourne, later, the Melbourne and suburban directory and the Directory of Victoria providing the longest issue of any directory publisher in Victoria. They also published a directory of Canberra. From their first retailing outlet, the Victoria Stationery Warehouse in Collins Street West and stores in Little Flinders Street, their expansion provided for the erection of the main Spencer Street factory building to the design of Thomas Watts and Sons in 1889. Products made there included cardboard and paper containers, those associated with book binding, map production, and general stationery and letterpress printing was combined with general publishing.

Contributory elements include:

- four and five-level face red brick factory building in a bold and austere proto-Modern style;
- eight bays of brick piers dividing the street elevation, with brick spandrels separating windows;
- visual reinforcement of each end with lesser pier spacing;
- multi-gabled side elevations to lanes;
- pitched roofs behind parapets;
- some remaining steel framed multi-pane glazing to end bays;
- concrete lintels expressed across openings;
- some vertical boarded external doors; and
- strong visual and historical link to the adjoining Sands and McDougall complex and the former Goetz building on the west (redeveloped).

Most windows have been replaced in a related manner.

How is it significant?

The Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. box factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. box factory is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved major industrial element in a nationally known complex; symbolic of the influence of railway expansion in the area and the benefits of location in West Melbourne; closely linked with the Sands and McDougall firm and described at its initiation as the largest factory yet built in Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a bold Modernistic design in red brick as a 1920s precursor to modern commercial building in the Melbourne Central Business District and a major streetscape element in a significant group of red brick industrial structures.

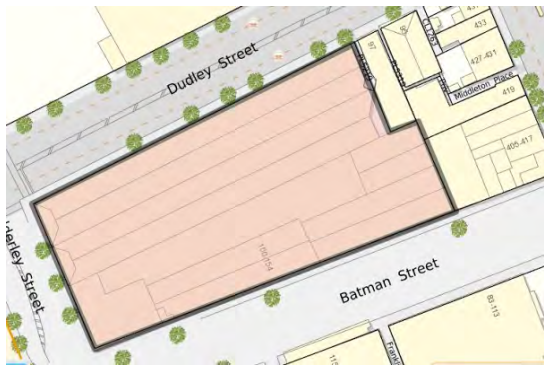
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Batman Street **100-154 Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited Assembling and Motor Body Works**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed as: Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited Assembling and Motor Body Works, 100-154 Batman Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

On an important pioneering industrial site in West Melbourne (Victoria Iron Rolling Company), this Assembling and Motor Body Works for Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited was a major step in industrialisation after World War One and a direct reflection of the massive increase in motor car sales in Victoria as well as the protective measures of

government tariffs. The building and its ramped floors was considered to be the latest and best of its type in Victoria when built and was the setting for construction of many sought-after international motor body brands. The building has been recently converted to new uses.

The construction of this vast building coincided with the Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store erected nearby in Batman Street in 1923-4, also linked with the motor car industry.

Contributory elements include:

- two, three and four level red brick parapeted factory;
- simple cemented coved cornice with moulded insignia on Batman Street elevation;
- regularly spaced structural frame as expressed by the fenestration;
- regularly arranged rectilinear window openings;
- continuous reinforced concrete lintols;
- multiple gabled roof bays behind the parapet; and
- brick tower on Batman Street elevation assumed to contain a water tank.

Superficial external renovation with empathetic changes to window joinery, addition of glazed foyers.

How is it significant?

The Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited motor body works is significant historically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited motor body works is significant.

- Historically, as a large and well-preserved expression of the massive increase in motor vehicle ownership in Victoria, the supportive role of government that used tariffs to promote local industries, and the embodiment of new assembly line motor vehicle production technique that was noted for use of the sloping site in its ramped floor construction.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 16 Alexander Cooper's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, built, owned and occupied this cemented stone house from 1866 until his death in 1892. By 1897 William Cooper, also a builder and probably his son, is listed as the owner occupier. Two rooms were added to the City of Melbourne valuer's description of the house in 1879 which today can apparently be distinguished by machine pressed red brickwork. Alexander Cooper died a very wealthy man and was linked to a number of major contracts, including the Williamstown gravings dock pier.

Contributory elements to its Victorian-era character include:

- two-storey, unpainted stuccoed stone house;
- stucco detailing consists of a simple cornice, plain ogee curved verandah end-walls and pedestals for urns (urns now gone);
- a two-level verandah of timber supported on unusual and slender circular section iron columns with subtly expressed capitals;
- keyhole pattern fretted verandah valences, in the Gothic manner;
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroon;
- related but not original timber balustrade slatting turned at a diagonal to the railing (similar to early fence designs);
- French door central to upper level; and
- a stone-piered, iron picket front fence.

Bellied cast-iron balustrading on both levels has been replaced.

How is it significant?

Alex Cooper's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alex Cooper's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, this house is strongly evocative of its early Victorian-era construction, given the unpainted stucco and old trim colours, also the visible stone work is an uncommon material and the house contributes to a streetscape; and
- Historically, the house was built by the original grantee and an owner-builder typical of the many in the West Melbourne area and particularly in this street. Alexander Cooper died a very wealthy man and was linked to a number of major contracts, including the Williamstown gravings dock pier.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street **18** **Alexander Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;
- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroone.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street **20** **Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses
- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled

friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;

- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroone.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street **22** **Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses
- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled

friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;

- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroone.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street **24** **Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;
- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroone.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses
- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street **26** **Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses
- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled

- friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;
- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroone.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

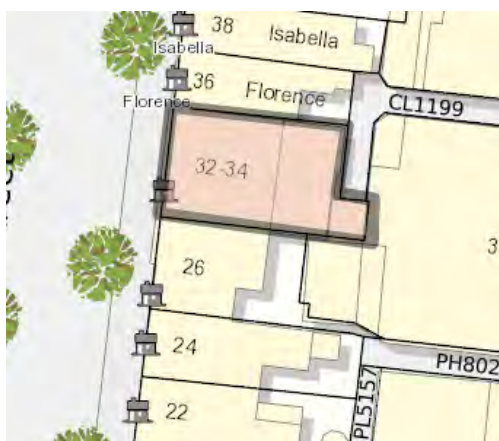
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 32-34 Rob Roy Hotel



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)Grading proposed (A-D): **B**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): **1**
 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

 HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Rob Roy Hotel, is another of the buildings in the area constructed and owned by Michael Moran the builder (Refer 162-4 Adderley Street). Soon after its construction in 1871, Moran sold the hotel to Edward Grieve, the publican at that time being John Connelly. From c1875 it is described as a brick shop and for the twelve years after 1885, it was owned by Elizabeth Johnstone and leased to Mrs. England, Mrs. Ellingsworth, Mrs. Ward and Perry Moorhouse.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed brick building with a corniced and parapeted roof line;
- gabled side parapet and exposed face brick north side

wall;

- Italian Renaissance Revival style cement detailing of flat window pediments and architraves also moulded and cemented chimneys;
- a moulded storey string mould and unusual, plainly-expressed, scalloped acroteria at the parapet; and
- coupled upper windows provide the central emphasis to parallel the wide, bracketed and pedimented entrance below (now altered).

To the north is a single-level residence which shares simplified moulding lines with its neighbour as well as quoins.

The entrance had been altered but has been revised to the presumed early bipartite form like the upper windows.

Another key part of significant Capel Street residential streetscape, the hotel relates well to 26 of 18-26 Capel Street and is similar in scale to 62-4 and 80-6 Capel Street, with shared form, detail and site disposition with 38, 44-2, 66-78 Capel Street.

How is it significant?

The former Rob Roy Hotel is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The former Rob Roy Hotel is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a near original example of a typical early Victorian-era hotel or commercial form with added unusual detail and fenestration and as an important and early part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape; and
- Historically and socially, representative of a public accommodation use, as an hotel or boarding house, within this formerly residential street and thus as a focus of social activity.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 36 Florence, or Hawkins house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



- cemented chimney with panelled shaft and cornice, plus terra-cotta pot;
- double-hung sash window;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- stone plinth; and
- contribution to significant Victorian-era streetscape.

Side parapet wall may have been rebuilt and the chimney extended.

How is it significant?

Florence or Hawkins house is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Florence or Hawkins house is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the early stage of the major post Gold Rush population growth at West Melbourne in the Victorian-era period and the minute size of some of the houses built at that time to serve the rising demand.

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Built for William Hawkins in 1865, this originally three room brick cottage was one of a small group of similarly small cottages in this part of Capel Street. Hawkins also owned the adjoining 38 Capel Street, built 1871. It is possible that the cottage was refaced later in the Victorian-era, potentially extending it to the street.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey cemented single-fronted cottage;
- small scale;
- parapeted form with moulded cornice;
- moulded architraves to openings with quoining;
- gabled roof clad with slate behind parapet;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 40-60 Infill housing



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Extensive example of a revised State housing policy in the 1980s, under the Hamer Liberal Government, that saw an attempt to integrate new Government housing into the existing Victorian-era row house fabric of Melbourne's inner suburbs, in this case West Melbourne. This was in contrast to the pre-cast concrete tower blocks in nearby North Melbourne. Rather than create a government housing precinct that was visually distinct, new designs by emerging young Melbourne architects, such as Peter Elliott, focused on visual integration. Some government infill designs won architectural awards as recognising by the profession of an innovative approach to housing. This new approach coincided with the emergence of Post-Modern design

that diverged from the strict Modernist theories and utilised decorative elements derived from the building's context.

Contributory elements include:

- mainly two level row house design, similar in scale to nearby Victorian-era row houses;
- vertical divisions at similar intervals to those in nearby Victorian-era row houses;
- stuccoed fenestration walls that emulated Victorian-era verandahs imposed over cream brick wall finishes, with some corrugated iron wall cladding;
- punched window openings, with timber framing;
- metal framed front fences;
- pitched, mainly gabled roof forms, clad with corrugated iron or similar;
- through-way to Peel Street utilising a stone pitched lane; and
- integration into the Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Infill housing at 40-60 Capel Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Infill housing at 40-60 Capel Street is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved example of a change in government policy for inner Melbourne public housing; and
- Aesthetically, a good example of Post-Modern design that also served visual integration of large new housing developments in inner urban areas.

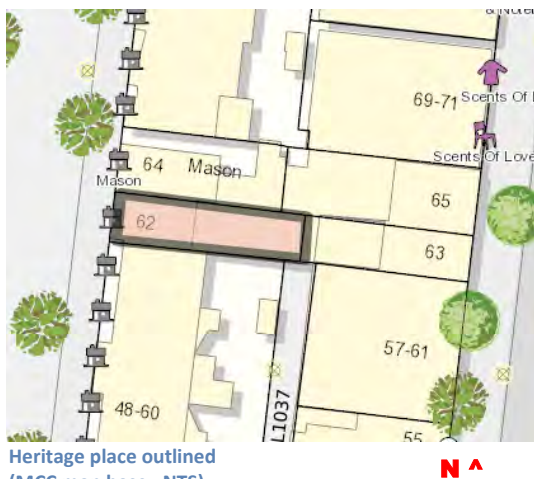
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 62 Noble's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO461 HO name: Residence, 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register H630)

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance
Heritage Victoria Register number: H0630

What is significant?

The Residence at 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne, was built and occupied by Thomas Noble, a carpenter, in 1864. The house was probably built in two stages, the bluestone ground floor of three rooms first, with the second storey, in stuccoed brick, added in the late 1860s to give a total of six rooms. It features a corniced parapet and quoins to lower openings and corners.

How is it significant?

The Residence at 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne, is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria (and West Melbourne).

Why is it significant?

The Residence at 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne, is of:

- Historical significance as evidence of the early form of residential development in inner Melbourne. The house is built right up to the property line, which was not uncommon during the early period of the city's development when planning regulation was of a rudimentary nature. Nevertheless, the Melbourne Building Act applied to this part of North Melbourne when No. 62 was built, explaining why it was built in stone at a time when many other structures in the area outside the provisions of the Act were being constructed of timber. As a result, No. 62 has survived as an important component of the 19th century streetscape that is still evident in Capel Street. The absence of ornament, especially in the lower storey, and the staged building process reflect the small scale and humble means of the owner-builders that were common in this part of Melbourne in the 1850s and 1860s. Noble, the builder and occupier of this house, built several others in the area.

The Residence at 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne, is of:

- Architectural significance as an early residence employing a juxtaposition of stone and stucco work. It also retains early accessories such as the shutters and precise details.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 64 Dean's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO462 HO name: Residence, 64 Capel Street, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register Ref No H631)

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance
Victorian Heritage Register number: H631

What is significant?

The Residence at 64 Capel Street, West Melbourne, was built by Joseph Dean probably between 1859 and 1866, possibly in two stages, the second storey being added some time after the first. Dean was a stonemason and lived in the house himself for short periods but generally leased it until selling in 1897. The house is a two-storey parapeted and part-stuccoed building of basalt coursed rubble with sandstone quoins to openings as seen on the north face. The two-level timber verandah has cast-iron

frieze panels, bellied iron balustrade panels and a modified square head picket fence. The architraved upper level window has the distinctively early detail of half side-lights, with adjoining hung sashes over a lower panel. Decorative stucco elements include parapet scrolls, a cornice and unusual stylised brackets and rolled mouldings to the side wall faces, set against the stone work.

How is it significant?

The Residence at 64 Capel Street, West Melbourne, is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria (and West Melbourne).

Why is it significant?

The Residence at 64 Capel Street, West Melbourne is of:

- Historical significance as evidence of the early form of residential development in inner Melbourne. The house is one of the earliest in the area, the land here having been sold in the late 1850s. It provides an excellent example of the kind of buildings erected by the small-scale owner-builders that were common in this part of Melbourne in the 1850s and 1860s. Dean, the builder and occupier of this house, built several others in the area.

The Residence at 64 Capel Street, West Melbourne, is of:

- Architectural significance as an example of domestic architecture displaying uncommon early details and cast iron pattern and as an unusual example of combined stone (basalt and freestone) and stucco work.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 80, 86 Elm ('Ulmus' sp.)
near street trees x2



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct. Proposed as: Elm
(`Ulmus' sp.) street trees
x2, near 80, 86 Capel
Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Mature elms ('Ulmus sp.') were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne. These surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to mechanical street cleaning and their roots were damaging drains.

Contributory elements include:

- mature Wych elm ('Ulmus glabra') West of 187 Victoria Street (-37.806022, 144.955225)
- mature elm 'Ulmus sp.' near 80-86 Capel Street (-37.806290, 144.955173); and
- land within five metres of the root ball.

How is it significant?

The elms are significant historically and for their rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The elms are significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras with the goal of beautification and creation of shade; and
- Rarity, as some of the few remaining examples from a large number of street trees existing at West Melbourne in the 1890s.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 80-86 Touzel's row houses



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

 HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Peel Street resident, Phillip Touzel owned and built this row of houses in 1867-8. He remained the owner of the row for at least 30 years, leasing them out, while residing on occasions at 86 Capel Street.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, once face brick row of four row houses;
- two level timber verandahs with panelled cast-iron friezes and brackets in an early pattern;
- simply corniced cement façade parapets and chimney shafts, with shallow mouldings,
- transverse gabled main roof line, expressive of the row's early construction;
- cemented party wall detail with panelled and

bracketed shapes combined with precise shell and diamond motifs set within and without panels on some houses;

- double-hung sash windows and 4 panel doors with top lights; and
- uncommon Chinese-like timber balustrading which contains a saltire-cross with panelled borders and similar patterned timber front fence panels (recreation based on remaining panels on two houses), evocative of saltire cross balustrading in colonial buildings such as the Regency styled Victoria Barracks NSW 1841-6.

The row, as a whole has been altered in detail but sympathetic recreation of the balustrading and the panelled timber fences has partly remedied this; 84-6 has been stuccoed. This row is a contributing part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape adjoining its termination (88 Capel and 189 Victoria Street) and sharing its scale, finish and ornament.

How is it significant?

Touzel's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Touzel's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early house row utilising timber balustrading and fencing as one of the decorative options of the pre-local cast-iron manufacturing period which began in the 1870s and the panel pattern used is rare. Other distinctive attributes of early row house design include the use of plain face brick, panelled serpentine pattern cast-iron friezes, the transverse gabled roof line and slim cement mouldings; and
- Historically, built by Touzel, another of the many owner-builders from the West Melbourne area and particularly this street.

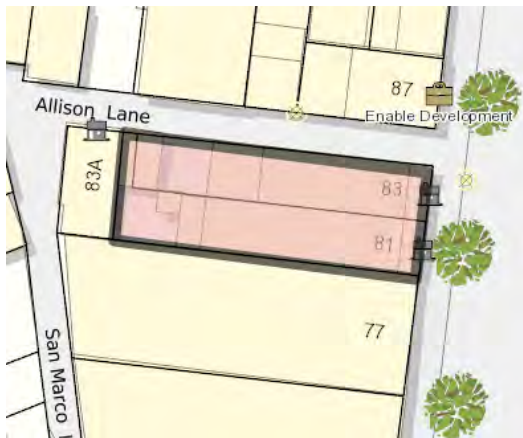
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 81 Cleary's houses, part
81-83 Capel Street



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

detailing;

- cream brick quoining;
- distinctive scalloped brick parapet profile, with a finer scallop under the cornice;
- cemented detail as string mould;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with face brick chimney, with corbelled top;
- timber-framed verandahs with stop-chamfered and corniced timber posts, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- uncommon cast-iron balustrade as front fence;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry doors and toplight;
- later, but uncommon, metal pipe-framed gate; and
- contribution to valuable 19th century streetscape extending into Victoria Street and backs onto the former Fibrini Milling Company mill, also linked with Cleary.

83 Capel Street has been superficially altered, with bricks painted over, chimney gone but 81 provides evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Cleary's houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cleary's houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of the first stage representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with local North and West Melbourne identity, Pat Cleary; and
- Aesthetically, a distinctive pair of row houses, with uncommon brick and iron detailing and contributory to a valuable residential and commercial Victorian-era streetscape.

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builders Adams and Hardy erected this pair of five room brick cottages in 1871 for West Melbourne bootmaker, Patrick Cleary who leased these houses out. About the same time, Cleary engaged the renowned architect George R. Johnson to design his shop and residence in Victoria Street (199 Victoria Street?). Given the distinctive character of this pair, Johnson may have designed them. Cleary died a wealthy man in 1891 as one of West Melbourne's successful businessmen.

Contributory elements include:

- face brick single storey parapeted house pair;
- coloured brickwork, with brown body and cream

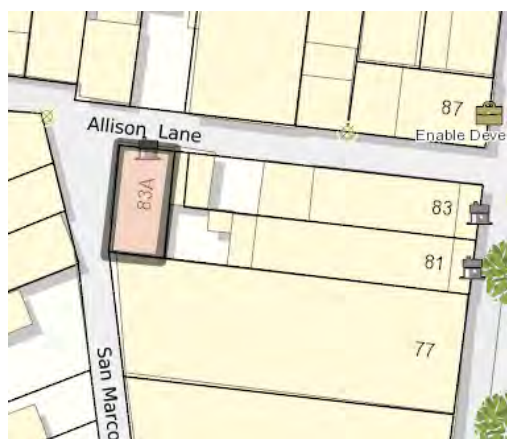
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street **83A** **Dominick Cleary's workshop, later Fibrini (or Fibrin) Milling Company**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Dominick, son of West Melbourne bootmaker Patrick Cleary, was the first owner-occupier of this brick workshop in 1897. Patrick had died in 1891 leaving Dominick in charge of his business. In line with his father's charity work, Dominick was active in the North and West Melbourne community, particularly in events surrounding nearby St Mary's church.

Dominick was also initially involved with his father's trade as a boot salesman and presumably used this workshop in conjunction with the Cleary's 199 Victoria

Street shop which backed onto the lane. Houses owned by Pat Cleary also backed onto this workshop, creating a small Cleary precinct (81, 83 Capel Street). Dominick later moved to Carlton, taking on a more technical roll as an instrument fitter and when he died in 1925 he was termed a Postal Electrician and remembered for his time as an early resident at West Melbourne.

Later uses for the building included as the Fibrini (or Fibrin) Milling Company, the Monbulk Fruitgrowers' Association store, and James Simpson's horse and cattle medical workshop.

Contributory elements include:

- three level face brick workshop set on a stone pitched lane, with no setbacks;
- punched, regularly spaced fenestration in the manner of Victorian-era industrial buildings; and
- contribution to a small Victorian-era precinct linked with the Cleary family.

The workshop has been converted to a residence with resulting changes to the roof form and new visually related openings; new window joinery resembles the original double-hung sash windows.

How is it significant?

Dominick Cleary's workshop is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dominick Cleary's workshop is significant.

- Historically, for its link with the locally prominent Cleary family of West Melbourne bootmakers and as a rare back-lane workshop, a once more common building type that served the Victoria Street shops, also as a development that marked the end of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

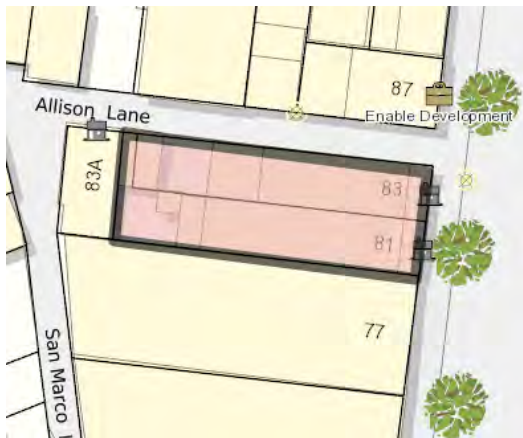
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Capel Street 83 Cleary's houses, part
81-83 Capel Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builders Adams and Hardy erected this pair of five room brick cottages in 1871 for West Melbourne bootmaker, Patrick Cleary who leased these houses out. About the same time, Cleary engaged the renowned architect George R. Johnson to design his shop and residence in Victoria Street (199 Victoria Street?). Given the distinctive character of this pair, Johnson may have designed them. Cleary died a wealthy man in 1891 as one of West Melbourne's successful businessmen.

Contributory elements include:

- face brick single storey parapeted house pair;
- coloured brickwork, with brown body and cream

detailing;

- cream brick quoining;
- distinctive scalloped brick parapet profile, with a finer scallop under the cornice;
- cemented detail as string mould;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with face brick chimney, with corbelled top;
- timber-framed verandahs with stop-chamfered and corniced timber posts, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- uncommon cast-iron balustrade as front fence;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry doors and toplight;
- later, but uncommon, metal pipe framed gate; and
- contribution to valuable 19th century streetscape extending into Victoria Street and backs onto the former Fibrini Milling Company mill, also linked with Cleary.

83 Capel Street has been superficially altered, with bricks painted over, chimney gone but 81 provides evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Cleary's houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cleary's houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of the first stage representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with local North and West Melbourne identity, Pat Cleary; and
- Aesthetically, a distinctive pair of row houses, with uncommon brick and iron detailing and contributory to a valuable residential and commercial Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Chetwynd Street 1-3 Charles Barber's shop and two residences

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): A****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1** Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Holmes and Co. Built this shop and two residences (2 Stanley Street or 1-3 Chetwynd Street) for a cooper (maker or repairer of casks and barrels), Charles Barber, who owned the pair from their construction in 1867 until his death in 1897. Barber lived in 1 Chetwynd Street during that time and for a period is listed as also residing in 3 Chetwynd Street (1873-1882). For the rest of the time he leased it out.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted, two-storey corner early Victorian-era house and shop and residence in a colonial Georgian style;

- walls of coursed random rubble basalt masonry (part tuck-pointed), with quarry faced quoins at the corners and openings, a gabled parapet to the north end with engaged chimney and parapet string mould;
- corrugated iron clad hipped and gabled roof;
- multi-paned double-hung sash windows;
- steel lugs on corner splay upper level one supporting a business sign for the shop;
- one six-pane early shop display or show window and one four-pane window located either side of the corner shop entry door facing Stanley and Chetwynd Street;
- four-panelled door pair with toplight for the corner shop entry, differing from the four-panel doors to the residential entries adjoining;
- siting on the street alignment; and
- early enamelled blue and white street name plate, fixed to the wall in the traditional way.

This is a major corner building at the brow of the Chetwynd Street hill, linked with the later 9 Chetwynd Street, and 5, 7 and 8 Stanley Street by period detail and parapeted form: a key part of this significant streetscape. Some elements have been renewed.

How is it significant?

Charles Barber's shop and residence row is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Charles Barber's shop and residence row is significant.

- Aesthetically, the building has a high integrity to its construction date, with an uncommon and well-laid wall material (basalt) that is closely identified with stone quarries in western Melbourne, also an unusual combination of uses for the area, a visibly early construction date by the use of face stonework and occupying a prominent corner site in a significant streetscape; and
- Historically, owned and occupied by Barber over a long period, as a successful West Melbourne cooper, an essential trade for the nearby manufacturing works.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Chetwynd Street **9** **Shoreham, or Duke's house and stable**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Walter Duke, who at first operated a carriage building company with his brother, and later served the Victorian Railways Department, had this house built by local builders, McConnell and McIntosh, in 1898 and lived there until his death in 1906. Prolific and locally prominent North Melbourne architect, William H Webb, designed Shoreham. When sold in 1907 Shoreham was described as 'one of the best built houses ever erected in Melbourne.'

Contributory elements include:

- an ornately decorated, two-storey face-brick and stucco house;

- brown and red bricks to the facade, side and rear elevation, white bricks as part architraves and quoining;
- a two-level ornate cast-iron verandah with iron posts and brackets and masonry side walls with archways set with coloured glazing at the ends;
- double-hung arched sash windows, with intricately ornamented cemented architraves;
- iron picket fence on a dressed stone plinth;
- two-level brick Victorian-era stable on rear boundary;
- rare ornamental brick side fence connected to the stable (stable and fence bricks painted over);
- a piated and balustraded parapet, with a central raised segment-arched entablature bearing the name Shoreham and the date 1898 set in cemented Arts and Crafts leaf patterns,
- a dentilated cornice with a foliated frieze to the secondary entablature and tympanum;
- candle-snuffer pinnacles to the verandah walls supported by deep brackets which are repeated at the storey line, as are the pinnacles on the fence piers;
- balloon arches in the iron friezes, reflect the full arched openings, which are picked out with white brick and flanked by colonettes; and
- a richly detailed fanlight to the doorway with its richly panelled side-lights.

The northern fence post is missing a pinnacle and parapet urns are missing. Bricks painted over on stable and garden wall.

The house is a significant and contributing part of a group of 19th century houses pivoting around 1-3 Chetwynd Street and including 8, 2 Stanley Street, 5-7 Chetwynd Street and the distant but similar 21-25 Chetwynd Street; its flanks a stone pitched laneway that leads past the rear stable.

How is it significant?

Shoreham is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Shoreham is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a richly and skilfully decorated, near original house that has been described as one of the best of its type in Melbourne and part of a significant and related streetscape. Also one of the best works of the local architect William H Webb who was a prolific house designer and prominent in local community groups and movements; and
- Historically, owned by a man of the horse-trade allied industry of carriage building and later with the railways department, two occupations that are particularly pertinent to West and North Melbourne with their proximity to the horse markets and the large railway complex nearby.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Chetwynd Street 12 Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows

meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

Chetwynd Street 14 Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

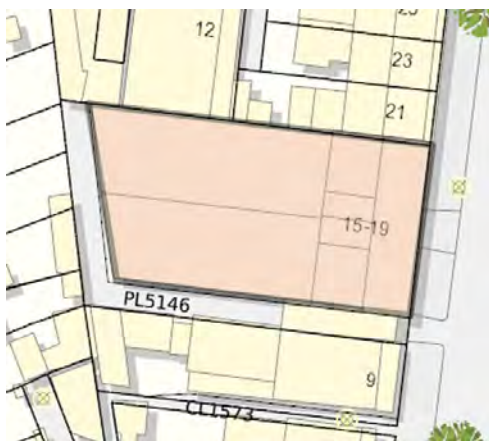
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Chetwynd Street 15-19 Gardini Motor Company garage



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architect B. Dunstan Reynolds designed this motor garage in 1923 at an estimated cost of £3370 for Bruto Gardini of Lonsdale Street. The builder, Joseph Seccull of Northcote, completed the building mid 1924. Plans showed an open floor spanned by roof trusses, with roof lights, a car wash along one side and water closet in the rear corner.

The company Fabbri and Gardini Pty., Ltd., wine and spirit merchants, general importers and warehousemen was formed in 1925 to acquire the business of Fabbri and Gardini, at 9 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne, with capital of £10,000: the directors were Bruto

Gardini, Antonio Gardini, and Dante Gardini. A major building once owned by this company is at 49 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne, as a two storey version of this building.

Bruto Gardini died at Coburg in 1934: he had conducted a wine shop nearby at 9 Chetwynd Street since the Edwardian-era and won a number of national wine show prizes. The firm Fabbri and Gardini continued to operate at 49 Chetwynd Street well into the 20th century.

After the influx of many nationalities caused by the 1850s Gold Rush, Italians continued to settle in Victoria in the early years of the twentieth century, many striving to escape economic hardship in Italy. The 1925 Immigration Act created a quota system limiting people from selected countries, and by 1928 the number of Italian immigrants allowed into Australia was limited, with the next influx after the Second War.

Contributory elements include:

- single level brick and cement parapeted façade;
- facade set out in three bays with dividing pilasters and a raised central gabled entablature;
- cement capping and string mould;
- name panel on the centre parapet bay 'Gardini Motor Co.'; and
- pitched roof behind, clad with corrugated iron or similar (modified);

Major internal changes for new use, visually related doors and multi-pane glazing added into existing openings (originally steel framed windows). Added upper level, part render removed.

How is it significant?

Gardini Motor Company garage is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Gardini Motor Company garage is significant.

- Historically, as a representative of emerging commercial and industrial uses in the Interwar period in West Melbourne linked with greater transport opportunities also a reflection of the rising motor trade in the area at a time when car ownership was increasing rapidly and an example of a West Melbourne Italian immigrant enterprise; and
- Aesthetically, a custom design for a motor garage at the threshold of this emerging industry, using classical motifs for a new building type.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Chetwynd Street 16 Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier.

Moore leased the cottages to a great range of people including John Piggott, Ephraim Hill, Johanna Cantwell, Charles Templeton and Hugh James. The row was built

by Thomas Noble, a local builder(qv) of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row (5) was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a hemi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- doors were typically 4 panel with two-light toplights (16 Chetwynd Street door now Edwardian-era, 70-74 Rosslyn Street changed);
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

industry 1891.

Chetwynd Street 18 **Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**
 Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Chetwynd Street 20 Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows

meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Chetwynd Street 44 Symington, R.H. and W.H. and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd., Liberty Corsets factory, now part Norwellan House



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architects in conjunction, A. A. Fritsch Jnr. And M. C. Clayton, designed this major factory extension for corset manufacturer Symington, R.H. and W.H. and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd. at an estimated cost of £10000 applying to build in 1930. This was an added wing to the existing large factory complex at 3 Howard Street, adding four workroom floors faced with a cemented Greek Revival style elevation to Chetwynd Street. In 1932 an added workroom floor and flat roof as concrete slab with extended façade above the existing cornice was to cost

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

another £3300.

This building achieved considerable publicity nationally, being promoted as an ideal working place for an expanding industry, with enhanced staff facilities. Undergarment brands made there included Liberty, Avio, Warner's, Redfern, and Kestos.

Contributory elements include:

- cemented Greek Revival façade on five levels including an attic storey above the main cornice;
- giant order pilasters under the main cornice marking three bays in the façade;
- paired pilasters above the main cornice;
- face brick side wall with over painted early business sign citing 'corsetry and beachwear';
- flat main roof with raised pedimented and cemented penthouse on north side;
- gabled pediment to attic storey with company logo;
- bracketed cement hood over main entry; and
- contribution to significant Symington industrial complex with a range of architectural styles.

Recently this building was converted to residential use but the street façade remains relatively well-preserved: window joinery has been replaced. Unrelated addition to penthouse on north face above parapet.

How is it significant?

Symington, R.H. and W.H. and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd. corset factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

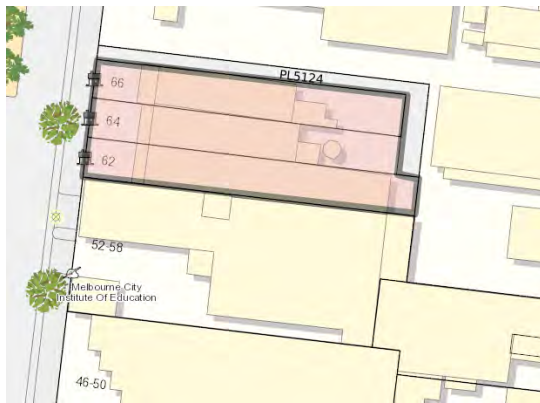
Symington, R.H. and W.H. and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd. corset factory is significant.

- Historically, for the close links with the major undergarment maker as well as achieving national publicity as a model work place, also symbolic of the new industrial techniques employed during the Interwar period in Victoria, with greater awareness of staff facilities; and
- Aesthetically, a custom designed and large factory that departs from the more austere industrial buildings nearby in North and West Melbourne with contemporary Greek Revival styling.

Chetwynd Street 62 Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Brown Spence who ran a successful confectionery business in Victoria Street, North Melbourne, commissioned local contractor, James Amess of Dryburgh Street, to build two cottages (62-64 Chetwynd Street) to the south of another less decorated cottage he owned (66) in 1884-5, uniting the three with a similar front fence design. Spence lived at 66 Chetwynd Street over a long period, until his death in 1931, aged 82. The house at 66 Chetwynd Street is thought to have been built for Latham by Robert Duguid in 1870-1 and later owned by chemist Charles Atkin and finally purchased by Spence around 1883. Spence's architect for the pair at

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

62-64 Chetwynd Street was the renowned William Pitt.

Contributory elements include:

- a brick row house pair of one storey;
- unusual siting and elevated form;
- parapeted and stuccoed, with a pedimented raised entablature central to the pair with an acroterion at the apex, scrolls, swags and balustrading on either side;
- iron verandah brackets, friezes and balustrade using the Angus McLean's pattern of 1877;
- three light double-hung sash windows;
- entry with side and top lights; and
- iron palisade front fences set on dressed stone plinths with cemented and capped masonry piers, high retaining walls to the verandahs and a long, distinctive scalloped garden dividing-wall between.

There is a small unrelated shed added to the front yard of one of the houses.

The three houses (62-66 Chetwynd Street) are sited high on an embankment and well back from the street but are a relatively isolated trio from the mainstream Victorian and Edwardian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant historically (62-66) to West Melbourne and aesthetically (62-64) to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant.

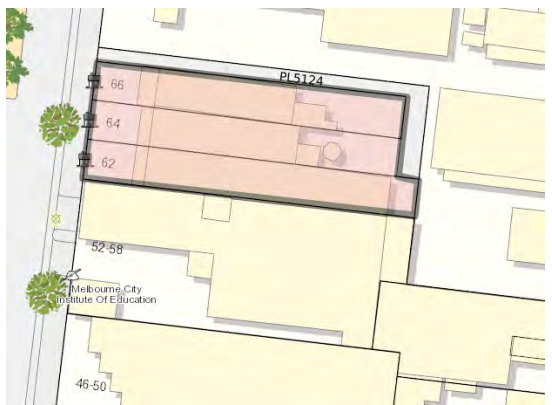
- Aesthetically, the pair (62-64) was designed by the distinguished architect, William Pitt (of the Rialto and Oldfleet, Collins Street fame). The pair represents an original example of the low number of small residential commissions known from Pitt's hand and reflects his skill in the use of the elevated site and the dividing garden wall to direct attention to the central parapet pediment. It is an unusually sited row house pair (above and distant from the street) with uncommon original elements such as the balustrade; and

- Historically, (62-66), for the association with Spence who ran a successful local business and was prominent in West Melbourne and Hotham civic affairs and as another example of small developments by local residents, alongside their homes.

Chetwynd Street 64 Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Brown Spence who ran a successful confectionery business in Victoria Street, North Melbourne, commissioned local contractor, James Amess of Dryburgh Street, to build two cottages (62-64 Chetwynd Street) to the south of another less decorated cottage he owned (66) in 1884-5, uniting the three with a similar front fence design. Spence lived at 66 Chetwynd Street over a long period, until his death in 1931, aged 82. The house at 66 Chetwynd Street is thought to have been built for Latham by Robert Duguid in 1870-1 and later owned by chemist Charles Atkin and finally purchased by Spence around 1883. Spence's architect for the pair at

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

62-64 Chetwynd Street was the renowned William Pitt.

Contributory elements include:

- a brick row house pair of one storey;
- unusual siting and elevated form;
- parapeted and stuccoed, with a pedimented raised entablature central to the pair with an acroterion at the apex, scrolls, swags and balustrading on either side;
- iron verandah brackets, friezes and balustrade using the Angus McLean's pattern of 1877;
- three light double-hung sash windows;
- entry with side and top lights; and
- iron palisade front fences set on dressed stone plinths with cemented and capped masonry piers, high retaining walls to the verandahs and a long, distinctive scalloped garden dividing-wall between.

There is a small unrelated shed added to the front yard of one of the houses.

The three houses (62-66 Chetwynd Street) are sited high on an embankment and well back from the street but are a relatively isolated trio from the mainstream Victorian and Edwardian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant historically (62-66) to West Melbourne and aesthetically (62-64) to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant.

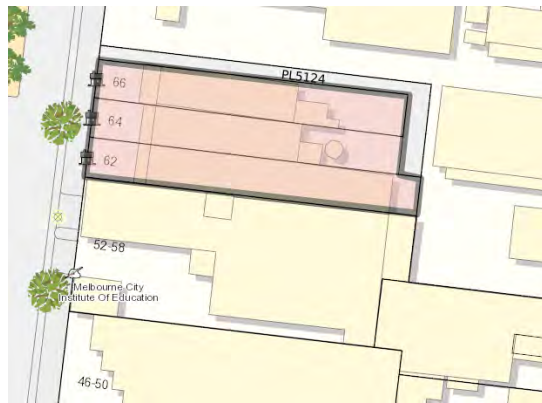
- Aesthetically, the pair (62-64) was designed by the distinguished architect, William Pitt (of the Rialto and Oldfleet, Collins Street fame). The pair represents an original example of the low number of small residential commissions known from Pitt's hand and reflects his skill in the use of the elevated site and the dividing garden wall to direct attention to the central parapet pediment. It is an unusually sited row house pair (above and distant from the street) with uncommon original elements such as the balustrade; and

- Historically, (62-66), for the association with Spence who ran a successful local business and was prominent in West Melbourne and Hotham civic affairs and as another example of small developments by local residents, alongside their homes.

Chetwynd Street 66 Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): D

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Brown Spence who ran a successful confectionery business in Victoria Street, North Melbourne, commissioned local contractor, James Amess of Dryburgh Street, to build two cottages (62-64 Chetwynd Street) to the south of another less decorated cottage he owned (66) in 1884-5, uniting the three with a similar front fence design. Spence lived at 66 Chetwynd Street over a long period, until his death in 1931, aged 82. The house at 66 Chetwynd Street is thought to have been built for Latham by Robert Duguid in 1870-1 and later owned by chemist Charles Atkin and finally purchased by Spence around 1883. Spence's architect for the pair at

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

62-64 Chetwynd Street was the renowned William Pitt.

Contributory elements include:

- a brick row house pair of one storey;
- unusual siting and elevated form;
- parapeted and stuccoed, with a pedimented raised entablature central to the pair with an acroterion at the apex, scrolls, swags and balustrading on either side;
- iron verandah brackets, friezes and balustrade using the Angus McLean's pattern of 1877;
- three light double-hung sash windows;
- entry with side and top lights; and
- iron palisade front fences set on dressed stone plinths with cemented and capped masonry piers, high retaining walls to the verandahs and a long, distinctive scalloped garden dividing-wall between.

There is a small unrelated shed added to the front yard of one of the houses.

The three houses (62-66 Chetwynd Street) are sited high on an embankment and well back from the street but are a relatively isolated trio from the mainstream Victorian and Edwardian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant historically (62-66) to West Melbourne and aesthetically (62-64) to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the pair (62-64) was designed by the distinguished architect, William Pitt (of the Rialto and Olderfleet, Collins Street fame). The pair represents an original example of the low number of small residential commissions known from Pitt's hand and reflects his skill in the use of the elevated site and the dividing garden wall to direct attention to the central parapet pediment. It is an unusually sited row house pair (above and distant from the street) with uncommon original elements such as the balustrade; and

- Historically, (62-66), for the association with Spence who ran a successful local business and was prominent in West Melbourne and Hotham civic affairs and as another example of small developments by local residents, alongside their homes.

Curzon Street

1

Monaltrie House or
George Small's house

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Built for engineer, George Small in 1888 this house was owned and occupied by him until his death in 1903. Architect, A.E. Duguid and builder, James Bailey were responsible for the creation of Monaltrie House. Duguid also designed the nearby significant Wesleyan Church and Hall at 23 and 23A Gladstone Street, Moonee Ponds in 1890 (HO56); the imposing Corswell at 78 Holmes Road, Moonee Ponds (HO235); and Congregational Church, 62-74 McCracken Street, Kensington.

Contributory elements include:

- a free-standing two-storey stuccoed double-fronted brick house, with parapeted roofline, and hipped

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- corrugated iron clad roof behind;
- red brick to side and rear walls;
 - simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
 - siting at an unusual obtuse angle following that of Hawke and Curzon Street, as a corner site terminating single storey rows of earlier but similar Victorian-era cottages in both streets;
 - one bay built at the street alignment, whilst the other is set back to accommodate the verandah;
 - two-level iron cast-iron verandah with frieze, integral fan brackets, posts and a convex verandah roof;
 - encaustic tiled verandah floor with a stone threshold;
 - iron double palisade picket fence;
 - three light double-hung sash windows, two windows on forward bay with shaped cemented architrave;
 - Edwardian-era five panel half glazed door with Edwardian-era pattern leadlight top light, assumed installed after sale of the house in the early 1900s;
 - cemented rosettes and brackets set under the eaves within the cornice entablature;
 - vermiculated blocks and brackets to verandah end walls and cornice termination; and
 - contribution to Victorian-era residential streetscape in Hawke Street, extending into Miller and Spencer Streets.

The enamelled street name sign described in North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 is not on the building. Other changes include the upper level verandah door, and removal of both chimney cornices.

How is it significant?

Monaltrie House or George Small's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Monaltrie House or George Small's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a relatively unusual villa form for an inner suburban row house area such as West Melbourne, being more common in middle suburban detached villa areas, and a large house for the era and area; adherence to the street frontages adds to the visual distinction of the house and it is a key element in a significant Victorian-era residential streetscape. The house was custom designed by A.E. Duguid who was responsible for some significant works in West Melbourne and surrounding districts, and near original and prominently sited; and
- Historically, the house represents a major growth era in West Melbourne building (Victorian-era).

Dryburgh Street 38 El-Rae or Geuer's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, Thomas E. Radcliffe, of Browns Hill, South Kensington erected this brick house for railways engine-driver Charles John Geuer of West Melbourne in 1909-10. Later Thomas and Katie Williams were owner-occupiers.

Contributory elements include:

- double-fronted tuck-pointed red brick detached villa;
- M-hip profile main roof with gablet set into front hip;
- Federation Bungalow styling;
- slate cladding to main roof, with terra-cotta cappings and face brick chimneys with cemented cornices;
- parapeted side walls, with foliated cemented brackets;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- timber framed bullnose profile verandah clad with corrugated iron and detailed with timber fretted brackets, set on turned posts;
- boxed window bays to facade, with top and bottom casement sashes;
- rare pipe-framed front fence set on cement plinth and gate with scrolled metal strapping.
- panelled entry door with top and side lights; and
- contribution to a Victorian-era and Edwardian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

El-Rae or Geuer's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

El-Rae or Geuer's house is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and thus representing well the second major development phase of West Melbourne in the Edwardian-era also an investment house for one of the key occupations among West Melbourne workers, that of an engine-driver; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved example of a Federation Bungalow style house, with a rare front fence.

Dudley Street

2

Alexander Cooper's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**
 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

West Melbourne, builder and stonemason, Alexander Cooper, designed and constructed this originally four room brick house in 1868. Cooper also developed property nearby in Capel Street in the 1860s and 1890s (Refer 16-26 Capel Street). Engineers, Samuel and Cyrus Rettalick, were among those who leased the house during the 19th Century.

Contributory elements include:

- slated hip-roof attached house with stuccoed walls set on a quarry-face basalt footing;
- cemented and corniced chimney shaft with terra-cotta pots;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- face brick side and rear walls;
- siting on a splayed, corner street-alignment creating an uncommon angled and picturesque form;
- simply moulded string mould, eaves cornice, architraves and early wooden shutters to openings are all evocative of the houses' early construction date;
- double-hung sash window to Peel Street, formerly two to Dudley Street (now single pane) also double-hung sash windows multi-pane glazing to rear service wing;
- small rear yard, bounded by a basalt wall, opening onto Peel Street;
- early enamelled street sign on wall; and
- performing an important corner role on a site that is adjacent to significant residential streetscapes (see 16-26 Capel Street), major parts of which were also built by Cooper.

The three-panel entry door is an Edwardian-era addition but contributory; added timber skillion on rear face; double-hung sash windows have been replaced with single pane; and added roller shutter to stone yard wall.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, as an early and near original example of a relatively uncommon row house form which occupies a key corner site near a related Victorian-era residential streetscapes also built and designed by Cooper (16-26 Capel Street); and
- Historically, developed by an early land holder and important developer in the West Melbourne area-Cooper was the original Crown Grantee and one of the more successful owner-builders typical of the West Melbourne area, particularly in nearby Capel Street. Alexander Cooper died a wealthy man and was linked to a number of major contracts, including the Williamstown graving dock pier and as such was one of West Melbourne's successful businessmen.

Dudley Street 27-31 Moreland Smelting Works factory


View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO463 **HO name:** 31 Dudley Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance
What is significant?

The Moreland Smelting Works warehouse was erected in 1900 for J. A. Sinanian. Established in 1888, the company and the new building achieved a great deal of publicity nationally for the excellence of their business soon after the building was created in 1900. The architectural design of the factory was claimed by JA. Sinanian.

Contributory elements include:

- Edwardian Baroque styled red brick and cemented one-level façade to Dudley Street;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched main roof behind the façade;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- zero setbacks;
- segment arched raised broken pediment, with cemented foliation in the tympanum;
- parapet panels bearing the words 'metal Merchant' and 'Est. 1888';
- main cornice, panelled entablature with detailing;
- cement parapet urns;
- pronounced secondary cornice with dentilation resting on Ionic Order pilasters, separating dentilated segmentally arched openings, each with multi-pane glazing; and
- moulded architraves and brackets to openings.

Originally heavy timber doors enclosed both end openings, with multi-pane glazing in the windows between. These have been replaced.

How is it significant?
 Moreland Smelting Works factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?
 Moreland Smelting Works factory is significant.

- Historically, as one of the long-term industries in West Melbourne and the focus of extensive national publicity that promoted the firm and the building; and
- Aesthetically, an early and well-preserved Edwardian Baroque styled design in Victoria, particularly as it was applied to an industrial site.

Dudley Street **40** **Alfred house or Agnew's house, later Bedeque-house or Thompson's house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

- Contributory to a precinct**
- Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?
 Andrew Agnew commissioned builder Joseph Broadbent to erect and potentially design this stone and brick house in late 1865. Agnew lived there for a few years, then rented it out to a succession of short-term tenants, and then, in the mid-1870s, returned to live there. The house was then acquired by Port Phillip pioneer and West Melbourne cricket identity Gordon Thompson, who lived there intermittently until his death in the mid-1880s. Thompson was well known in Melbourne as an old colonialist and collector of curious things: he received a lengthy obituary in 'The Argus' on his death

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

and the Flintoff portrait of him is held by the State Library of Victoria.

The house is shown on MMBW detail plans of 1895 with a front verandah, tiled pathway to the door, stone based front fence returning down Milton Street, verandahed rear wing and side and rear garden with bricked pathways.

In the early twentieth century, the house was occupied by Dr. William Maloney, MLA, and later by Lieutenant T. B. Gough and his wife, Eveline. who, according to the directory listing, was the editor of the 'Arena-Sun'. In the 1910s, Mrs Florence King operated the premises as a boarding house.

Contributory elements include:

- a double-storey row house, constructed in bluestone with a cemented façade;
- hipped and slated roof set behind a parapet with two cemented and corniced chimneys;
- coursed random rubble basalt to side and rear walls;
- a small scale, potentially former free-standing and early hipped roof brick service wing (added cement dado, bricks painted over and openings changed) attached at the rear;
- cemented façade with dentilated cornice that scrolls back to the rear eaves line on the side elevation, rosettes to the entablature;
- three timber-framed double-hung sash windows to the upper level facade, and two to the lower level, each with moulded cement architraves;
- entry door with cemented architrave, toplight;
- cast iron double palisade fence set on dressed basalt plinth; and
- contribution to the adjacent Dudley Street early Victorian-era streetscape.

The front double-storey verandah was added c1991 as a recreation, with a concave profile roof, panelled frieze and brackets, and balustrading to the upper level; also plain verandah side walls. The side yard fence has been removed for parking and part of the iron fence modified; bluestone has been painted in part; the brick service wing has added cement dado, bricks painted over and openings changed; and air units added to the side door. A large adjoining development dominates the building.

How is it significant?

Agnew's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Agnew's house is significant.

- Historically, erected in the mid-1860s, the house demonstrates an early and important phase of residential settlement in the area. It is one of few remaining more substantial houses which were erected in this part of Dudley Street directly opposite the Flagstaff Gardens, then a highly favoured location. The brief association with Dr. William Maloney M.L.A. and journalist Eveline Gough adds historical value to the

place, Maloney being one of West Melbourne's major figures, also Mrs Gough was also linked with progressive politics. The link with the nationally prominent Gordon Thompson is a stronger one and adds greatly to the historic associations of this house; and

- Aesthetically, as prominently sited on a corner, with its distinctive bluestone side wall to Milton Street, the house makes a significant contribution to the adjacent Dudley Street early Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Dudley Street **58** **Richhill Terrace, part
58-64 Dudley Street**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Rich Hill Terrace was built for locally prominent councillor and parliamentarian, John Harbison, in 1862. John Harbison was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and arrived in Melbourne in 1849. He acquired land and was elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1860 becoming an Alderman in 1863. He had two terms as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for West Melbourne in 1864-65 and North Melbourne 1866. The nationally significant figure, Sir John Monash (1865-1931), a soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant, was born 27 June 1865 at Richhill Terrace, 58 Dudley Street, the son of Prussian-born Jewish parents.

Contributory elements include:

- row of double-storey Victorian terrace houses;
- walls of stuccoed masonry with deeply coursed smooth rustication at the ground floor level;
- fine Regency style cement detailing on the parapet;
- hipped corrugated galvanised metal roofs concealed behind a parapet;
- pair of French windows to the upper level
- six-panelled timber entry doors with fanlight
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows at ground floor level
- concave roofed verandahs with cast iron balustrades and friezes;
- cast-iron palisade front fences; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape.

Alterations include:

- the removal of the verandah roof to and the installation of two canvas awnings over the windows of 60.
- rebuilding of verandah and modification of fence of 58; and
- urns missing from some verandah walls.

The other houses in the row provide evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant historically to the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant.

- Historically, representative of the more substantial speculative housing which was erected in the West Melbourne area in the early Victorian period. Overall, the terrace is substantially intact and makes a contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape facing the significant Flagstaff Gardens. For the strong association of the terrace with locally prominent figure, John Harbison, and the nationally important, Sir John Monash (1865-1931) soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant; and
- Aesthetically, for the fine Regency style cement detailing and contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape and, with the Flagstaff Gardens, to an historic precinct.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Dudley Street **60** **Richhill Terrace, part**
58-64 Dudley Street



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Rich Hill Terrace was built for locally prominent councillor and parliamentarian, John Harbison, in 1862. John Harbison was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and arrived in Melbourne in 1849. He acquired land and was elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1860 becoming an Alderman in 1863. He had two terms as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for West Melbourne in 1864-65 and North Melbourne 1866. The nationally significant figure, Sir John Monash (1865-1931), a soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant, was born 27 June 1865 at Richhill Terrace, 58 Dudley Street, the son of Prussian-born Jewish parents.

Contributory elements include:

- row of double-storey Victorian terrace houses;
- walls of stuccoed masonry with deeply coursed smooth rustication at the ground floor level;
- fine Regency style cement detailing on the parapet;
- hipped corrugated galvanised metal roofs concealed behind a parapet;
- pair of French windows to the upper level
- six-panelled timber entry doors with fanlight
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows at ground floor level
- concave roofed verandahs with cast iron balustrades and friezes;
- cast-iron palisade front fences; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape.

Alterations include:

- the removal of the verandah roof to and the installation of two canvas awnings over the windows of 60.
- rebuilding of verandah and modification of fence of 58; and
- urns missing from some verandah walls.

The other houses in the row provide evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant historically to the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant.

- Historically, representative of the more substantial speculative housing which was erected in the West Melbourne area in the early Victorian period. Overall, the terrace is substantially intact and makes a contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape facing the significant Flagstaff Gardens. For the strong association of the terrace with locally prominent figure, John Harbison, and the nationally important, Sir John Monash (1865-1931) soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant; and
- Aesthetically, for the fine Regency style cement detailing and contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape and, with the Flagstaff Gardens, to an historic precinct.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Dudley Street **62** **Richhill Terrace, part
58-64 Dudley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): D

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Rich Hill Terrace was built for locally prominent councillor and parliamentarian, John Harbison, in 1862. John Harbison was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and arrived in Melbourne in 1849. He acquired land and was elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1860 becoming an Alderman in 1863. He had two terms as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for West Melbourne in 1864-65 and North Melbourne 1866. The nationally significant figure, Sir John Monash (1865-1931), a soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant, was born 27 June 1865 at Richhill Terrace, 58 Dudley Street, the son of Prussian-born Jewish parents.

Contributory elements include:

- row of double-storey Victorian terrace houses;
- walls of stuccoed masonry with deeply coursed smooth rustication at the ground floor level;
- fine Regency style cement detailing on the parapet;
- hipped corrugated galvanised metal roofs concealed behind a parapet;
- pair of French windows to the upper level
- six-panelled timber entry doors with fanlight
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows at ground floor level
- concave roofed verandahs with cast iron balustrades and friezes;
- cast-iron palisade front fences; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape.

Alterations include:

- the removal of the verandah roof to and the installation of two canvas awnings over the windows of 60.
- rebuilding of verandah and modification of fence of 58; and
- urns missing from some verandah walls.

The other houses in the row provide evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant historically to the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant.

- Historically, representative of the more substantial speculative housing which was erected in the West Melbourne area in the early Victorian period. Overall, the terrace is substantially intact and makes a contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape facing the significant Flagstaff Gardens. For the strong association of the terrace with locally prominent figure, John Harbison, and the nationally important, Sir John Monash (1865-1931) soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant; and
- Aesthetically, for the fine Regency style cement detailing and contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape and, with the Flagstaff Gardens, to an historic precinct.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Dudley Street **64** **Richhill Terrace, part
58-64 Dudley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Rich Hill Terrace was built for locally prominent councillor and parliamentarian, John Harbison, in 1862. John Harbison was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and arrived in Melbourne in 1849. He acquired land and was elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1860 becoming an Alderman in 1863. He had two terms as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for West Melbourne in 1864-65 and North Melbourne 1866. The nationally significant figure, Sir John Monash (1865-1931), a soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant, was born 27 June 1865 at Richhill Terrace, 58 Dudley Street, the son of Prussian-born Jewish parents.

Contributory elements include:

- row of double-storey Victorian terrace houses;
- walls of stuccoed masonry with deeply coursed smooth rustication at the ground floor level;
- fine Regency style cement detailing on the parapet;
- hipped corrugated galvanised metal roofs concealed behind a parapet;
- pair of French windows to the upper level
- six-panelled timber entry doors with fanlight
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows at ground floor level
- concave roofed verandahs with cast iron balustrades and friezes;
- cast-iron palisade front fences; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape.

Alterations include:

- the removal of the verandah roof to and the installation of two canvas awnings over the windows of 60.
- rebuilding of verandah and modification of fence of 58; and
- urns missing from some verandah walls.

The other houses in the row provide evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant historically to the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant.

- Historically, representative of the more substantial speculative housing which was erected in the West Melbourne area in the early Victorian period. Overall, the terrace is substantially intact and makes a contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape facing the significant Flagstaff Gardens. For the strong association of the terrace with locally prominent figure, John Harbison, and the nationally important, Sir John Monash (1865-1931) soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant; and
- Aesthetically, for the fine Regency style cement detailing and contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape and, with the Flagstaff Gardens, to an historic precinct.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Dudley Street **70** **Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house, part 70-72 Dudley St**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The locally prominent heraldic painter, Thomas Stevenson, was the first owner of this house pair in 1869, occupying 70 Dudley Street and leasing 72 Dudley Street to persons such as the Rev Karl Hultmark (Lutheran). Walter Webster of Hotham, built the pair, as a new house and matching addition to an earlier one.

Stevenson lived at 70 Dudley Street well after his death in 1907, followed by his family until at least 1915.

Stevenson was well known in his craft throughout the

Colony with awards from the 1880 Exhibition and exhibits in the 1866 Exhibition, International Exhibition 1873 and local Museum of Industry and Art.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched hipped roofs behind the parapet;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets (70 renewed);
- double-hung sash windows, cemented architraves (extended to French doors on 72);
- four-panel entry doors and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings (70 renewed); and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Roofs tiled. Recent reinstatement of related cast iron detail at 70, enhancing the place. Upper level windows have been extended to French doors on 72, reducing integrity.

How is it significant?

Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and historically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house is significant.

- Historically, within the City as the long-term home of a renowned heraldic artist Thomas Stevenson and his family, representative of the beginning of a major growth period in West Melbourne and indicative of the prestigious status once held by this part of Dudley Street; and
- Aesthetically, representative of a simple early row house type and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Dudley Street **72** **Perth House or part
Thomas Stevenson's
row houses, 70-72
Dudley Street**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The locally prominent heraldic painter, Thomas Stevenson, was the first owner of this house pair in 1869, occupying 70 Dudley Street and leasing 72 Dudley Street to persons such as the Rev Karl Hultmark (Lutheran). Walter Webster of Hotham, built the pair, as a new house and matching addition to an earlier one.

Stevenson lived at 70 Dudley Street well after his death in 1907, followed by his family until at least 1915.

Stevenson was well known in his craft throughout the

Colony with awards from the 1880 Exhibition and exhibits in the 1866 Exhibition, International Exhibition 1873 and local Museum of Industry and Art.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched hipped roofs behind the parapet;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets (70 renewed);
- double-hung sash windows, cemented architraves (extended to French doors on 72);
- four-panel entry doors and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings (70 renewed); and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Roofs tiled. Recent reinstatement of related cast iron detail at 70, enhancing the place. Upper level windows have been extended to French doors on 72, reducing integrity.

How is it significant?

Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and historically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house is significant.

- Historically, within the City as the long-term home of a renowned heraldic artist Thomas Stevenson and his family, representative of the beginning of a major growth period in West Melbourne and indicative of the prestigious status once held by this part of Dudley Street; and
- Aesthetically, representative of a simple early row house type and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

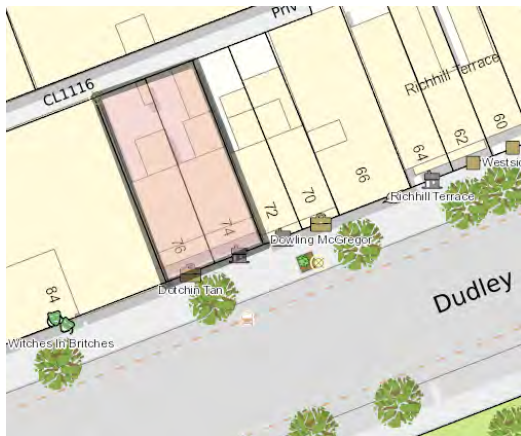
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Dudley Street **74** **Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station, part 74-76 (once also 78)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Michael Finn, proprietor of the Southern Cross Hotel and termed a 'gentleman' at his death commissioned James Gillon, of 323 Smith Street Fitzroy, to erect this row of three houses in two stages: two in 1869, the last in 1870. Two houses (74-76) remain. His widow Sarah Finn, of the Britannia Hotel, Queen-street, West Melbourne, briefly held the estate until she too died in 1879. Finn died wealthy in 1877.

Finn's oldest daughter Catherine married John Tynan and he occupied one of the houses in the 1890s while

the houses at 74-76 Dudley Street were used as a police station and barracks. A Mrs Egan owned the row at that time.

The 'Building Times' of 1869 reported that: 'Mr Finn's Terrace in Dudley St., created under the superintendence of Messrs. Dall and Roberts, architects, is now completed. The balconies and verandahs call for notice for their light and elegant appearance: They are of iron, cast in Melbourne'. The existing cast-iron panel balustrading appears to be as described then.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched gabled roofs behind the parapet, cemented chimneys with cornices;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and integral brackets and bellied balustrade panels stated as early local castings;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves (one as a French door on the upper level);
- four-panel entry doors and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the first part of a major growth period in West Melbourne and indicative of what was once a prestigious residential area facing Flagstaff Gardens also of some social significance for its use as a police station; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved example of the early row house form in West Melbourne while being a custom design as the work of Dall and Roberts, also the balustrade panels are among the first to be locally cast as the beginning of a long and flourishing industry and the basis of the inner Melbourne row house aesthetic also contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Dudley Street **76** **Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station, part 74-76 (once 78)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Michael Finn, proprietor of the Southern Cross Hotel and termed a 'gentleman' at his death commissioned James Gillon, of 323 Smith Street Fitzroy, to erect this row of three houses in two stages: two in 1869, the last in 1870. Two houses (74-76) remain. His widow Sarah Finn, of the Britannia Hotel, Queen-street, West Melbourne, briefly held the estate until she too died in 1879. Finn died wealthy in 1877.

Finn's oldest daughter Catherine married John Tynan and he occupied one of the houses in the 1890s while

the houses at 74-76 Dudley Street were used as a police station and barracks. A Mrs Egan owned the row at that time.

The 'Building Times' of 1869 reported that: 'Mr Finn's Terrace in Dudley St., created under the superintendence of Messrs. Dall and Roberts, architects, is now completed. The balconies and verandahs call for notice for their light and elegant appearance: They are of iron, cast in Melbourne'. The existing cast-iron panel balustrading appears to be as described then.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched gabled roofs behind the parapet, cemented chimneys with cornices;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and integral brackets and bellied balustrade panels stated as early local castings;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves (one as a French door on the upper level);
- four-panel entry doors and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the first part of a major growth period in West Melbourne and indicative of what was once a prestigious residential area facing Flagstaff Gardens also of some social significance for its use as a police station; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved example of the early row house form in West Melbourne while being a custom design as the work of Dall and Roberts, also the balustrade panels are among the first to be locally cast as the beginning of a long and flourishing industry and the basis of the inner Melbourne row house aesthetic also contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Dudley Street **300** **West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed: West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall, 300 Dudley Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Reconstruction of the West Melbourne Stadium, Dudley Street, West Melbourne was undertaken from 1955 for Stadiums Ltd (Richard Lean, general manager) to the designs of Cowper Murphy and Associates Architects who had also helped reinstate the burnt Regent Theatre, Collins Street, in the mid 1940s. The estimated cost for the West Melbourne Stadium was £150,000. C S Steele, was the consulting engineer for the steel-framed auditorium, with Vickers Ruwolt, of Richmond, as the steel fabricators and contractors. The former Edwardian-

era West Melbourne stadium on the site, built at a cost of £30,000, had burnt down in January 1955 just before four concert performances by Frank Sinatra. Sinatra said he would sing '...even if meant he had to sing in the streets'.

The stadium's destruction left little time for a luxurious new venue. The notorious John Wren had developed boxing stadiums in Brisbane, Rushcutters Bay (15000 capacity, demolished 1973) and Melbourne and even in 1980s, John Wren II was chairman of Stadiums Pty. Ltd. Melbourne. Chris Wren was there in the 2000s. Part of the old brick walls were retained and the design of the new stadium was said to be will be similar to the old one, but extended to take in the lane that ran between Dudley and Rosslyn Streets at the eastern end. This allowed seating to be increased from 9,000 to 10,000 with vastly improved seating arrangements that included a ringside area of 5,000 on tubular steel chairs. There were to be more up-to-date dressing room and public convenience accommodation and the new stadium was air-conditioned and sound-proofed.

Early images show the Dudley Street elevation with brick piers, brick base, rendered parapeted façade, rectilinear canopy (now rounded), window strips and slots and super-size well-spaced 3D letters spelling out 'STADIUM' on the facade upper level.

The completed stadium was used for the Olympic games (gymnastics and wrestling), sports events (indoor tennis, boxing) and as part of the 'Friendly Games' culture program the sequined USA singer Frankie Laine sang Ghost Riders in the Sky there during the Games.

For a long time the stadium was Melbourne's only large indoors live performance venue for popular music performances. Apart from the wrestling program which had proved to be not as popular as the old West Melbourne Stadium days, Stadiums Pty. Ltd. announced revival of vaudeville and variety acts as had been done at the old stadium 20 years ago. The Australian Ballroom Championships were held there in 1957 and 1958 as the West Melbourne stadium, the 'largest dance floor in Australia'. The USA star Winny Atwell and a cast of many, Star Night, appeared there in 1958, with locals that included Graham Kennedy, Panda, Bill McCormack, Happy Hammond, Rodriguez, Tune Twisters, Aborigines Girls Choir, Joff Ellen and Russell Stubbings.

In 1959 a free Festival Hall concert featured Bertha Jorgensen and the Victorian Symphony Orchestra on a Sunday afternoon with music by Goldmark, Grandado, Rossini, Wagner etc. This was the emergence of music at the hall. Its name Festival Hall was used from the late 1950s, echoing the London Royal Festival Hall.

Dick Lean Jnr, (son of the original General Manager, Dick Lean) joined Stadiums in 1960 and set about successful promotion of major music acts of all genres from both the U.K. and U.S.A, increasing the use of the venue

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

significantly. U.S.A. Jazz giant Ella Fitzgerald appeared there with Mel Torme and the Lou Levy Quintet in 1960, applauded by local critics.

The Scottish White Heather Group performed there in 1962 to an audience of 3500 bringing music of all kinds from the old country for local Scots fans. Lonnie Donegan and Billy Baxter came to the hall direct from London in 1960. In 1963 Lean Jnr. announced more variety acts with sport events, including wood chopping, every Saturday night in addition to the boxing every Friday night. Boxing included amateurs, allowing training and trailing for the coming Tokyo Olympics. The first variety acts included singers and German jugglers. The Starlift show was there in 1964, Peter and Gordon, The Searchers, Dinah Lee, Del Shannon among others, under the auspices of radio 3DB's Barry Ferber.

In 1969 women wrestlers were the prime attraction accompanied by a large police attendance, including the vice squad reporting back to Arthur Rylah on the proprietary of the performance. Seven thousand attended, about half being women.

Melbourne City Council planned a carpark near the hall in 1962, bounded by Dudley, Rosslyn and Addison Streets and then used as a rubbish site. FJ Marland would lease it for five years.

The stadium accommodated around 2,600 standing and 5,445 for concerts, far outnumbering any existing theatre venue. The hall was the only option for large budget performers that required the numbers for profit, although a basic interior with poor acoustics, the rise of electric amplification for performances allowed it to prosper. The Sydney equivalent for large-scale live performances was Randwick Racecourse. A mass meeting of General Motors-Holden employees was held at Festival Hall during a strike in 1964, as another use for a large venue such as this.

Most of the world's popular music figures performed here with early highlights including Lee Gordon's 'Big Shows', the 1964 Beatles concert and Judy Garland's ill-fated appearance, even Liberace's glittering shows in the 1970s. His pink gauze and artificial star dust transformed the stark interior with the orchestra pit enclosed in white filigree joinery with palms in flower pots, candelabras and chandeliers. The U.K. soul singer Joe Cocker performed there in 1972 eventually being arrested after the show for offensive behaviour among other things.

The hall was in an uproar in 1975 when the Bay City Rollers were pursued by girlish fans here and at the Southern Cross Hotel. The innovatory rock figure Frank Zappa and his Mothers of Invention played there for frenzied 2.5 hours in 1976 with Zappa pronouncing Festival Hall 'as not the best venue for a concert... "This is a Miserable Place to go to a concert ", he added. The powerhouse performance of the Tina Turner Revue

appeared there in 1977, coinciding with the Australian Dance Theatre and Jesus Christ Superstar (1976) performances at the Palace Theatre, now operating in Bourke Street. Meanwhile boxing and wrestling was still the staple diet at the 'House of Stoush'. International tennis was played there in 1981 with John Newcombe, Tony Roche, Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall playing exhibition matches on courts set up in the stadium.

Stadiums Ltd. was established in 1899 by John Wren and Dick Lean and registered in 1914. It specialized in promoting boxing and wrestling events, building venues in Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane.

Contributory elements include:

- large Dutch-hipped roof steel-framed stadium in a simple Modernistic style;
- exposed open-web gabled steel roof trusses;
- external parapeted brick and rendered walls, with piers and face brick base;
- 16' x 2' x 2.5" thick waterproof prestressed concrete wall panels with tongued and grooved edges on brick base;
- cemented Dudley Street façade with stepped parapet;
- metal sheet clad rounded cantilever canopy;
- window groups in strips and slots; and
- location on the appropriately named Wren Lane.

Openings have been altered; bricks painted over; services added, building name removed; new steel deck roof cladding added; and an unrelated paint scheme applied externally.

The interior has not been inspected recently but past attendance at Festival Hall has revealed a basic utilitarian interior which is not significant in its own right but contributory to the historical expression of the events that have occurred there.

How is it significant?

West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall is significant historically and socially to West Melbourne, Victoria and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall is significant.

- Historically, and socially as a major event, sport and music venue in Victoria since its erection in 1955-6, and its use for the 1956 Olympics. Over the years the venue has seen many international and Australian performing artists and sportspersons, with the large numbers it accommodated creating many associations for many people from these events;
- The site and the stadium also have long associations with the notorious John Wren (former stadium), John Wren II and Chris Wren (existing stadium). The hall is a rare surviving part of his once vast sporting and betting empire, many key parts of which, such as the Richmond race course, have gone and the interstate stadiums demolished. More than any other Melbourne indoor

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

entertainment venue, the hall had a special affinity to the working classes that worked and lived in the West Melbourne area from its inception; and

- The walls were an early use of prestressed concrete panels in Melbourne.

Eades Place 8-10 Sam Cullen's house

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1**
 Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Sam Cullen, successful West Melbourne builder-owner, and the Cullen brothers (Samuel and Henry) built most of Eades Place in the Victorian-era. Sam Cullen moved from 32 Eades Place (where Henry Cullen also lived) to this house after he rebuilt it in c1884 and remained the owner-occupier until his death in 1913 and his family for the following years. The first stage of the house was in the 1860s when it probably resembled the row to the south, also built by the Cullens. The Crown Grantees for this site, brothers Henry and Samuel Cullen, died rich men.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey parapeted and stuccoed brick house;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- simple detail includes architraves to openings, sill brackets and a cornice with terminating vermiculated blocks;
- one-level cast-iron verandah, with concave corrugated iron roof;
- double-hung sash windows, three lights on the ground level;
- four panel door entry with top and side lights;
- iron picket fence on stone plinth; and
- contribution to a significant highly cohesive and early residential streetscape, largely associated with the Cullens.

The design is much in the style of the other Cullen two storey buildings in Eades Place.

How is it significant?

Sam Cullen's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sam Cullen's house is significant

- Aesthetically, as a simple evocation of the Victorian-era architecture of West Melbourne and an important contributory element in a significant Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, closely associated with Sam Cullen and his family, one of the brothers who virtually built the entire Eades Place streetscape and a successful owner-builder who lived much of his life in the area, typical of West Melbourne as seen within the City of Melbourne; as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne's development.

Eades Place

22

Edward Williams house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Edward Williams was the owner-builder of this six room brick house in 1883 on a site where previously he had owned a smaller three room wooden house. After 1890 he leased it out.

Contributory elements include:

- dichrome brick and stuccoed, two-storey row house;
- austere segment-arched cemented entablature, at the parapet;
- flanking cement scrolls comprise, with the vermiculated side walls, the only stucco decoration;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- quoining achieved in contrasting brick colours (cream,

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

brown);

- single level cast-iron verandah with frieze and brackets;
- double palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone plinth; and
- contributory role in a significant Victorian-era residential streetscape as contrasting in use of materials but matching the other houses in form, siting and detail.

The house is currently secured with sheet metal to lower windows. Parapet urns are missing and part of the brickwork is painted over.

How is it significant?

Edward Williams house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Edward Williams house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a near original example of a common Victorian-era row house form, distinguished here by the use of coloured brickwork, also contributory to a significant residential Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, the house represents a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne 's development.

Eades Place **28** **Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Crown Grantees, brothers Henry and Samuel Cullen, commenced building 28 Eades Place in 1862-3 as part of the house row 28-32 Eades Place, each built initially as a three room brick house. They leased the house at 28 Eades Place to John Orr a few months before they built 30 and 32 Eades Place. Samuel Cullen took up residence in 30 Eades Place immediately it was completed and 32 was occupied by Henry Cullen after it had been leased for three years.

They proceeded to lease this house until 1872 when it was enlarged by the addition of a storey to this and the adjoining houses and Samuel Cullen moved in. By 1885 Samuel had moved to 10 Eades Place where he

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

remained for the rest of his life. The death of the brothers in the Edwardian-era appears to have generated the timber Edwardian-era verandah that existed on the row until at least 1991, since replaced on 28 and 30 Eades Place.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed and parapeted brick row of three houses;
- gabled roofs clad with corrugated iron behind the parapets, with party walls expressed;
- clear indication of the two stages of development by the upper fenestration;
- simple cemented cornice and string mould;
- cemented architraves and bracketed sills to upper level windows (see also 12-18 Eades Place);
- double-hung sash windows;
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah form only (bullnose verandah replaced the previous presumably, concave roof verandahs replaced again since 1991 on 28 and 30 Eades Place);
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah and slatted frieze on 32 Eades Place;
- brick corbelled chimneys; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era streetscape.

The bullnose verandah form had been added in the Edwardian-era but has since been replaced with a mixture of Edwardian-era and Victorian-era character recreated verandah elements; the presumed timber picket front and dividing fences have been replaced with iron reproduction palisade fences on 28, 30 Eades Place; new render to part of 28 Eades Place; new verandah tiling to 28 Eades Place.

How is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place.

- Aesthetically, synonymous with much of the adjoining streetscape as a Cullen Brothers' creation; and
- Historically, contains the first three houses constructed by the Cullens in the street, although these have been added to since, and is sited on the Cullen's Crown Grant and are a valuable indication of the breadth of the Cullen's work, activity that eventually made both brothers wealthy.

Eades Place **30** **Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Crown Grantees, brothers Henry and Samuel Cullen, commenced building 28 Eades Place in 1862-3 as part of the house row 28-32 Eades Place, each built initially as a three room brick house. They leased the house at 28 Eades Place to John Orr a few months before they built 30 and 32 Eades Place. Samuel Cullen took up residence in 30 Eades Place immediately it was completed and 32 was occupied by Henry Cullen after it had been leased for three years.

They proceeded to lease this house until 1872 when it was enlarged by the addition of a storey to this and the adjoining houses and Samuel Cullen moved in. By 1885

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Samuel had moved to 10 Eades Place where he remained for the rest of his life. The death of the brothers in the Edwardian-era appears to have generated the timber Edwardian-era verandah that existed on the row until at least 1991, since replaced on 28 and 30 Eades Place.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed and parapeted brick row of three houses;
- gabled roofs clad with corrugated iron behind the parapets, with party walls expressed;
- clear indication of the two stages of development by the upper fenestration;
- simple cemented cornice and string mould;
- cemented architraves and bracketed sills to upper level windows (see also 12-18 Eades Place);
- double-hung sash windows;
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah form only (bullnose verandah replaced the previous presumably, concave roof verandahs-replaced again since 1991 on 28 and 30 Eades Place);
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah and slatted frieze on 32 Eades Place;
- brick corbelled chimneys; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era streetscape.

The bullnose verandah form had been added in the Edwardian-era but has since been replaced with a mixture of Edwardian-era and Victorian-era reproduction verandah elements; the presumed timber picket front and dividing fences have been replaced with iron reproduction palisade fences on 28, 30 Eades Place; new render to part of 28 Eades Place; new verandah tiling to 28 Eades Place.

How is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place.

- Aesthetically, synonymous with much of the adjoining streetscape as a Cullen Brothers' creation; and
- Historically, contains the first three houses constructed by the Cullens in the street, although these have been added to since, and is sited on the Cullen's Crown Grant and are a valuable indication of the breadth of the Cullen's work, activity that eventually made both brothers wealthy.

Eades Place **32** **Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Crown Grantees, brothers Henry and Samuel Cullen, commenced building 28 Eades Place in 1862-3 as part of the house row 28-32 Eades Place, each built initially as a three room brick house. They leased the house at 28 Eades Place to John Orr a few months before they built 30 and 32 Eades Place. Samuel Cullen took up residence in 30 Eades Place immediately it was completed and 32 was occupied by Henry Cullen after it had been leased for three years.

They proceeded to lease the houses until 1872 when they were enlarged by the addition of a storey and Samuel Cullen moved in. By 1885 Samuel had moved to

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

10 Eades Place where he remained for the rest of his life. The death of the brothers in the Edwardian-era appears to have generated the timber Edwardian-era verandah that existed on the row until at least 1991, since replaced on 28 and 30 Eades Place.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed and parapeted brick row of three houses;
- gabled roofs clad with corrugated iron behind the parapets, with party walls expressed;
- clear indication of the two stages of development by the upper fenestration;
- simple cemented cornice and string mould;
- cemented architraves and bracketed sills to upper level windows (see also 12-18 Eades Place);
- double-hung sash windows;
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah form only (bullnose verandah replaced the previous presumably, concave roof verandahs-replaced again since 1991 on 28 and 30 Eades Place);
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah and slatted frieze on 32 Eades Place;
- brick corbelled chimneys; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era streetscape.

The bullnose verandah form had been added in the Edwardian-era but has since been replaced with a mixture of Edwardian-era and Victorian-era reproduction verandah elements; the presumed timber picket front and dividing fences have been replaced with iron reproduction palisade fences on 28, 30 Eades Place; new render to part of 28 Eades Place; new verandah tiling to 28 Eades Place.

How is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place

- Aesthetically, synonymous with much of the adjoining streetscape as a Cullen Brothers' creation; and
- Historically, contains the first three houses constructed by the Cullens in the street, although these have been added to since, and is sited on the Cullen's Crown Grant and are a valuable indication of the breadth of the Cullen's work, activity that eventually made both brothers wealthy.

Eades Place 34 William Chambers' row house, part 34-40 Eades Place



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

One of four similar houses in the row at 34-40 Eades Place, 34 Eades Place was built in 1879 and owned and occupied by William Chambers and his wife for the next twenty years. Adjoining them, a boot and shoemaker, Henry Munn built 36 Eades Place in 1884 and c1894 he added 38-40, in which he was residing by 1895. Munn's other houses being leased to John Mountain and Edwin Buckley.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storeyed stuccoed and brick parapeted row house

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- simple parapet cornice,
- parapet entablatures, gabled and arched with scrolls and date;
- built to the street alignment, with consequent shuttering of the ground level window;
- symmetrical fenestration and string-mould;
- double-hung sash windows;
- shutters and doorway with toplight; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape of simply elevated buildings.

House being renovated at time of survey.

How is it significant?

William Chambers' row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

William Chambers' row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is near original, simply ornamented and fenestrated which is typical of the early construction date of this house but not the later two of the row (36.40), indicating the desire for visual cohesion in the group's development; and
- Historically, evocative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Eades Place

36

Henry Munn's row house, part 34-40 Eades Place



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

One of four similar houses built in the row at 34-40 Eades Place, 36 Eades Place was built in 1884 and owned and briefly occupied by boot and shoemaker, Henry Munn. Munn had owned and occupied a brick and timber shop and residence of three rooms on the site of 38-40 Eades Place since the 1870s and moved to this house after its erection. In 1893-4 he added 40, in which he was residing at his daughter's death in 1894. Munn's other houses were leased to John Mountain (36) and Edwin Buckley (38) in the 1890s. Munn died at Bay Road, Sandringham in 1912.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storeyed stuccoed and brick parapeted row house
- simple parapet cornice,
- segmentally arched parapet entablatures, with scrolls and date;
- built to the street alignment, with consequent shuttering of the ground level window;
- symmetrical fenestration and string-mould;
- double-hung sash windows;
- shutters and doorway with toplight; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape of simply elevated buildings.

House being renovated at time of survey.

How is it significant?

Henry Munn's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry Munn's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is near original, simply ornamented and fenestrated which is atypical of the construction date of this house, indicating the owner's desire for visual cohesion in the group's development; and
- Historically, evocative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Eades Place **38-40** **Henry Munn's row houses, part 34-40 Eades Place**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

One of four similar houses in the row at 34-40 Eades Place, 38 Eades Place was built as a brick shop of four rooms in 1884, next to his new residence at 36, and owned and briefly occupied by boot and shoemaker, Henry Munn. Munn had owned and occupied a brick and timber shop and residence of three rooms on the site of 38-40 Eades Place since the 1870s. In 1893-4 he added the four room brick house at 40 Eades Place also converting 38 to a matching house. He was residing at 40 Eades Place at his daughter's death in 1894. Munn's houses were leased to John Mountain (36) and Edwin Buckley (38) in the 1890s. Munn died at Sandringham in

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

1912.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storeyed stuccoed and brick parapeted row houses;
- simple parapet cornice;
- built to the street alignment, with consequent shuttering of the ground level windows;
- symmetrical fenestration and string-mould;
- double-hung sash windows;
- shutters and doorways with toplights; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape of similarly simply elevated buildings.

How is it significant?

Henry Munn's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry Munn's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the houses are near original, simply ornamented and fenestrated which is atypical of their construction date, indicating the desire of their owner, Munn, for visual cohesion in the group's development; and
- Historically, evocative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Hawke Street

2

West Melbourne
Baptist Church manse

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

West Melbourne Baptist Church commissioned builder (and designer?) R J Werner, of 16 Ross Street, Port Melbourne, to build this brick manse in 1917 for an estimated cost of £900. The house included an entry hall, front bedroom, study, dining, bathroom, two bedrooms, breakfast room, kitchen at the rear, pantry, wash house, and a WC was attached. The house was declared finished 10/11/1917. Clergy such as the Rev T. P. Trinham, Rev Edwin Bungey, and the Rev Thos. A. V. Paul lived here.

The Baptist Church was located on the west side of this triangular block, an allotment permanently reserved for

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

the Baptists to allow a stone church to be erected there in 1866. The land was first aside by the Colonial Government in 31 July 1865 as the 'Hotham Baptist Church' with trustees Edward Gibbs, William Smith, Robert Harvey, Thomas McFarlane and William Bryant. The site was conveniently located just east of the Benevolent Asylum.

Melbourne.

Church historian Rev Wilkin observed in 1938: '...With such a history and with such pastors and fellow-labourers, it is no wonder that for many years West Melbourne was one of the most important in the Denomination, but in the course of years its surroundings have completely changed. It has ceased to be a desirable residential district; many of its members moved away to Footscray, Newmarket, etc., and others have not yet been received in their place. Possibly in coming years some at least of the former experiences may be revived.'

This was not the case and in the 1960s the congregation abandoned the church and sought to develop the land for other purposes that involved demolition of the 1866 stone church.

Adjoining the rear of the manse is a complex designed by noted architects Edmond and Corrigan which includes a new chapel and meeting room hall with vestry and toilet facilities, and two residential units for crisis accommodation (address 4 Miller Street) completed in 1990.

Contributory elements include:

- detached brick single-storey Arts and Crafts Bungalow on an island site;
- rough-cast stucco main wall finish with red brick featured in gable ends and as dado;
- gabled roof form clad with unglazed Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles, with red brick chimneys and pots, and louvered gable vents;
- distinctive Arts and Crafts arched and buttressed porch, arches trimmed with red rubbed brickwork, also used as window headers elsewhere;
- flat roof boxed and faceted window bays, with leaded toplight;
- entry door with top and side lights; and
- symbolic link with former church occupation of site.

How is it significant?

The West Melbourne Baptist Church manse is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The West Melbourne Baptist Church manse is significant.

- Historically, as the only physical link with the long and rich history of the Baptist congregation in West Melbourne on this reserve and, itself, the place for near to 100 years of occupation by the church; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and early example of an Arts and Crafts Bungalow style manse, distinctive among the pervading Victorian-era character of West

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **2A** **Elm ('Ulmus' sp.),
Hawke and Curzon
Street Reserve**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



mechanical street cleaning and their roots were damaging drains.

Contributory elements include:

- large elm ('Ulmus' sp.) -37.806104, 144.947706 on the Hawke and Curzon Street Reserve; and
- land within nominally 5m of the root ball.

How is it significant?

This mature elm ('Ulmus sp.') is significant historically and aesthetically and for its rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This mature elm ('Ulmus sp.') is significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras with the goal of beautification and creation of shade;
- Aesthetically, for the form and maturity as planted in a reserve where its growth pattern has been relatively unhindered; and
- Rarity, as one of the few remaining examples from a large number of street trees existing in the 1890s.

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct. Proposed: Elm ('Ulmus' sp.), Hawke and Curzon Street Reserve, 2A Hawke Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Mature elms ('Ulmus sp.') were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne. These surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **4** **Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke Street (5 houses)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made

entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **6** **Claremont Terrace,
later Mary Terrace,
part 4-12 Hawke
Street (5 houses)**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made

entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **8** **Claremont Terrace,
later Mary Terrace,
part 4-12 Hawke
Street (5 houses)**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made

entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **10** **Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke Street (5 houses)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made

entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **12** **Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke Street (5 houses)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made

entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street 27 John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Over a period of two years (1870-72) these row houses were built for engineer, John Marley, who then resided at 1 Courtney Street, North Melbourne. He owned the row until c1890 when Thomas McDonald who was the manager of the Colonial Bank in Victoria Street became the listed owner. The residents included John Marley and his wife in 33 Hawke Street (1872-c1890); Arthur Pretty who moved from here to Chetwynd Street in 1883 (Refer to 62-4 Chetwynd Street); and others such as James Barrowman (1875); William Stewart (1879-82); Alexander Massey and Edward Ettershank (1896-7). Marley was closely connected with St Mary's Church of

England North Melbourne and at his death bequeathed a sizable sum for a theological scholarship at Trinity College, Melbourne University, for students intending to take holy orders. It was called the Marley scholarship.

Contributory elements include:

- single fronted and transverse gabled roof row houses with slate roofs (new);
- siting at lane corner;
- expressed party walls in roofline;
- face brick walls (part bricks rendered, tuck-pointed since 1991);
- chimneys with cemented cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights;
- concave profile verandahs clad with corrugated iron and terminated by shaped masonry end walls with cement blocks and brackets;
- simple single-palisade iron picket fences and gates on stone plinths; and
- contribution to a cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape.

The cast-iron (presumed) decoration has been removed, part of brickwork painted, and new non-matching roof slates added since 1991.

How is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant.

- Aesthetically, for the row's early and austere face brick construction and small scale, as an evocation of the early construction date also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, an early speculative row where, typically for West Melbourne, the developer resided in one of the houses also for the close link with the engineer John Marley who was closely associated with local Christian endeavours and left a generous scholarship to Trinity College.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street 29 John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Over a period of two years (1870-72) these row houses were built for engineer, John Marley, who then resided at 1 Courtney Street, North Melbourne. He owned the row until c1890 when Thomas McDonald who was the manager of the Colonial Bank in Victoria Street became the listed owner. The residents included John Marley and his wife in 33 Hawke Street (1872-c1890); Arthur Pretty who moved from here to Chetwynd Street in 1883 (Refer to 62-4 Chetwynd Street); and others such as James Barrowman (1875); William Stewart (1879-82); Alexander Massey and Edward Ettershank (1896-7). Marley was closely connected with St Mary's Church of

England North Melbourne and at his death bequeathed a sizable sum for a theological scholarship at Trinity College, Melbourne University, for students intending to take holy orders. It was called the Marley scholarship.

Contributory elements include:

- single fronted and transverse gabled roof row houses with slate roofs (new);
- siting at lane corner;
- expressed party walls in roofline;
- face brick walls (part bricks rendered, tuck-pointed since 1991);
- chimneys with cemented cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights;
- concave profile verandahs clad with corrugated iron and terminated by shaped masonry end walls with cement blocks and brackets;
- simple single-palisade iron picket fences and gates on stone plinths; and
- contribution to a cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape.

The cast-iron (presumed) decoration has been removed, part of brickwork painted, and new non-matching roof slates added since 1991.

How is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant.

- Aesthetically, for the row's early and austere face brick construction and small scale, as an evocation of the early construction date also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, an early speculative row where, typically for West Melbourne, the developer resided in one of the houses also for the close link with the engineer John Marley who was closely associated with local Christian endeavours and left a generous scholarship to Trinity College.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street 31 John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Over a period of two years (1870-72) these row houses were built for engineer, John Marley, who then resided at 1 Courtney Street, North Melbourne. He owned the row until c1890 when Thomas McDonald who was the manager of the Colonial Bank in Victoria Street became the listed owner. The residents included John Marley and his wife in 33 Hawke Street (1872-c1890); Arthur Pretty who moved from here to Chetwynd Street in 1883 (Refer to 62-4 Chetwynd Street); and others such as James Barrowman (1875); William Stewart (1879-82); Alexander Massey and Edward Ettershank (1896-7). Marley was closely connected with St Mary's Church of

England North Melbourne and at his death bequeathed a sizable sum for a theological scholarship at Trinity College, Melbourne University, for students intending to take holy orders. It was called the Marley scholarship.

Contributory elements include:

- single fronted and transverse gabled roof row houses with slate roofs (new);
- siting at lane corner;
- expressed party walls in roofline;
- face brick walls (part bricks rendered, tuck-pointed since 1991);
- chimneys with cemented cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights;
- concave profile verandahs clad with corrugated iron and terminated by shaped masonry end walls with cement blocks and brackets;
- simple single-palisade iron picket fences and gates on stone plinths; and
- contribution to a cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape.

The cast-iron (presumed) decoration has been removed, part of brickwork painted, and new non-matching roof slates added since 1991.

How is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant.

- Aesthetically, for the row's early and austere face brick construction and small scale, as an evocation of the early construction date also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, an early speculative row where, typically for West Melbourne, the developer resided in one of the houses also for the close link with the engineer John Marley who was closely associated with local Christian endeavours and left a generous scholarship to Trinity College.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street 33 John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Over a period of two years (1870-72) these row houses were built for engineer, John Marley, who then resided at 1 Courtney Street, North Melbourne. He owned the row until c1890 when Thomas McDonald who was the manager of the Colonial Bank in Victoria Street became the listed owner. The residents included John Marley and his wife in 33 Hawke Street (1872-c1890); Arthur Pretty who moved from here to Chetwynd Street in 1883 (Refer to 62-4 Chetwynd Street); and others such as James Barrowman (1875); William Stewart (1879-82); Alexander Massey and Edward Ettershank (1896-7). Marley was closely connected with St Mary's Church of

England North Melbourne and at his death bequeathed a sizable sum for a theological scholarship at Trinity College, Melbourne University, for students intending to take holy orders. It was called the Marley scholarship.

Contributory elements include:

- single fronted and transverse gabled roof row houses with slate roofs (new);
- siting at lane corner;
- expressed party walls in roofline;
- face brick walls (part bricks rendered, tuck-pointed since 1991);
- chimneys with cemented cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights;
- concave profile verandahs clad with corrugated iron and terminated by shaped masonry end walls with cement blocks and brackets;
- simple single-palisade iron picket fences and gates on stone plinths; and
- contribution to a cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape.

The cast-iron (presumed) decoration has been removed, part of brickwork painted, and new non-matching roof slates added since 1991.

How is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant.

- Aesthetically, for the row's early and austere face brick construction and small scale, as an evocation of the early construction date also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape;
- Historically, an early speculative row where, typically for West Melbourne, the developer resided in one of the houses also for the close link with the engineer John Marley who was closely associated with local Christian endeavours and left a generous scholarship to Trinity College.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street 37 William Barrow's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This five room brick house was built in 1882-3 when William Barrow acquired an earlier three room brick house from James Guthrie, for £400, who had owned and occupied it from its construction in 1872. Subsequent owners were David Green and George Hessey who had previously lived in Roden Street. (Refer to 201 Roden Street). Barrow was an engineer.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, dichrome brick and stuccoed house, the terrace form being typical of West Melbourne in the 1880s;
- two level cast-iron verandah with frieze and integral

brackets, unusual balustrade pattern, and concave profile corrugated iron clad roof;

- segment arched raised entablature at the parapet, with cornice and vermiculated blocks;
- double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era West Melbourne streetscapes.

How is it significant?

William Barrow's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

William Barrow's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well-preserved example of the terrace house form and contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **39** **Henry McKersie's row houses, part 39-41 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Henry McKersie had this row house pair built as an investment in 1883. He continued to own it until after 1895, leasing it to a Mrs. Addison and Ann McIntyre. Renowned architect, J.A.B. Koch and local builder, Charles Nott, were responsible for design and construction of the pair.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick row house pair (41 now defaced);
- two-level ornate cast-iron verandah with friezes and integral brackets;

- transverse gabled roof line, with expressed party walls and cemented chimneys and terracotta pots;
- dentilated, bracketed and corniced parapets with the date 1883;
- pronounced brackets and transverse chimney shafts, combined with the parapet ornament, distinguish this design from others;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level, and entrances with toplights; and
- contribution to a significant West Melbourne Victorian-era streetscape.

41 Hawke Street has been altered with the verandah and fence replaced but 39 offers evidence for reinstatement; presumed timber picket fence replaced by a brick walls.

How is it significant?

Henry McKersie's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry McKersie's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a design which presented the skill and subtle variations on what is a common design theme in West Melbourne row house design, as limited by the low integrity of 41, also designed by the renowned J.A.B. Koch and contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **41** **Henry McKersie's row houses, part 39-41 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Henry McKersie had this row house pair built as an investment in 1883. He continued to own it until after 1895, leasing it to a Mrs. Addison and Ann McIntyre. Renowned architect, J.A.B. Koch and local builder, Charles Nott, were responsible for design and construction of the pair.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick row house pair (41 now defaced);
- two-level ornate cast-iron verandah with friezes and integral brackets;

- transverse gabled roof line, with expressed party walls and cemented chimneys and terracotta pots;
- dentilated, bracketed and corniced parapets with the date 1883;
- pronounced brackets and transverse chimney shafts, combined with the parapet ornament, distinguish this design from others;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level, and entrances with toplights; and
- contribution to a significant West Melbourne Victorian-era streetscape.

41 Hawke Street has been altered with the verandah and fence replaced but 39 offers evidence for reinstatement; presumed timber picket fence replaced by a brick walls.

How is it significant?

Henry McKersie's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry McKersie's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a design which presented the skill and subtle variations on what is a common design theme in West Melbourne row house design, as limited by the low integrity of 41, also designed by the renowned J.A.B. Koch and contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **44** **Jones' row house, part
44-46 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



- double-hung sash windows, with three lights on upper level;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence integral with verandah; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Verandah details altered.

How is it significant?

Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, is significant.

- Historically, representative of the early phase of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the prolific West Melbourne developer, John Jones; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved example of the early row house form used in West Melbourne and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Prolific builder-developer, John Jones applied to build this brick row house pair 'two cottages' of six rooms each in 1874.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed row house with verandah setback;
- cemented masks, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched gabled roof, with cemented and corniced shared chimney;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, guilloche pattern cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **45** **Cockram and Comely's row houses, part 45-47 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The contracting firm Cockram and Comely of West Melbourne applied to erect two, two-storey eight-room brick houses in May 1876 in Hawke Street, near Spencer Street. This was a time when William Comely was undergoing financial difficulties but he was not deterred.

Thomas Cockram survives today as a contracting firm with past operations in the Australian building industry dating from 1861. Cockram was founded as Thomas Cockram and Co in 1861, and later as Thomas Cockram and Sons. Landmark Melbourne buildings built during the late 1800s by the firm include: the Princess Theatre,

Grand Hotel (The Windsor), Victorian Government School No. 450, Fitzroy Eastern Hill Fire Station. Comely died in 1891 with a net estate value of £494.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair, with 47 defaced;
- cemented dentilated cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets with a raised arched entablature and guilloche pattern balustrading either side;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings with cemented piers and scrolled garden wall; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

47 Hawke Street has been defaced but 45 provides good evidence to allow restoration.

How is it significant?

Cockram and Comely's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cockram and Comely's row houses are significant.

- Historically, for their link with the origins of the successful Cockram contracting firm, and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for distinctive and ornate detailing (45) and as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **46** **Jones' row house, part
44-46 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Prolific builder-developer, John Jones applied to build this brick row house pair 'two cottages' of six rooms each in 1874.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed row house with verandah setback;
- cemented masks, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched gabled roof, with cemented and corniced shared chimney;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, guilloche pattern cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;

- double-hung sash windows, with three lights on upper level;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence integral with verandah; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Verandah details altered.

How is it significant?

Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, is significant.

- Historically, representative of the early phase of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the prolific West Melbourne developer, John Jones; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved example of the early row house form used in West Melbourne and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street 47 Cockram and Comely's row houses, part 45-47 Hawke Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The contracting firm Cockram and Comely of West Melbourne applied to erect two, two-storey eight-room brick houses in May 1876 in Hawke Street, near Spencer Street. This was a time when William Comely was undergoing financial difficulties but he was not deterred.

Thomas Cockram survives today as a contracting firm with past operations in the Australian building industry dating from 1861. Cockram was founded as Thomas Cockram and Co in 1861, and later as Thomas Cockram and Sons. Landmark Melbourne buildings built during the late 1800s by the firm include: the Princess Theatre,

Grand Hotel (The Windsor), Victorian Government School No. 450, Fitzroy Eastern Hill Fire Station. Comely died in 1891 with a net estate value of £494.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair, with 47 defaced;
- cemented dentilated cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets with a raised arched entablature and guilloche pattern balustrading either side;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings with cemented piers and scrolled garden wall; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

47 Hawke Street has been defaced but 45 provides good evidence to allow restoration.

How is it significant?

Cockram and Comely's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cockram and Comely's row houses are significant.

- Historically, for their link with the origins of the successful Cockram contracting firm, and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for distinctive and ornate detailing (45) and as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street 49 Sadler's row house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

 HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Thurgood, of Melbourne, built this house in 1872 for William Sadler who was the owner-occupier into the 1880s. Robert Dight was the owner-occupier by the 1890s.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets with a raised rectangular entablature, urns and orbs;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimney;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian Order derived columns, panelled serpentine cast-iron frieze

and brackets;

- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor and cemented architraves;
- four-panel entry door and side and top lights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings and cemented capped piers;
- large two storey brick stable built on the rear lane; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side wall has been rendered, some cement detailing incomplete; stable bricks painted over and doors converted for a garage Interwar.

How is it significant?

Sadler's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sadler's row house is significant.

- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for distinctive and ornate façade detailing, the rarity of the rear stable, and as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **74** **Nyora, part Jones row houses 74-78 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Jones, a contractor, built these houses 1879-81, living in 74 Hawke Street (1881) for the next fifteen years at least. Jones sold 76 to George Pitkethley by 1881 and 78 Hawke Street to Hugh Tait in the same period. Pitkethley alternately occupied and rented his house to persons such as locally successful boot retailer, William Leeming, and Pat Morgan, whilst Mrs. Agnes Tait occupied 78 for many years. Jones also built 80 Hawke Street which is similar to this design, thus reinforcing the value of the streetscape. Of note is that Jones used architects, Ellerker and Kilburn for other work.

Contributory elements include:

- three stuccoed brick, two-storey row houses, each stepped back with the street angle, and down with its slope;
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with a serpentine motif in the iron frieze work, with integral brackets, contrasting with the more formal guilloche in the balustrading;
- ogee profile corrugated iron clad verandah roofs;
- 74 Hawke Street has a scrolled and pedimented parapet entablature and date (1881) above its cornice (see also 80), contrasting with the plain parapets of 76-8, acting with 80 Hawke Street as bookends;
- cement lions heads and brackets to party wall faces;
- a cemented nail-head motif re-occurs through all facades;
- cemented chimneys;
- cast cement orbs were used at the parapet piers;
- double-hung sash windows, with three-lights at ground level;
- 74 has an iron picket fence;
- 76-78 had spade-head timber picket fences, one surviving on 76; and
- contribution to a significant residential streetscape - made picturesque by the stepped siting laterally and vertically and the common transverse gabled roof lines of each house 74-82 and the shared single-fronted, 19th century row house form of 68-82 Hawke Street.

The spade-head picket fence has been replaced with a recreated iron fence on 78 and the parapet orbs are missing from 74.

How is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early example of a common form of row house design which is near original and forms the major part of a picturesque streetscape; and
- Historically, a superior example of a resident builder-developer's work, where a clear differentiation of his residence from the leased properties is made, these houses are one group of several homes built by Jones in the area between 1867-85; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **76** **Jones row houses, part 74-78 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Jones, a contractor, built these houses 1879-81, living in 74 Hawke Street (1881) for the next fifteen years at least. Jones sold 76 to George Pitkethley by 1881 and 78 Hawke Street to Hugh Tait in the same period. Pitkethley alternately occupied and rented his house to persons such as locally successful boot retailer, William Leeming, and Pat Morgan, whilst Mrs. Agnes Tait occupied 78 for many years. Jones also built 80 Hawke Street which is similar to this design, thus reinforcing the value of the streetscape. Of note is that Jones used architects, Ellerker and Kilburn for other work.

Contributory elements include:

- three stuccoed brick, two-storey row houses, each stepped back with the street angle, and down with its slope;
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with a serpentine motif in the iron frieze work, with integral brackets, contrasting with the more formal guilloche in the balustrading;
- ogee profile corrugated iron clad verandah roofs;
- 74 Hawke Street has a scrolled and pedimented parapet entablature and date (1881) above its cornice (see also 80), contrasting with the plain parapets of 76-8, acting with 80 Hawke Street as bookends;
- cement lions heads and brackets to party wall faces;
- a cemented nail-head motif re-occurs through all facades;
- cemented chimneys;
- cast cement orbs were used at the parapet piers;
- double-hung sash windows, with three-lights at ground level;
- 74 has an iron picket fence;
- 76-78 had spade-head timber picket fences, one surviving on 76; and
- contribution to a significant residential streetscape - made picturesque by the stepped siting laterally and vertically and the common transverse gabled roof lines of each house 74-82 and the shared single-fronted, 19th century row house form of 68-82 Hawke Street.

The spade-head picket fence has been replaced with a recreated iron fence on 78 and the parapet orbs are missing from 74.

How is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early example of a common form of row house design which is near original and forms the major part of a picturesque streetscape; and
- Historically, a superior example of a resident builder-developer's work, where a clear differentiation of his residence from the leased properties is made, these houses are one group of several homes built by Jones in the area between 1867-85; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **78** **Jones row house, part
74-78 Hawke Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Jones, a contractor, built these houses 1879-81, living in 74 Hawke Street (1881) for the next fifteen years at least. Jones sold 76 to George Pitkethley by 1881 and 78 Hawke Street to Hugh Tait in the same period. Pitkethley alternately occupied and rented his house to persons such as locally successful boot retailer, William Leeming, and Pat Morgan, whilst Mrs. Agnes Tait occupied 78 for many years. Jones also built 80 Hawke Street which is similar to this design, thus reinforcing the value of the streetscape. Of note is that Jones used architects, Ellerker and Kilburn for other work.

Contributory elements include:

- three stuccoed brick, two-storey row houses, each stepped back with the street angle, and down with its slope;
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with a serpentine motif in the iron frieze work, with integral brackets, contrasting with the more formal guilloche in the balustrading;
- ogee profile corrugated iron clad verandah roofs;
- 74 Hawke Street has a scrolled and pedimented parapet entablature and date (1881) above its cornice (see also 80), contrasting with the plain parapets of 76-8, acting with 80 Hawke Street as bookends;
- cement lions heads and brackets to party wall faces;
- a cemented nail-head motif re-occurs through all facades;
- cemented chimneys;
- cast cement orbs were used at the parapet piers;
- double-hung sash windows, with three-lights at ground level;
- 74 has an iron picket fence;
- 76-78 had spade-head timber picket fences, one surviving on 76; and
- contribution to a significant residential streetscape - made picturesque by the stepped siting laterally and vertically and the common transverse gabled roof lines of each house 74-82 and the shared single-fronted, 19th century row house form of 68-82 Hawke Street.

The spade-head picket fence has been replaced with a recreated iron fence on 78 and the parapet orbs are missing from 74.

How is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early example of a common form of row house design which is near original and forms the major part of a picturesque streetscape; and
- Historically, a superior example of a resident builder-developer's work, where a clear differentiation of his residence from the leased properties is made, these houses are one group of several homes built by Jones in the area between 1867-85; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street 80 Easton's row house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

By 1896, this house was leased to William McNabb by the owner Thomas Easton who had resided there from its construction, presumably by John Jones, in 1880-1. Jones is likely to have built it speculatively and sold it to Easton. At his death in 1906, Easton was described as formerly of the Victoria Iron-rolling Mills, Dudley Street (partner until 1883) and regarded as an old Colonist: he died a rich man.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed brick house;
- two-level cast-iron verandah, with a guilloche pattern used in the balustrade panels and serpentine motif in the friezes;

- nail-head ornament is at the parapet - like 74-78 Hawke Street, suggesting that John Jones constructed this house, selling to Easton;
- role, acting with 74 Hawke Street, as bookends to 76-78 Hawke Street;
- ogee profile corrugated iron clad verandah roofs;
- gabled parapet raised entablature with date 'A.D. 1880', piers and orbs, matching that of 74 Hawke St;
- cemented chimneys;
- cement lions heads and brackets to party wall faces;
- double-hung sash windows, with three-lights at ground level;
- iron double palisade picket fence on stone plinth; and
- contribution to a significant residential streetscape - made picturesque by the stepped siting laterally and vertically and the common transverse gabled roof lines of each house 74-82 and the shared single-fronted, 19th century row house form of 68-82 Hawke Street.

How is it significant?

Easton's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Easton's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved, early example of a common West Melbourne row house type and a key part of one of West Melbourne's significant Victorian-era streetscapes; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and closely linked with Victoria Iron-rolling Mills partner, Thomas Easton, who died a wealthy man as measure of his success in the West Melbourne area.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **95-99** **Lever Brothers Pty. Ltd. factory**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This is a Moderne style externally well-preserved factory building on a corner site to a stone pitched lane. The factory was occupied by international soap and margarine production firm, Lever Brothers, in the post Second War period, backing onto the similarly styled Moderne factory at 567 Spencer Street, their head office. Lever Brothers Pty. Ltd was linked with the early Victorian-era Apollo soap works at Fishermans Bend and Footscray and the associated growth of the chemical industry in West Melbourne in the 20th Century, Fishermans Bend and Footscray in the Victorian-era. The building has been developed recently for residential use.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level red brick and stucco parapeted factory;
- well-preserved Moderne style elevations;
- strong horizontal elements as spandrels set against the vertical element of the stair;
- fluting along the parapet edge, cemented fins and ribbing in the stair parapet, with cantilevering hood over the entry;
- steel-framed multi-pane glazing in punched openings; and
- contribution of a small industrial complex that abuts in Spencer Street.

How is it significant?

The Lever Bros Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Lever Bros Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as the Interwar expression of the growth of the chemical industry in West Melbourne also seen in buildings for Duerdins and others; and
- Aesthetically, an externally well-preserved Moderne style factory building that concurs with the Spencer Street head office of Lever Brothers in styling and scale.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street **109-111 Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd., later Hygiene Baby Carriages Pty Ltd pram manufacturers**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1926 some £6400 was expended on additions to the Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd. factory: H Stanley Harris was the architect and consulting engineer. The 'addition' included three work floor levels with stair, lift, toilets along one side; concrete floor construction, timber roof trusses and vertical boarded entry doors at the ground level. The firm's 1922 factory was at the west side of the addition and another wing was adjoining at the rear.

In era of emerging reliance on battery power for communications it was stated in 1928 that nearly all of the dry cells required by the Postal Department, the Australian Navy, the Victorian Railways, and the South Australian Government were supplied by the Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company. The company later relocated to South Melbourne.

The building was used by Hygiene Baby Carriages Pty. Ltd. pram manufacturers from the 1930s into the 1960s. More recently part of the building was used as the Mighty Apollo gymnasium, Apollo being described in publicity events of the 1970s as 'Australia's indestructible man of Steel' - signage from that era remains on the building.

Contributory elements include:

- three level red brick and cement clad parapeted factory in a simple Edwardian-Baroque revival style;
- central façade bay flanked by two on either side as defined by giant-order pilasters;
- bowed raised entablature to the central bay;
- red brick side and rear walls;
- Dutch hipped roof clad with corrugated iron or similar behind the parapet;
- multi-pane glazing to steel framed windows, with hopper sashes;
- boarded entry door with multi-pane glazing top light at north end; and
- contribution as part of a significant industrial streetscape, created by one firm (Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.)

Doors altered at ground level, rendering of brickwork on façade. The interior was not assessed.

How is it significant?

Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved and large example of a major manufacturing firm in the West Melbourne Interwar period (Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.) linked with the new technology production of radio and communications, and as an illustration of the development of cheap land available next to important transport opportunities; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and unusual façade following from the Edwardian-Baroque revival that extended into the Interwar, also contributory to a small but distinctive industrial streetscape, adjoining the former row house building stock it replaced.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Hawke Street 117-125 Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1922 some £5000 was expended on the first Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory: as with the 1926 addition, H Stanley Harris was the architect and consulting engineer. The factory included two work floor levels with stair, lift, toilets at rear; concrete floor construction, timber roof trusses and vertical boarded entry doors at either end of the ground level. The firm's 1926 factory wing was added on the east side and another wing was adjoined at the rear.

In era of emerging reliance on battery power for communications it was stated in 1928 that nearly all of the dry cells required by the Postal Department, the

Australian Navy, the Victorian Railways, and the South Australian Government were supplied by the Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company. The company later relocated in South Melbourne.

The building was later used by Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co Pty. Ltd. who gained a great deal of publicity in the Interwar period.

Contributory elements include:

- two level red brick and cement clad parapeted factory in a simple Edwardian-Baroque revival style;
- central façade bay flanked by two bays on either side as defined by giant-order pilasters;
- bowed raised entablature to the central bay with parapet piers;
- red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof clad with corrugated iron or similar behind the parapet;
- multi-pane glazing to steel framed windows, with hopper sashes;
- originally boarded entry doors with top lights at each end (doors sheeted over?); and
- contribution as part of a significant industrial streetscape, created by one firm (Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.), scaling down to the Victorian-era row houses adjoining.

Openings have been altered at ground level (new shutter, doors sheeted over?) but this has little impact on the overall integrity of the place.

How is it significant?

Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved and large example of a major manufacturing firm in the West Melbourne Interwar period (Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.) linked with the new technology production of radio and communications, and as an illustration of cheap land available next to important transport opportunities; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and unusual façade following from the Edwardian-Baroque revival that extended into the Interwar, also contributory to a small but distinctive industrial streetscape, adjoining and relating to the former row house building stock it replaced.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Howard Street **3-11** **Connibere, Grieve and Connibere hat factory and showroom**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architects Ussher and Kemp designed this three level hat factory and showroom for Connibere, Grieve and Connibere; builder, Thomas Sanders of 315 Canning Street applied to the City of Melbourne to build it in 1906. A Fruit Preserving Factory and Jam factory had previously occupied the site along Compton Place in the 1890s. Connibere, Grieve and Connibere was to later erect their warehouse at 301-309, Flinders Lane, designed by Nahum Barnet 1913.

The large workforce who attended the West Melbourne factory allowed for the fielding of a football team in the

Retail Softgoods Association: Connibere, Grieve, and Connibere were able to soundly defeat the team from Brooks, McGlashan, and McHarg in 1906. The Connibere brothers were well known Australian businessmen and philanthropists financing many large health care projects.

The takeover by Sargood Brothers in 1920 led to the factory's acquisition by R and WH Symington and Co. Pty. Ltd. (Aust) as the first stage of their massive complex developed around this site.

Although best known for their residential work, the designers Ussher and Kemp did carry out large commercial projects in Melbourne such as the Tudoresque Professional Chambers 110-118 Collins Street Melbourne in 1908 (Victorian Heritage Register).

Contributory elements include:

- three level brick (assumed red bricks since painted over) and cemented factory and showroom in a modern Elizabethan revival style;
- three bay façade with central bay crowned by raised and scrolled entablature with orb or ball, cornice and string moulds;
- candle-snuffer tops to the hexagonal section, façade piers;
- symmetrically arranged openings (new joinery) with stop-chamfered reveals;
- face brick side and rear walls, with gabled side wall profile; and
- a major contributory element in an Interwar, Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape.

Recent renovations have superficially reduced the building's architectural value: with bricks painted over in an unrelated colour scheme; new reflective one pane glazing to upper level windows and refitting of ground level openings. Orbs or balls removed from parapet piers.

How is it significant?

Connibere, Grieve and Connibere hat factory and showroom is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Connibere, Grieve and Connibere hat factory and showroom is significant.

- Historically, as a major industrial place in West Melbourne and the commencing point of a later significant complex for R and WH Symington and Co. Pty. Ltd. (Aust); and
- Aesthetically, a commanding landmark Edwardian-era factory, designed by the important architects Ussher and Kemp, sited as was traditional with adjoining Victorian-era row houses to form a significant but diverse grouping from a major growth period in West Melbourne (Edwardian-era).

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Howard Street 13 John Stedeford's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1875, John Stedeford, who owned considerable property in both North and West Melbourne (Refer to 465-71, 473-83 Queensberry Street, and 279-85 Victorian Street), owned this house and occupied it for ten years. Given the richness of the design and detail similarities, North Melbourne architect and adjoining land holder, James Lee, is the probable designer of this as one of three houses he obtained permits for in Howard Street (see 15 and 19 Howard Street).

Thomas Moore of William Street (Refer 345-9 William Street) was the next major owner, leasing the house to Henry Taylor, Thomas Holloway and Walter Downing. Later owners included Anton and Margrettie Ericsen (or

Erickson) who ran a boarding house there over many years, well into the 1940s.

Contributory elements include:

- a highly decorated, two storey stuccoed brick house, apparently architect designed;
- parapeted roof line with rich cemented detail of arched entablature and shell, guilloche pattern parapet balustrading and the pronounced orbs, set on the parapet piers, paired brackets supporting the deep cornice, assisted by dentil mouldings above a swagged entablature frieze;
- a two level cast iron verandah, with central column to the upper level which does not continue to the ground and panelled cast iron friezes with fringing and brackets;
- iron picket fence, with masonry piers;
- an arched entrance portal possessing a spoked fanlight.
- lower level window bay with its corner, Corinthian pilasters and panelled sub sill wall face that is uncommon;
- tiled verandah; and
- contribution to a superior group of houses, Nos. 13-19, which complement the significant St. Mary's church complex adjoining.

How is it significant?

John Stedeford's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Stedeford's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but is near original, skilfully and richly decorated and contains unusual details, attributable to architect James Lee. The house is a major part of a significant late 19th and early 20th century civic and residential streetscape; and
- Historically, linked with John Stedeford who built the important streetscape in Queensberry Street, between Chetwynd and Leveson Streets, and completed many other projects in the inner metropolis as owner-builder or owner; also linked with architect James Lee who designed three significant houses in Howard Street (13, 15, 19).

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Howard Street 15 James Lee's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): B****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2** Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architect James Lee of 36 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne, owned land either side of and including Victoria Place. He designed and built houses either side of the Place entry, 15 and 19 Howard Street, in the early 1870s (1875-6, 1872-3). Each of these houses, along with 13 Howard Street, has design similarities. Lee was also responsible for a number of other house designs in North Melbourne and Parkville in the Victorian-era. At his death in 1888 he owned and leased out the two houses either side of Victoria Place and workshops in Victoria Place: his estate was worth a considerable £2700 (approximately \$356,300 in 2105, based on the Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, coloured brick and stucco, parapeted row house;
- face brick side wall to lane leading to former factory;
- trim brickwork as quoins but also under the ground level window sill in a recessed panel;
- simple cemented ornament, with cornice, scrolled blocks and vermiculated panels with brackets;
- distinctive Gibbs surrounds, as vermiculated blocks on each verandah side-wall;
- double-hung sash windows, one upper level window taken to near floor level as a verandah entry;
- four panel entry door, with toplight;
- a two level cast iron verandah, with panelled iron friezes, brackets and balustrading, the latter of an unusual lyre-shape design;
- discontinuous upper verandah post (Refer to No 13 Howard Street);
- tiled verandah;
- sympathetic timber picket fence, albeit in only fair condition; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era row house precinct, adjoining the significant St. Mary's complex.

Trimming bricks are painted over.

How is it significant?

James Lee's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Lee's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a near original example of a common type, being distinguished by its iron and cemented detailing and contributing to a significant streetscape; and
- Historically, and socially, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and as an example of another speculative property, associated by ownership and design with a successful local architect James Lee; also, as a boarding house over a long period, the house has associations for many former West Melbourne residents.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Howard Street 19 James Lee's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architect James Lee of 36 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne, owned land either side of and including Victoria Place. He designed and built houses either side of the place, 15 and 19 Howard Street, in the early 1870s (1875-6, 1872-3), each with design similarities. Lee designed a third house in Howard Street and it is almost definite that this was 13 Howard Street, owned and occupied by builder, John Stedeford from an early date. Lee was also responsible for a number of other house designs in North Melbourne and Parkville in the Victorian-era. At his death in 1888 he owned and leased out the two houses either side of Victoria Place and workshops in Victoria Place: his estate was worth a considerable £2700 (approximately \$356,300 in 2105,

based on the Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Contributory elements include:

- a two storey, wide frontage coloured brick and stucco row house set on basalt footings;
- French doors on the upper level open onto the verandah, with flanking arched niches and a distinctive central arched niche;
- two level cast iron verandah where, like 13, 15 Howard Street, the upper post does not continue to the ground;
- verandah decoration including unusually fine panelled cast iron work with brackets which incorporates the lyre pattern (as does 15 Howard Street);
- simple cemented parapet, with a cornice and nail head motifs used on the verandah side walls;
- double-hung sash windows with bracketed sills and ornamented panels under, as with 15 Howard Street;
- sympathetic cut back timber picket front fence; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape, adjoining the significant St. Mary's complex.

The side wall to the lane has been rendered over, probably replacing face brick.

How is it significant?

James Lee's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Lee's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and early example of a later common residential form, possessing unusual cast iron and brickwork details and a part of a significant streetscape; and
- Historically, a former residence of John Stedeford who built the important streetscape in Queensberry Street, between Chetwynd and Leveson Streets and completed many other projects in the inner metropolis as owner builder or owner.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Jeffcott Street **17** **Clayton-Joel and Company factory**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO862 **HO name:** 13-17 Jeffcott Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This two storey brick factory remnant was erected for electrical engineer William Clayton-Joel, then of 120 King Street, West Melbourne in 1912. Clayton-Joel and Co, electrical engineers continued to occupy the building into the 1940s. The firm was active in promoting manufacture of electrical products in the Colony and early advanced technology.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey red brick parapeted factory form, with two street elevations;
- corbelled brick cornice detailing;
- segmentally arched openings with lintels;

- bullnose brick reveals to openings;
- steel framed multi-pane glazing down lane façade, timber framed on main facade; and
- corner site.

This factory was redeveloped in 1996, removing much of the integrity to its history.

How is it significant?

The Clayton-Joel and Co factory is of historical significance to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Clayton-Joel and Co factory is significant.

- Historically, as an Edwardian-era remnant of industrial development at the edge of the City inspired by new prosperity after Federation and revised trading circumstances; also for the long association with Clayton, Joel and Co, electrical engineers who were active in promoting early use of electrically powered machinery and products in Victoria.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Jeffcott Street **81-** **Elms (x6), street trees**
141
near



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed: Elms (x6), street trees, near 81-141 Jeffcott Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Mature elms ('*Ulmus sp.*') were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne. These surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to mechanical street cleaning and their roots were damaging drains.

Contributory elements include:

- six elms as part of an avenue (some in poor health) near 81-141 Jeffcott Street -37.812435, 144.949570 to -37.812240, 144.950687;
- land within five metres of the root ball; and
- their contribution to the adjoining significant and contemporary Sands & McDougall complex.

How is it significant?

The elms are significant historically and for their rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The elms are significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras with the goal of beautification and creation of shade; and
- Rarity, as some of the few remaining examples from a large number of street trees existing at West Melbourne in the 1890s.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

King Street at **North Melbourne War Memorial, King and Hawke Victoria Street Reserve (relocated)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): **B**

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The North Melbourne War Memorial, at the corner of King and Hawke Streets, was erected by H. B. Corbin and Sons Pty. Ltd for the North and West Melbourne Red Cross Society in 1926 at the corner of Errol and Victoria Streets, later relocated. The unveiling of the monument by Lord Somers was done to great public acclaim and ceremony followed by celebrations. 1,240 men had enlisted from North and West Melbourne, and of these 520 died on service in WW1.

Lord Somers is reported in 'The Argus' December 1915 as saying:

'In the world of to-day, with its speed and swift changes, memory is likely to be short lived. But this memorial has a message which will go out to us day after day and year after year. It stands as a perpetual reminder of the men and women of our flesh and blood who, in a cause which they knew to be right, gave up their lives. Its message to us is to carry on their tradition, and to revive and keep alight that spirit of good fellowship, unselfish service, and self sacrifice which they exemplified. '

Corbin and Sons were also responsible for the Coleraine War Memorial 1921.

The memorial includes a polished grey granite pillar dedicated to the First World War, Second World War, Korea, Malaya, Sabah Sarawak, Malaya and Vietnam. The inscription first engraved after the First World War reads, "In imperishable memory of Australia's sons who died in the cause of freedom in the Great War 1914-1918."

Conflicts Commemorated:

- First World War 1914-18
- Second World War 1939-45
- Malayan Emergency 1948-60
- Vietnam War 1962-72

How is it significant?

North Melbourne War Memorial is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

North Melbourne War Memorial is significant.

- Historically, and socially, as the paramount symbol of the terrible losses of local lives during World War One in North and West Melbourne and a key war memorial in the City of Melbourne, also the focus of a major local gathering at the unveiling of the memorial as indicative of the deep community associations and their united cause in funding its erection; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom designed memorial successfully utilising past stone masonry and metal inlay skills.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

King Street 347-349 Phoenix Clothing Company complex



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

HO number: HO475 **HO name:** Phoenix Clothing Company, 347-349 King Street & 4-8 Phoenix Lane, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance
Victorian Heritage Register number: H0801

What is significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is a three storey stone and brick shop, residence and store complex. It contains fabric from several different periods of building and alteration. The earliest section dates from the early gold rush era, while three storey additions were made in 1859 and the ground floor of the

rear store/factory section probably dates from the 1860s. An 1869 photograph of the building showed a loggia, but this has been filled with windows.

How is it significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as one of the oldest examples of a commercial building and factory in the State. Its King Street facade contains rare gold rush-era elements, from a time when King Street was an unmade although busy road with bullock drays and other carriers' wagons, loaded with goods, continually passing on their way to Bendigo and the other diggings. The factory proper dates from the 1860s and provides important evidence of the character of early industrial organisation in Melbourne. The Phoenix Clothing Company was established in the wake of post gold rush metropolitan growth and benefited from the introduction of tariff legislation in the 1870s. The Phoenix factory was one of the few mechanised 19th century clothing manufacturers, and has been credited with introducing advanced overseas technology to Victoria. Although there have been many structural changes to the building over the years, the essential design and structure of the complex provide a substantially intact representation of contemporary factory design and working conditions, and of aspects of 19th century building technology.

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as evidence of the character of Melbourne's early development. The combination of residence, shop and factory is a reminder of a time when the city was much more compact, and residence and workplace were often located in the same building or very nearby. The building also demonstrates the long-term continuity of industrial usage in this part of Melbourne.

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance for its associations with the notable Fenwick Brothers, and Albion T. Walkley. The Fenwick Brothers were London clothing manufacturers and importers, who owned the site from the 1850s and established the Phoenix Clothing Company there in the 1870s. Orlando Fenwick (1822-1897) who once lived on the premises, was a prominent Victorian clothing manufacturer and importer. He also took a leading role in Melbourne harbour development schemes and was a Melbourne City councillor over a long period and Mayor of the city. Walkley, the factory manager from 1875 and owner of the manufacturing section of the business from 1878, was responsible for introducing into the Victorian clothing trade the innovative mechanical knife system of cutting which revolutionised the industry in the pre-WW1 period.

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of architectural significance because of its first floor loggia, perhaps the earliest example in Melbourne (although it

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

door and windows. Whilst all three buildings are constructed on the street alignment the parapet and string course is not continuous, reflecting the differing stages of construction. The Langdon Building was used as an early clothing factory and was later combined with the adjoining the Fenwick Brothers Phoenix Clothing building. These early factories share a party wall and were once linked via twin archways.

How is it significant?

The Langdon Building is of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

- The Langdon Building is architecturally significant as an excellent example of the use of Victoria's ubiquitous bluestone as a construction material. Spanning three periods of construction, the Langdon Building has a consistent use of facing bluestone. There is a contrast between the fine ashlar finishes of the architraves, quoins and string courses and the rougher finish of the wall areas.
- The Langdon Building is historically significant as a rare complex of three residential buildings amalgamated for industrial use. It is a rare example of a surviving clothing factory in the central business district. From 1870 the Langdon Building was a clothing factory and had a close relationship to the notable Phoenix Clothing Factory buildings to the south. It demonstrates the adaptation and adjustment of owners to changing economic conditions in Melbourne.

King Street 360 Bay View Hotel



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Michael Moran, who owned other hotels around the North and West Melbourne area, commissioned J. Holmes and later, James Healy, to build the Bay View Hotel on this site in 1864-5. Moran was also the publican there until at least 1870. He continued to own the hotel for over ten years, when it was taken over by the West End Brewery, and later owned in association with Carlton and United Breweries (1896). Other licensees included Kierin Caulfield; Miss Milton and Mary Rush. (Refer 32-4 Capel Street).

The hotel was used by community groups such as the local football clubs and had its share of sly-grogging and colourful incidents, as reported in the daily press.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Contributory elements include:

- a stuccoed brick and stone, parapeted corner hotel of two- storeys;
- hipped corrugated iron clad roof set behind a parapet;
- simply moulded cornice, architraves and six-pane double-hung sashes denote the building's age;
- an ornamental metal lamp attached with scrolled brackets to the wall over the side entry is of unknown provenance but is related to the period and use; and
- contribution as a traditional if isolated corner element with some relationship to two two-storey row houses on the north and east sides in Walsh and King Street.

Some new unruled stucco to walls, replacement of a side doorway and door and assumed conversion of the former corner entry to a window. Major visually related additions have been made to both frontages. However the traditional hotel form, siting and fenestration is still evident.

How is it significant?

The Bay View Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Bay View Hotel is significant.

- Aesthetically, a typical corner sited, simply designed hotel which exhibits a simple Italian Renaissance Revival form used from early in Melbourne's history into the 1880s; and
- Historically, and socially, as an hotel, the former social centre of the locality and associated with hotelier, Moran, who was also connected with the Rob Roy and Mansion House hotels in West Melbourne; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

King Street

363

Ralph A. Stuart and
Co. wool brokers,
later NCO House



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): **B**

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): **1**

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO841 HO name: 357-369 King Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architects Craig Reynolds and Garrett prepared plans for the erection of modern wool stores and offices in 1934 for Ralph A. Stuart and Company King Street, Melbourne. The street elevation showed the firm's name on the parapet spelt out in wrought iron letters, with the added 'Wool and Hide Merchants'. Plans showed timber floors and frames, a sawtooth lit upper level for wool selling, metal-framed windows, steel roof trusses on timber framing, and wool chutes on storeroom floors. Entry was via a stair lobby, with storage levels over.

A large wool sample room and offices were set out along

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

the front of the building at first floor level. The designers were also responsible for the significant Interwar Emulation Hall, 3 Rochester Road, Canterbury (Victorian Heritage Register).

Contributory elements include:

- three level parapeted wool stores and offices in face brick designed in the Dudok Moderne style;
- cream upper level brickwork, red ground level;
- streamlined banding as horizontal recesses with windows set within;
- dominant vertical element over the entry provide for the typical interplay of massing associated with the style;
- significant brickwork detailing as ribs, jelly-mould forms, soldier course architraves;
- cast cement rams head logo over entry;
- streamlined horizontal window ledge, set on faceted window buttresses and sills beneath;
- loading bay and carriage way under south wing of building for wool traffic; and
- the visual relationship with earlier significant buildings adjoining, with similar punched fenestration and parapeted form, if not scale.

Steel framed multi-pane glazing replaced, but the overall integrity is high.

How is it significant?

Ralph A. Stuart and Co. Wool brokers wool stores, showrooms and offices are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Ralph A. Stuart and Co. Wool brokers wool stores, showrooms and offices are significant.

- Historically, as a lingering presence of primary industry buildings on the fringe of the Melbourne business district, specifically located in West Melbourne where transport access and cheaper land aided in its location; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and significant Moderne style façade in the Dudok manner with skilful use of brickwork and massing.

King Street

**407-415 Flagstaff House,
Yuncken Freeman
Architects Pty. Ltd.
offices**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO842 **HO name:** 411-415 King Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Titled the Flagstaff House project, a permit for this steel-clad, basement and two-level, office building was sought in July 1968 by owners, occupiers and designers, Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd.. The proposed building was to replace four Victorian-era row houses, then used as the firm's offices, at an estimated cost of \$310,000.

As Yuncken Freeman Brothers Griffiths and Simpson Architects, the firm had previously occupied the terrace houses at 411-415 King Street as 'Flagstaff House'. The

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

new building, also Flagstaff House, marked a change in the firm's oeuvre if not the name. Balcombe Griffiths and Roy Simpson were from the five original partners, with descendant John Yuncken, but the new Mesian theme (after Mies van der Rohe of Chicago), that this building expresses so well, came with Barry Patten who joined the firm in c.1953. Patten led a team for the prize winning Sidney Myer Music Bowl in 1957, marking a new structure-based design theme. The once large office of Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd. no longer exists.

The new Flagstaff House is inspired by van der Rohe's Farnsworth House (1951), among others. As a 'skin and bones' (van der Rohe) architectural concept, the design can be seen as a horizontal parallel to the commercial towers of BHP house (1967-1972) and the aluminium clad Eagle House (1971-2).

Meticulously planned on an imperial module of 4'10", escape stairs, toilets and plant were in a service strip located along the south side of an open plan office, forming a square of three 27' structural bays per side. The main open stair was centred on the plan within a generous light well, the steel bar balustrades were minimal and the stair flights appeared to float within the space. Suspended ceilings followed the module with recessed low-brightness fluorescent fittings doubling as air distribution within each module; less was more. Upper floors were suspended reinforced concrete.

The south side service strip provided the concrete and masonry buttress for a steel and glass box attached on the north, with a cantilevering upper level, allowing column free façades on two sides. A steel universal-section marked the planning model planted on all glazed facades as structural mullions: exposed columns were also universal-sections painted matte black as was the facade. A shallow gabled steel deck clad roof set behind a minimal fascia gave the illusion of a flat roof. Double aluminium-framed entry doors were symmetrically arranged on the King Street elevation, accessed by minimalist stair flights that abutted a rendered podium that catered for the sloping site.

When furnished the interior was among the most elegant Modernist office spaces the City had seen, with flush black modular panelling housing adjustable drafting desks, exposed black steel structural frame, grey tufted carpet, white plaster and block walls and suspended ceilings.

Contributory elements include:

- basement and two upper levels of offices in a rectanguloid form;
- no expressed roof;
- the counter play of simple geometric rectanguloid forms, as horizontal elements set against a masonry vertical element, with an offset to allow expression of each;
- glass and steel modular façade with full-height tinted glazing (floor to ceiling);

- imposed 'structure' as steel universal-section mullions on steel plate fascias;
- originally an open office plan with modular partitioning (modified);
- natural grey podium base;
- original black external colour scheme;
- floating external open-riser stairs with simple steel bar balustrading as handrails and newels only;
- flush plaster soffits with recessed downlights; and
- minimal landscaping, paved setting.

Sign panels have been added. External doors and furniture changed. Interior layout and furnishing changed (inspection from street only). Glass bricks added facing the rear car park.

How is it significant?

Flagstaff House, Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd. offices is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne, the City of Melbourne and Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Flagstaff House, Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd. offices is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with the important architectural firm of Yuncken Freeman Architects designed as their own offices, the firm being nationally prominent at that time; and
- Aesthetically, the most accomplished, early small-scale International Modern office designs in Victoria, serving as a prototype for the design and development of BHP house as well as an advertisement for the firm's design direction; perhaps one of the most faithful of the Mies van der Rohe inspired designs in Victoria, following an internationally applauded design theme.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

King Street **438** **George Donald's house (also James Bryce's wooden house at rear)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

George Donald, local inspector of weights and measures, was the first rated owner-occupier of this brick house in 1873-4, then of six rooms. The house displaced James Bryce's wooden house of 1863 that appears to remain as one of the rear wings. Donald's career was well publicised in the Melbourne press as he apprehended market cheats or short-weighters through the 1870s-1880s: his was a vital role in an area well provided with produce markets.

His wife Elizabeth died here in 1878 and George in 1888, aged 75, leaving his only daughter Elizabeth as the next

house owner. The house appears to be custom designed judged by the sophistication of the design, detailing, and early date.

Contributory elements include:

- double-fronted two colour Italianate style brick villa with M-hipped main roof;
- patterned slate roof cladding, cemented chimneys with unusual arcaded shafts and cornices;
- face brick rear and side walls;
- bracketed eaves, vermiculated cemented panels, masks and brackets to side walls;
- front verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with moulded cement architraves and bracketed sills and panels under;
- four-panel entry door and side and top lights;
- encaustic mosaic tiles to verandah;
- remnants of an Interwar wire fence (part replaced); and
- the contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

George Donald's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

George Donald's house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with the regionally prominent inspector of markets, George Donald, and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and significant Italian villa design with uncommon detailing.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

King Street **439** **Mezrich-house, or Abraham Smith's house, later Don Henry Fulton's office**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO860 **HO name:** 439 King Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Elizabeth Street money or pawn broker, Abraham Smith was the first rated owner-occupier, in 1885, of what was then a brick house of ten rooms set on an allotment of 25x150 feet (7.62m x 45.7m). Smith died in 1899, leaving the house to widow Julia and daughter Hannah. The Smith family played a prominent role in North and West Melbourne society events as well as receiving some notoriety for the daring jewellery theft from Smith's Elizabeth Street premises. The house name of Mezrich-house was always included in the many family notices in local newspapers concerning the Smith family and was

obviously treasured by them as it was used during their occupation after Abraham's death.

Another major occupancy of the house was as the office of the prize winning architect, Don Hendry Fulton, from around the late 1950s-1960s for over an extended period. As part of his occupation, the front verandah was removed to perhaps modernise or Georgianise the façade. Nearby in King Street was the office of Yuncken Freeman Brothers Griffiths and Simpson Architects, the Freeman Brothers being great connoisseurs of Georgian architecture. The front verandah was reinstated in c2010 and the front fence repaired in 2006.

Don Hendry Fulton's design for the BP Refinery Administration Building at Crib Point (1965) was awarded the 1966 RVIA Victorian Architecture Medal (also on the Victorian Heritage Register). The Rosebud municipal offices were designed by Fulton (1973-76) and his firm was involved in the planning of Mary Kathleen and Weipa, as two model mining towns for post-war Australia. He also designed the elegant and contemporary Blainey house, The Boulevard, Ivanhoe, in 1957.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed elevated row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, foliated and faceted blocks and brackets with an entablature mould, panelled verandah side walls;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched hipped roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys (part);
- rebuilt two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets also dentilated gutter mould;
- dressed and quarry face blue stone faced, raised verandah floor;
- double-hung sash windows, with cemented architraves and arched lights at ground floor;
- substantial four-panel entry door with side and top light including a spoked fanlight;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence on dressed and rubble blue stone footings with cemented and scrolled side yard walls and piers (caps reconstructed); and
- the contribution to small but valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape with the St James church complex adjoining, the arched fenestration matching that of the church.

How is it significant?

Mezrich-house, or Abraham Smith's house, later Don Henry Fulton's office is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Mezrich-house, or Abraham Smith's house, later Don Henry Fulton's office is significant.

- Historically, for the building's close link with the locally prominent Abraham Smith family and later as the long-term office of prize winning architect, D. H. Fulton; and

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- Aesthetically (as reconstructed), a well-preserved and large row house design with distinctive detailing and form, indicating a custom design; also a contributory part of a small Edwardian and Victorian-era precinct.

King Street **444** **Newstead or Ormiston house**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The engineer, William Ormiston, was the first rated owner-occupier of this brick house in 1878, then of five rooms, and lived there with his family until his death in 1889. After that date, Isabella Ormiston (widow of William) lived here and later, son, James Ormiston with an added room and a rise in the annual valuation in 1913, matching the Edwardian-era detailing applied to the old double gabled 1870s cottage form.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted brick and stuccoed row house;
- slim cemented cornice moulds, multiple vermiculated panels on the entablature, scrolls and brackets and a

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

raised arched entablature, with house name, cemented swag and anthemion on top;

- face brick side and rear walls;
- slate clad double-gabled roof behind the parapet, with terracotta Edwardian-era ridge cappings, and cemented and corniced chimneys with terracotta Edwardian-era pots;
- front bullnose profile verandah with corrugated iron cladding, turned timber posts, fan pattern cast-iron frieze and integral brackets, all of Edwardian character;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- dressed stone flags to verandah floor;
- pitched laneway and crossing; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Facade bricks painted over, Victorian-era reproduction iron fence added and an unrelated roller door added over the pitched lane entry but the house remains true to the last development in the Edwardian-era.

How is it significant?

Newstead or Ormiston house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne

Why is it significant?

Newstead or Ormiston house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with the engineering Ormiston family, an occupation that relates well to West Melbourne's industrial history; representative of two major growth periods in West Melbourne (Edwardian, Victorian-era); and
- Aesthetically, an unusual combination of two eras, Edwardian and Victorian-era, with distinctive vermiculated panels.

King Street

446

**Underground Public
Toilets Hawke Street
and King Street
Reserve**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO935 **HO name:** Underground Public Toilets, King & Hawke Streets, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance
Victorian Heritage Register number: H2133

What is significant?

The underground men's public toilet in West Melbourne, built in 1938, is one of eleven built in Melbourne in the early twentieth century in response to public demand for public toilet facilities in Melbourne that were both sanitary and discreet. Street-level toilets were regarded

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

as indecently open to public view. Underground toilets removed toilets from public view, and had already been built in Scotland, England and Sydney. The establishment in December 1890 of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, responsible for building and maintaining an underground sewerage system, had provided the necessary infrastructure. The first underground public toilet in Melbourne, which included facilities for women as well as men, was opened in Russell Street in 1902. Several more were built before World War I: a men's in Queen Street in 1905; a men's and women's in Elizabeth Street opposite the Queen Victoria Market in 1907; a men's in Swanston Street in 1909 (now demolished); a women's in Elizabeth Street outside the GPO in 1910 (a men's was added in c1927); and a women's outside the Town Hall in Collins Street in 1914 (a men's was added c1960). A men's was built in Flinders Street in 1918. Four more were built in the Interwar period: this one in West Melbourne, one in Carlton, and two in East Melbourne (one of which has been demolished).

The underground public toilet is in a small park at the corner of King and Hawke Streets, West Melbourne, near the south end of the Errol Street shopping strip. Above ground elements are very similar to the earlier underground toilets built in Melbourne between 1902 and 1918, and consist of two stairway entrances enclosed by iron railings, iron gates and cast iron combined ventilation pipes and sign posts. An additional feature at ground level, found only on this toilet and the one in Carlton built in 1939, is the Moderne style polychrome brick ventilation shaft with decorative wrought iron panels. The toilet has now been decommissioned and the entrances are covered by concrete slabs. The condition of the interior is unknown.

Why is it significant?

The underground public toilet in West Melbourne is of historical and architectural significance to the state of Victoria.

How is it significant?

- The underground public toilet in West Melbourne is of historical significance as one of the group of public toilets built in Melbourne in the early twentieth century which reflects an important era of sanitary, technological and social reform, as well as contemporary attitudes to public decency. It is a reflection of a major engineering achievement, the development of Melbourne's underground water, drainage and sewerage system, and the advances in sanitation and public health made possible, following the establishment of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works in 1890.
- The underground public toilet in West Melbourne is of architectural significance as an example of an unusual building type, and of early twentieth century civic design. The iron railings, gates and columns and the brick ventilation shaft are of interest as examples of street furniture of the period.'

King Street 446 City of Melbourne
near Electric Supply
Department pillar-box,
Hawke Street and King
Street Reserve



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This City of Melbourne Electric Supply Department pillar-box is located on the edge of the Hawke Street and King Street Reserve, being typical of pillar-boxes erected after 1900

when the Melbourne City Council Electric Supply Department commenced construction of a Direct Current electricity supply system for inner Melbourne. Underground cable mains were run from the new power plant in Spencer Street to cast-iron curb side pillar-boxes from whence fused outgoing circuits supplied consumer

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

premises.

This example is located near a significant elm and the underground toilets (Heritage Victoria Register) providing a historic grouping.

Contributory elements include:

- rectangular cast-iron pillar-box
- pyramidal top;
- cast City emblems on side of pillar set in panels; and
- set on asphalt paved base.

How is it significant?

City of Melbourne Electric Supply Department pillar-box is located on the edge of the Hawke Street and King Street Reserve is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

City of Melbourne Electric Supply Department pillar-box is located on the edge of the Hawke Street and King Street Reserve is significant.

- Historically, as symbolic in the advance of new City of Melbourne services in the West Melbourne area; and
- Aesthetically, for the ornamental castings that make up the box, that reflects the Victorian and Edwardian-era cast-iron decoration used on nearby houses and shops.

King Street 446 Elm, Hawke Street and near King Street Reserve



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -

- Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North and West Melbourne Precinct.
Proposed as: Elm, Hawke Street and King Street Reserve, near 446 King Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Mature elms ('*Ulmus sp.*') were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne. These surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to mechanical street cleaning and their roots were

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

damaging drains.

Contributory elements include:

- mature elm ('Ulmus' sp.), Hawke Street and King Street Reserve, near 446 King Street -37.805317, 144.949171; and
- land within five metres of the root ball.

How is it significant?

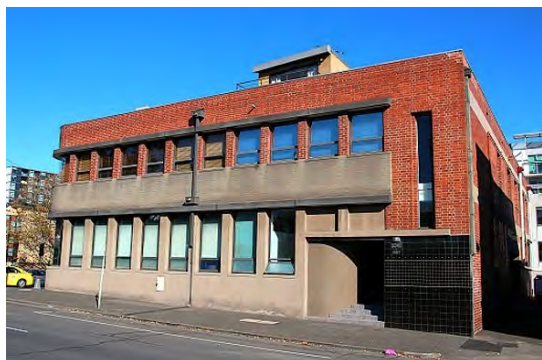
This mature elm ('Ulmus sp.') is significant historically, aesthetically and for its rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This mature elm ('Ulmus sp.') is significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the Victorian and Edwardian- eras with the goal of beautification and creation of shade; and
- Aesthetically, for its form and maturity as located in a reserve, where its growth pattern has been relatively unhindered; and
- Rarity, as one of the few remaining examples from a large number of street trees existing in the 1890s.

King Street **461-467 Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. Bulk Store**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed: Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. Bulk Store, later SOHO, 461-467 King Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Norman Seabrook Architect, ARAIA designed this new bulk store for the Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd., with a building permit application lodged in 1935 for an estimated construction cost of £5000. The structural engineer was C Hudspeth of 13 City View Rd, Balwyn.

Proposed works included the Seabrook's trademark Dudok Modern combination of yellow brick for the rectilinear façade, and red brick for fascia and piers.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Elements included a steel roller shuttered entry to the cart dock, Fibrolite roofing with a vented ridge, steel-framed windows with fixed hopper sashes, steel roof trusses, plus concrete floor slabs and columns. The business name 'Gairs Bulk Store' was proposed for the parapet face.

The Gair Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd. of Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, were canvas goods manufacturers and warehousemen. They made deck chairs, camp stretchers and beds, folding tables, card tables, and awning hammocks. This new store served the company in the Second War with Gairs among the subcontractors engaged on production of Australian-built DAP Beaufort Mark VII Bomber (served 1942-44). In post-war years Gairs were synonymous with camping goods, such as deck chairs and stretchers.

The architectural firm of Norman Seabrook, and later Seabrook and Fildes (1936-1956), played a significant role in the introduction of European Modern architecture to Victoria in the 1930s, as influenced by Dutch architect Willem Marinus Dudok and German Eric Mendelsohn among others. They are best known for the Dutch Modernist inspired MacRobertson Girls High School (on the Victorian Heritage Register), designed by Norman Seabrook in 1933. The school is one of the first and best examples of European Modern architecture in Melbourne and was said by Robin Boyd to have signalled 'the 1934 revolution' of Victorian Modernist architecture.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted face brick warehouse;
- pitched roofs concealed behind the parapet;
- rectilinear, rounded-corner Modernistic form, facing Dudley and King Streets;
- coloured brickwork banding to accentuate horizontals;
- vertical massing elements as the entry bay;
- repeating window modules set in horizontal strips, with cemented streamline window hood; and
- the contribution to a minor Modernist streetscape at this corner, with the similarly Modernistic 469-471 King Street adjoining.

Bricks painted over, ground level yellow brick rendered; new visually related windows at ground level set in deeper openings; new entry in a similar style to building.

How is it significant?

Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. Bulk Store is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. Bulk Store is significant.

- Historically, for the association with the Gair company and the firm's expansion that paralleled service during World War Two; and
- Aesthetically, as an altered but good example of

European Modernism by Norman Seabrook, the designer claimed to be the instigator of this style in Victoria in 1934.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

King Street **469-471 West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed: West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices, later Brickley House, 469-471 King Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Behind this Modernist façade are two redeveloped brick row houses, each of nine rooms, built for a Mrs Ann Brown in 1884 and designed by local architect, William

Shalles. From the 1920s onwards, part of the building served as the West Melbourne Police Station, even after its renovation in 1952.

For an estimated €6800 the building was upgraded in 1952-3 for a mixed use (offices, police station, dwelling) for the owner, the Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association. Edgar H Alexander LRAIA Architect and Town Planning Consultant of Essendon designed a new façade and a one-room depth front addition to the existing row houses> this addition provided the Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association with a larger and modernised board room, new stairs and new offices on the two levels, and one new office for the police as a tenant. The police counter was at ground level and living quarters were at the rear. The builder was FT Jeffrey of Box Hill. Post-war building restrictions for non-residential purposes had not been lifted by this time, hence the retention and upgrading of the existing residential building. This building would have been known to West Melbourne occupants over a long time as their police station (see also 74-76 Dudley Street as a police station and residence in the late Victorian-era).

Separated by the Second World War, this streamlined Modernistic façade relates closely to the former Gair store adjoining from the 1930s. Changes in 1993 have affected the integrity of the design.

An unusual version of the Victoria coat of arms with the words "Victoria, quality and integrity" and heath flower is on the facade as a reminder of its official use as a police station.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey parapeted, brick and cement Modernist façade to King Street;
- red brick to south side wall;
- windows set in horizontal bands or streamlined strips;
- projecting cemented moulds delineating parapet and window strips;
- heeler brick infill between windows as part of the banding;
- tiles or tile like cementing as façade banding;
- rolled-edge cast cement reveals to the entry;
- Victoria coat of arms 'Quality and Integrity';
- Victorian-era row house roof forms and walls behind; and
- contribution to a minor Modernist streetscape at this corner, with the Modernistic 461 King Street adjoining.

Façade steel-framed windows replaced; bricks and façade tiles painted over; Victoria coat of arms modified.

How is it significant?

West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices, is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Why is it significant?

West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices, is significant.

- Historically, and socially, for the long-term occupation of both phases of the building's development by the Victoria Police, as a West Melbourne public building (see coat of arms); also expressive, by the extent of the 1952-3 works, of the era before post-war restrictions were lifted on non-residential building works and the competing need for a building related association to present a modern face to the world; and
- Aesthetically, as an altered but adept Modernist design, coupled with the adjoining building as examples of this stylistic theme.

King Street **511** **Tame and Company factory**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed: Tame and Company factory, 511 King Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

A building permit application was lodged in October 1925 for the erection of a factory for iron workers Messrs. Tame and Company, then of 236 Latrobe Street, to the value of £2990. The builder was W L McArthur of 113 Stokes Street, Port Melbourne and it was completed by 30 Oct 1926 when another ironmongery firm Ironmongers Pty. Ltd., shared the premises. This is another example of the Interwar growth of industrial uses in West Melbourne, expanding from the north of the city where hardware and ironmongery firms like Currie and Richards had been based in the Victorian-era.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted one storey brick and cemented factory;
- stepped and pired parapet with five bays;
- cemented panels in raised parapet bays;
- unusual entry doorway with half-circle top and side lights cut into the brickwork; and
- steel framed multi-pane glazing to main openings.

Bricks painted over; windows altered, boarded doors to carriageways replaced with roller shutters; boarded door at entry replaced with a glass door. Otherwise the building is expressive of its use and distinctive in design.

How is it significant?

Tame and Company factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Tame and Company factory is significant.

- Historically, as one of the Interwar phase of industrial expansion into West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the unusual façade with its distinctive entry.

King Street

555

**Mair's row houses,
part 555-557 King
Street**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO774 **HO name:** 555-557 King Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, Stephen Mair of West Melbourne, applied to build two brick two-storey houses, each of seven rooms, in King Street near Stanley Street, in November 1875.

Stephen Mair arrived in Victoria in 1854 and died at 743 Nicholson street, North Carlton in 1929. Mair was the seventh son of the late Thomas Mair (also a builder) and Margaret Helton, of Edinburgh and Dundee, Scotland and a foreman for the Scottish born contractor and Melbourne councillor, Samuel Amess, for thirty-three years.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented dentilated cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets also the rare lyre pattern balustrade panel;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gates on dressed stone footings.

How is it significant?

Mair's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Mair's row houses is significant.

- Historically, for the association with Stephen Mair before he joined the veritable Samuel Amess firm, one of the builder-developers typical of West Melbourne, and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved early row house design with a rare cast-iron detailing.

King Street

557

Mair's row house, part
555-557 King Street

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**
 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO774 HO name: 555-557 King Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, Stephen Mair of West Melbourne, applied to build two brick two-storey houses, each of seven rooms, in King Street near Stanley Street, in November 1875.

Stephen Mair arrived in Victoria in 1854 and died at 743 Nicholson street, North Carlton in 1929. Mair was the seventh son of the late Thomas Mair (also a builder) and Margaret Helton, of Edinburgh and Dundee, Scotland and a foreman for the Scottish born contractor and Melbourne councillor, Samuel Amess, for thirty-three years.

Contributory elements include:

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented dentilated cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets also the rare lyre pattern balustrade panel;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gates on dressed stone footings.

How is it significant?

Mair's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Mair's row houses is significant.

- Historically, for the association with Stephen Mair before he joined the veritable Samuel Amess firm, one of the builder-developers typical of West Melbourne, and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved early row house design with a rare cast-iron detailing.

King Street 581 Burnside House, part
Houston's row houses
581-583 King Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1883, Hugh Houston moved from further south in King Street to 583 King Street after he had built these eight-room brick houses at 581-583 King Street. They were built in the name of his wife, Hessa. He continued to own the houses for over ten years, residing there until after 1885 when he and Hessa moved to Flemington with their family. Both died at Flemington in the Edwardian-era. Houston was a partner in the pioneering ship building company, the Yarra Boiler Works.

Prolific local architect, Henry Shalless designed the pair, and local builders, Butler and Gunn, constructed it.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Tenants in the other house (581) included Dr. J K Troup and W H Jones, solicitor while the Arthur family occupied 583 King Street for a long period in the 20th century.

Contributory elements include:

- two stuccoed brick, two storey row houses;
- parapets, with distinctive full arched raised entablatures, shells, and flanking piers and urns above the scrolled name panel;
- cemented chimneys and terracotta pots above the pitched main roofs;
- Two level cast iron verandahs with ornate friezes, brackets and balustrading, dentilated eaves and a concave corrugated iron clad roof;
- arched and architraved double-hung sash windows, with panelled sills and pilasters;
- an ornate entrance with a deeply panelled door, spoked fanlight connected to panelled side lights;
- tiled verandah;
- double palisade Iron picket fences set on dressed basalt at the frontage, with cemented piers and orbs, also scrolled yard dividing walls;
- large face brick service wings, with face brick to side of 581 (bricks painted over);
- corner siting for 581 King Street; and
- contribution as a valuable corner element in a richly decorated and significant Victorian-era residential streetscape from Roden to Hawke Streets.

Bricks painted over on the side wall of 581.

How is it significant?

Houston's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Houston's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as one of the relatively small number of architect designs within this common row house form in West Melbourne, the houses are well-preserved, richly ornamented in a competent manner, and are a valuable part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, two of a row of speculative houses, aimed at an aspiring market, and associated with an old West Melbourne resident, Houston, who developed a number of other properties in the area and helped form one of the Colony's first ship building works.

King Street

583

**Burnside House, part
Houston's row houses
581-583 King Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1883, Hugh Houston moved from further south in King Street to 583 King Street after he had built these eight-room brick houses at 581-583 King Street. They were built in the name of his wife, Hessa. He continued to own the houses for over ten years, residing there until after 1885 when he and Hessa moved to Flemington with their family. Both died at Flemington in the Edwardian-era. Houston was a partner in the pioneering ship building company, the Yarra Boiler Works.

Prolific local architect, Henry Shalless designed the pair, and local builders, Butler and Gunn, constructed it.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Tenants in the other house (581) included Dr. J. K. Troup and W. H. Jones, solicitor while the Arthur family occupied 583 King Street for a long period in the 20th Century.

Contributory elements include:

- two stuccoed brick, two storey row houses;
- parapets, with distinctive full arched raised entablatures, shells, and flanking piers and urns above the scrolled name panel;
- cemented chimneys and terracotta pots above the pitched main roofs;
- Two level cast iron verandahs with ornate friezes, brackets and balustrading, dentilated eaves and a concave corrugated iron clad roof;
- arched and architraved double-hung sash windows, with panelled sills and pilasters;
- an ornate entrance with a deeply panelled door, spoked fanlight connected to panelled side lights;
- tiled verandah;
- double palisade Iron picket fences set on dressed basalt at the frontage, with cemented piers and orbs, also scrolled yard dividing walls;
- large face brick service wings, with face brick to side of 581 (bricks painted over);
- corner siting for 581 King Street; and
- contribution as a valuable corner element in a richly decorated and significant Victorian-era residential streetscape from Roden to Hawke Streets.

Bricks painted over on the side wall of 581.

How is it significant?

Houston's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Houston's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as one of the relatively small number of architect designs within this common row house form in West Melbourne, the houses are well-preserved, richly ornamented in a competent manner, and are a valuable part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, two of a row of speculative houses, aimed at an aspiring market, and associated with an old West Melbourne resident, Houston, who developed a number of other properties in the area and helped form one of the Colony's first ship building works.

King Street

585

Bell's house, part row houses, 585-587 King Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, John Bell of Drummond Street, Carlton, applied to build these two five-room brick houses in 1883, in the name of his wife (585) and a butcher, James Dewar (587), who was previously of Barwise Street, Hotham. Bell retained 585 King Street to lease out while Dewar and later his widow Eliza continued to own and reside at 587 until Eliza's death in 1919. Bell had sold 585 King Street to William Malchow by 1890.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, parapeted dichrome brick row houses, 587 more ornate and with a wider frontage;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- detailing of segmentally arched cemented raised entablatures flanked by cast iron finials set on incised (585) piers;
- vermiculated blocks on 587;
- cast iron verandahs of two levels, with friezes, brackets and balustrade panels with balusters;
- ornamented brick verandah end walls, with 587 being thicker than 585;
- double-hung sash windows with segmental arches on 585;
- ornate arched entrance with panelled side lights and fanlight at 587 and a more austere flat-arched entrance, toplight only, at 585, as indicators of their relative status;
- tiled verandah floor;
- double palisade iron front fences on dressed stone plinths, with ornamented cement piers and scrolled dividing walls, plus orbs or finials; and
- contribution as part of a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Fence and parapet finials and urns are missing, as minor changes to the house exteriors.

How is it significant?

These row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

These row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as well-preserved and ornate examples of a common row house type in West Melbourne and contributory part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, as custom built row houses they contrast to the more typical speculative dwellings of West Melbourne; and are representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

King Street

587

Victoria House or Dewar's house, part row houses, 585-587 King Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, John Bell of Drummond Street, Carlton, applied to build these two five-room brick houses in 1883, in the name of his wife (585) and a butcher, James Dewar (587), who was previously of Barwise Street, Hotham. Bell retained 585 King Street to lease out while Dewar and later his widow Eliza continued to own and reside at 587 until Eliza's death in 1919. Bell had sold 585 King Street to William Malchow by 1890.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, parapeted dichrome brick row houses, 587

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

more ornate and with a wider frontage;

- detailing of segmentally arched cemented raised entablatures flanked by cast iron finials set on incised (585) piers;
- vermiculated blocks on 587;
- cast iron verandahs of two levels, with friezes, brackets and balustrade panels with balusters;
- ornamented brick verandah end walls, with 587 being thicker than 585;
- double-hung sash windows with segmental arches on 585;
- ornate arched entrance with panelled side lights and fanlight at 587 and a more austere flat-arched entrance, toplight only, at 585, as indicators of their relative status;
- tiled verandah floor;
- double palisade iron front fences on dressed stone plinths, with ornamented cement piers and scrolled dividing walls, plus orbs or finials; and
- contribution as part of a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Fence and parapet finials and urns are missing, as minor changes to the house exteriors.

How is it significant?

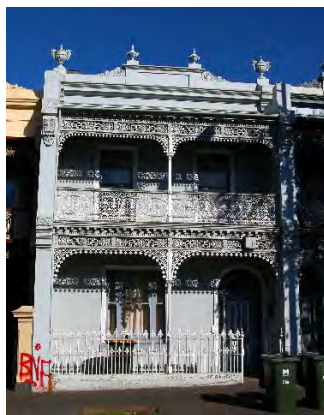
These row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

These row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as well-preserved and ornate examples of a common row house type in West Melbourne and contributory part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, as custom built row houses they contrast to the more typical speculative dwellings of West Melbourne; and are representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

King Street **589** **Frederick Stones' row houses, part 589-591 King Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Frederick Stones who earlier had owned the Three Crowns Hotel in Victoria Street (Refer to 365 Victorian Street) built these houses in 1882, owning them as leased houses for over fifteen years.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, stuccoed brick parapeted row house pair, set close to the street;
- rectangular cemented raised parapet entablature, flanked by orbs and urns at the piers and party walls;
- very ornate two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, fluted posts, and dentilated

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

eaves;

- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level;
- entrances with spoked fanlights;
- tiled verandah floor;
- double palisade iron fences; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 589-591 King Street are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 589-591 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved example of a common row house type and part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a good example of the many Stones developments in the West Melbourne area and another example of speculative row house development; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

King Street **591** **Frederick Stones' row houses, part 589-591 King Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Frederick Stones who earlier had owned the Three Crowns Hotel in Victoria Street (Refer to 365 Victorian Street) built these houses in 1882, owning them as leased houses for over fifteen years.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, stuccoed brick parapeted row house pair, set close to the street;
- rectangular cemented raised parapet entablature, flanked by orbs and urns at the piers and party walls;
- very ornate two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, fluted posts, and dentilated

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

eaves;

- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level;
- entrances with spoked fanlights;
- tiled verandah floor;
- double palisade iron fences; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 589-591 King Street are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 589-591 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved example of a common row house type and part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a good example of the many Stones developments in the West Melbourne area and another example of speculative row house development; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

King Street

595

Frederick Stones' row houses, part 595-597 King Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Contractor Frederick Stones junior built these two houses between 1894 (597) and 1903 (595) on a site occupied since 1865 by Frederick Stones senior in a wooden house with a workshop. Frederick Stones senior died there in 1894. Frederick junior's wife, Edith Stones, lived at 595 King Street for a brief time after Frederick junior's premature death in 1903 aged 34. She leased out the other house. Teachers such as Miss Amy R. Williams and Miss M. A. Du From occupied 595 King Street in the 20th century, the house being close to the West Melbourne State School among others. The Stones family developed many properties in this area (Refer

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

589-91 King Street).

Contributory elements include:

- a two storey, parapeted row house pair derived from the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented rectangular raised entablatures, flanked by scrolls;
- bracketed corbel which terminates the verandah side wall
- ornate two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, fluted posts, and dentilated eaves;
- unusual stuccoed porch which links the verandah with the boundary
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- entrances with spoked fanlights;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level;
- tiled verandah;
- double palisade iron fences;
- outbuildings, brick walling at rear of 597; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Some parapet urns/orbs missing.

How is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an unusual late and near original, 20th Century variation on a common row house type in West Melbourne, built with the 19th century Italian Renaissance vocabulary in a period when English Medieval revival stylism had been active for over a decade; also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape which epitomises the period; and
- Historically, good examples of the later Stones family developments and one of many in that street and the area; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

King Street

597

Frederick Stones' row houses, part 595-597 King Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Contractor Frederick Stones junior built these two houses between 1894 (597) and 1903 (595) on a site occupied since 1865 by Frederick Stones senior in a wooden house with a workshop. Frederick Stones senior died there in 1894. Frederick junior's wife, Edith Stones, lived at 595 King Street for a brief time after Frederick junior's premature death in 1903 aged 34. She leased out the other house. Teachers such as Miss Amy R. Williams and Miss M. A. Du From occupied 595 King Street in the 20th century, the house being close to the West Melbourne State School among others. The Stones family developed many properties in this area (Refer

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

589-91 King Street).

Contributory elements include:

- a two storey, parapeted row house pair derived from the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented rectangular raised entablatures, flanked by scrolls;
- bracketed corbel which terminates the verandah side wall
- ornate two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, fluted posts, and dentilated eaves;
- unusual stuccoed porch which links the verandah with the boundary
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- entrances with spoked fanlights;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level;
- tiled verandah;
- double palisade iron fences;
- outbuildings, brick walling at rear of 597; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Some parapet urns/orbs missing.

How is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an unusual late and near original, 20th Century variation on a common row house type in West Melbourne, built with the 19th century Italian Renaissance vocabulary in a period when English Medieval revival stylism had been active for over a decade; also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape which epitomises the period; and
- Historically, good examples of the later Stones family developments and one of many in that street and the area; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

King Street

599

James Oliver's row houses, part 599-601 King Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3

HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Oliver was the builder of this ten-room row house pair that included 599 King Street (built in 1874-75) and 601 King Street (built by 1879). He continued to own them for over twenty years, residing in 599 until it was occupied by his son Thomas Oliver in c1884. Tenants in 601 King Street included George Stooke, the butcher, James Deas and medical man, Andrew Shiels. James and Alex Oliver were listed as builders of a number of West Melbourne projects in the Victorian-era.

James Oliver died a wealthy man but his will was contested by members of the family. The case was

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

widely publicised across Australia and conducted over many days. The tenant at 601 King Street, Shiels, gave evidence that he had known James Oliver for years and 'looked upon him as a shrewd and thrifty man'. Son and sole benefactor, Thomas Oliver, who had applied for the granting of probate and lived at 599 King Street, was implicated as being an alcoholic during the trial. Thomas had worked with the Union Steamship Company until 1888, and the firm of Dean, Clark and Company until 1895. These firms were particularly relevant to West Melbourne with the shipping terminals nearby.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, stuccoed brick and parapeted row house pair, each with a wide frontage;
- face brick side wall to lane for 601 with scalloped parapet profile;
- arched parapet entablatures with flanking scrolls and associated urns or orbs;
- two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, dentilated eaves, and balustrade panels of an unusual pattern (possibly imported);
- tiled pathways and verandahs;
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- double palisade iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with cemented piers;
- large top and side lit entrance doorways that are unusual for the early construction date; and
- contribution part of a valuable residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

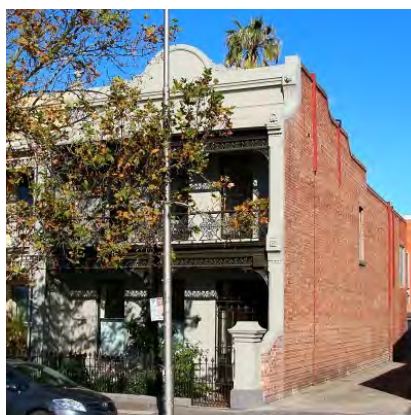
James Oliver's row houses, 599-601 King Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Oliver's row houses, 599-601 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, as an early, generally original example of a common row house form with interesting iron details also a contributory part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a well-preserved example of a builder-owner developer who chose to live in his product and thus built a relatively well-appointed pair of houses; also closely associated with James Oliver and his family who were well publicised nationally after his death; and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

King Street 601 James Oliver's row houses, part 599-601 King Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Oliver was the builder of this ten-room row house pair that included 599 King Street (built in 1874-75) and 601 King Street (built by 1879). He continued to own them for over twenty years, residing in 599 until it was occupied by his son Thomas Oliver in c1884. Tenants in 601 King Street included George Stooke, the butcher, James Deas and medical man, Andrew Shiels. James and Alex Oliver were listed as builders of a number of West Melbourne projects in the Victorian-era.

James Oliver died a wealthy man but his will was contested by members of the family. The case was

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

widely publicised across Australia and conducted over many days. The tenant at 601 King Street, Shiels, gave evidence that he had known James Oliver for years and 'looked upon him as a shrewd and thrifty man'. Son and sole benefactor, Thomas Oliver, who had applied for the granting of probate and lived at 599 King Street, was implicated as being an alcoholic during the trial. Thomas had worked with the Union Steamship Company until 1888, and the firm of Dean, Clark and Company until 1895. These firms were particularly relevant to West Melbourne with the shipping terminals nearby.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, stuccoed brick and parapeted row house pair, each with a wide frontage;
- face brick side wall to lane for 601 with scalloped parapet profile;
- arched parapet entablatures with flanking scrolls and associated urns or orbs;
- two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, dentilated eaves, and balustrade panels of an unusual pattern (possibly imported);
- tiled pathways and verandahs;
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- double palisade iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with cemented piers;
- large top and side lit entrance doorways that are unusual for the early construction date; and
- contribution part of a valuable residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

James Oliver's row houses, 599-601 King Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Oliver's row houses, 599-601 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, as an early, generally original example of a common row house form with interesting iron details also a contributory part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a well-preserved example of a builder-owner developer who chose to live in his product and thus built a relatively well-appointed pair of houses; also closely associated with James Oliver and his family who were well publicised nationally after his death; and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

La Trobe Street **488-494** **Edward J. and Samuel Spink workshop, also J. B. Watson's stores, later Molloy and Co, hide and skin merchants**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No

HO name: Proposed: Edward J. and Samuel Spink workshop, also J. B. Watson's stores, later Molloy and Co, hide and skin merchants, 488-494 La Trobe Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder Kay Noble of Erin Street Richmond erected this factory-workshop in 1882 for the Spink Brothers, wholesale and retail tinsmiths, jam and fruit preservers of Melbourne. Noted architect, Thomas Watts, was the

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

designer.

The Spink Brothers' tin works was at this address and their preserving works at La Trobe Street East. By 1890, Edward John Spink and Samuel Spink were declared insolvent due to Insufficient capital, arising from having sold goods too cheaply to compete; Samuel was dead by 1897. The JB Watson Trust and later Joseph W Ellis were the next major owners, leasing the building to firms such as Sass and Cockram.

The complex has developed over time with the 1895 plan showing the probable 1880s extent. Now the building extends further into the block with new fibre cement sheet clad sawtooth roofing abutting and replacing the original roofline, possibly for use by Molloy and Co, hide and skin merchants or C. N. Meyers, paper merchants.

The architect Thomas Watts was responsible for a number of large Victorian-era commercial projects including part of Felton Grimwade and Company's early chemical works, West Melbourne, and the now demolished Robb's Building (similar elevation to this building). The firm has a number of places listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and some 269 entries in the Australian Architecture Index.

Victorian Heritage Register examples associated with Watts include:

- Dalmeny House etc 21, 23 Queensberry Street, Carlton, erected in 1888 by the Paterson family;
- Malvern House Willoby Avenue, Glen Iris built in 1891-2;
- Bontharambo Homestead Boorhaman Road, Wangaratta;
- Prince's Park Grandstand Park Street, Maryborough;
- CSR Complex Whitehall Street, Yarraville, 1870s wing; and
- Bank Of Victoria Camp Street, Beechworth.

This building was identified in the Central Activities District (CAD) Conservation Study of 1985, with the note that it possessed 'high integrity for type and scale in the CAD'. This integrity has been reduced since.

Contributory elements include:

- 2 storey cemented parapeted Italian Renaissance Revival style façade;
- simple cornice and entablature;
- double-hung sash windows to upper level with cemented architraves;
- double-hung sash windows to east side wall;
- red brick saw-tooth rear wings potential early 20th century visible on west;
- original side wall, fenestration and roofline on east side (loading doors changed); and
- ground level segmentally arched openings, with identified significant window joinery and openings extended to near ground level since 1985.

Changes to ground level as above, former lobby door entry changed since 1985; bricks painted over east side wall, openings and loading doors changed. Sawtooth wall and roofing added.

How is it significant?

Edward J and Samuel Spink's tinsmith workshop is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Edward J. and Samuel Spink's tinsmith workshop is significant.

- Historically, as an early and relatively well-preserved industrial building in the Melbourne Central Activities District, linked with jam making, fruit preserving and the Spink brothers; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom workshop design by renowned architect, Thomas Watts in the prevailing commercial style.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Miller Street 1 Sturgess row houses,
part 1-9 Miller Street**

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): B****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2** Contributory to a precinct Significant individuallyHO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Miller Street 3 Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street

View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): B****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2** Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Miller Street **5** **Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Miller Street **7** **Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Miller Street **9** **Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Miller Street **26** **Relwof or Fowler house, and palm**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold

from the grounds was over eight acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

Builder, Charles H. Little of 121 Burwood Rd Hawthorn applied to erect this brick house for Angelina Fowler in 1913. Angelina and her husband, Henry Fowler a fitter, lived there well into the 20th Century. The house name 'Relwof' is Fowler reversed.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey red brick Federation Bungalow style house;
- cream brick trimming at openings;
- asymmetrical floor plan;
- hipped main roof and gabled bay roof, with textured stucco and trussing in the gable end;
- gabled dormer window;
- unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern roof tiles to main and window hood roofs, with terra-cotta finials and cappings;
- red brick chimneys with corbelled and cemented tops;
- timber framed bayed verandah with fretted and slatted friezes and balustrading;
- casement lead-light window groups, with top lights;
- door with top and side lights;
- mature palm in front garden; and
- contribution as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era streetscape that symbolises the former Benevolent Asylum site.

The front fence appears to from the Interwar period and is well-preserved.

How is it significant?

Relwof or Fowler house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Relwof or Fowler house is significant.

- Historically, as symbolic, with nearby houses also built at this time, of the historically significant former Melbourne Benevolent Asylum; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly articulated Federation Bungalow set on a confined but elevated site and as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Miller Street **37** **Allandale or Allen's houses, part 37-39 Miller Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The local manager of the major auctioneering business of Messrs G. D. Langridge and Sons, James R. Allen, had these houses built as an investment in 1887. Allen was active in the local community in the Advance Flemington and Kensington Association and the Union Church.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick row house pair;
- scrolled, arched-shape parapet cemented entablatures with swags and the house names thereon;
- simple ornament for the late construction date;
- cast-iron verandahs of two levels, with concave

corrugated iron clad roof, panelled friezes, and brackets;

- double-hung sash windows with 3 light windows at ground level;

- iron fences and gates on stone plinths, and scrolled profile garden walls with cemented capped piers; and
- contribution as a major part of a 19th century residential streetscape consisting of stuccoed row houses of a similar form, but varying in scale.

The parapet urns or orbs are gone, and the side wall bricks painted over as minor changes to these houses.

How is it significant?

Allen's houses, 37-39 Miller Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Allen's houses, 37-39 Miller Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a relatively late but near original example of a common type which contributes to a significant residential streetscape;
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and for the link with J R Allen, a prominent local community member in the late Victorian-era.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Miller Street **39** **Fortune or Allan's houses, part 37-39 Miller Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Allen of Spencer Street, West Melbourne, had these houses built as an investment in 1887. Before 1897 his tenants included Arthur Glassbow, Mrs. Sharp and Henry Oakey.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick row house pair;
- scrolled, arched-shape parapet cemented entablatures with swags and the house names thereon;
- simple ornament for the late construction date;
- cast-iron verandahs of two levels, with concave corrugated iron clad roof, panelled friezes, and brackets;

- double-hung sash windows with 3 light windows at ground level;
- iron fences and gates on stone plinths, and scrolled profile garden walls with cemented capped piers; and
- contribution as a major part of a 19th century residential streetscape consisting of stuccoed row houses of similar form, but varying in scale.

The parapet urns/orbs are gone, side wall bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Allen's houses, 37-39 Miller Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Allen's houses, 37-39 Miller Street are significant

- Aesthetically, as a relatively late but near original example of a common type which contributes to a significant residential streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Miller Street 44 Valkyrie or Bjornsen's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold

from the grounds was over eight acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

Builder, Robert Thackwray of 244 Bank Street, South Melbourne, erected this house for mariner Bjorn Robert Bjornsen (a Danish or Norwegian name) in 1914. The house name, Valkyrie (Norse mythology- the god, Odin's twelve handmaids who conducted the slain warriors of their choice from the battlefield to Valhalla), is appropriate and the location ideal for a mariner, given its views to the Victoria Docks. Robert died here in 1922, leaving the house to his widow Henrietta Bjornsen.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey elevated red brick transitional Federation Bungalow style house;
- asymmetrical floor plan;
- slate clad, hipped main roof and gabled bay roof, with textured stucco and half-timbering in the gable end;
- red brick chimneys with corbelled cemented tops;
- timber framed front verandah with slatted friezes, brackets and balustrading;
- casement lead-light (part) window groups, with top lights;
- bowed window bay with pressed metal spandrel;
- door with top and panelled side lights;
- steps and cemented stair walls in front garden;
- rare brick and wire front fence with cushion caps to piers and fine scrolling on the wirework; and
- contribution as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era streetscape that symbolises the former Benevolent Asylum site.

Part of the brickwork is painted over.

How is it significant?

Valkyrie or Bjornsen's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Valkyrie or Bjornsen's house is significant.

- Historically, as symbolic, with nearby houses also built at this time, of the historically significant former Melbourne Benevolent Asylum, and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and transitional Federation Bungalow with elements from the Victorian-era styles still visible, set on a confined but elevated site as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Miller Street **60-80** **Britannia Tie Company
Pty. Ltd. factory**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold

from the grounds was over eight acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

This former tie factory was designed by well-regarded architects, Ballantyne and Hare (Architects and Engineers) of Melbourne and Sydney, acting for the Britannia Tie Company Pty. Ltd. The building permit application was made in June 1922 for works to the value of £8000. Drawings show both a concrete floor and roof slab with integral beams, an open plan factory floor, women's and men's toilet blocks, luncheon room, and a rest room. The company remained there into the 1930s. This is a good example of one of the Interwar factories that arose in West Melbourne, expanding from the City's traditional industrial zones.

Ballantyne and Hare

The partnership of Cedric Ballantyne and Henry Hare followed that of Oakden Ballantyne and Hare in 1921 and ended in 1926 when Ballantyne practised alone and then practised as an engineer. The partnership yielded a number of well-publicised house and apartment designs. Hare joined Alder Peck and Lacy for the noted Evans House design, Bourke Street, but their best work was perhaps the and E.S. and A. Bank, Swanston Street 1928 (Victorian Heritage Register) as Hare and Hare. Cedric Ballantyne was well known for his theatre designs, including the Melbourne Regent Theatre.

Contributory elements include:

- red brick parapeted Interwar Arts and Crafts style factory building on one level, with a concrete slab trafficable roof;
- corner siting on a hillside;
- five-bay main elevation to Miller Street focussed on a distinctive Romanesque-like central brick archway with lunette, stepped parapet and large keystone;
- similar seven bay side elevations, plain at rear;
- strongly expressed piers delineate each bay with terracotta cappings and soldier coursing atop each;
- terracotta string moulds and soldier coursing over openings, with wrought iron balustrading using a saltire cross motif for the roof;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames to the main windows with an unusual roundel centred on each opening and bullnose sills;
- suspended flat roof canopy over the entry; and
- contribution as part of the Edwardian-era and Interwar redevelopment of the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum site.

In 1990-1992 redevelopment of the site as residences meant a new fence added in place of a timber framed wire fence and an added visually related Post-Modern style upper level in response to prevailing heritage issues while keeping the original building as relatively well-preserved.

How is it significant?

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Britannia Tie Company Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Britannia Tie Company Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as symbolic, with nearby houses also built around this time, of the historically significant former Melbourne Benevolent Asylum site also part of the Interwar surge of industrial development that has left its mark in West Melbourne and, by the nature of the 1990s addition, an indication of heritage policies of the time; and
- Aesthetically, uncommon as an essentially well-preserved Arts and Crafts style factory with fine and distinctive detailing.

Miller Street 90

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row houses, part 90-92 Miller Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Thurgood, of The Parade in Ascot Vale, erected this two-storey house pair for the messenger, John Ramage, and made additions to an adjoining house in 1885 (88 Miller Street), all to the design of the architect, Evander McIver. Ramage died at his home (the adjoining 88 Miller Street) in 1907 with an estate value equivalent to around \$446250. His widow Mary died within two years. Ramage had a number of property investments in inner Melbourne.

Evander McIver carried out many significant works in Victoria, including the North Melbourne Presbyterian

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Union Memorial Church Complex.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, parapet balustrading, and brackets with a raised shared arched entablature;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets also an uncommon balustrade pattern;
- double-hung sash windows, with French doors on upper level of 92;
- segmentally arched openings;
- four-panel entry doors, side and top lights; and
- cast-iron double palisade front fence and gates on high, dressed stone footings, with cemented piers and scrolled garden walls.

Integrity is good despite some cemented detailing missing, stone painted over.

How is it significant?

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row house pair is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and aesthetically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row house pair is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and closely linked with the Ramage family who were active locally; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom house design by well known architect, Evander McIver, with distinctive detailing and finish.

Miller Street

92

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row houses, part 90-92 Miller Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Thurgood, of The Parade in Ascot Vale, erected this two-storey house pair for the messenger, John Ramage, and made additions to an adjoining house in 1885 (88 Miller Street), all to the design of the architect, Evander McIver. Ramage died at his home (the adjoining 88 Miller Street) in 1907 with an estate value equivalent to around \$446250. His widow Mary died within two years. Ramage had a number of property investments in inner Melbourne and was one of the well-known early West Melbourne families recalled by a correspondent to 'The Age' in 1934.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Evander McIver carried out many significant works in Victoria, including the North Melbourne Presbyterian Union Memorial Church Complex.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, parapet balustrading, and brackets with a raised shared arched entablature;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets also an uncommon balustrade pattern;
- double-hung sash windows, with French doors on upper level of 92;
- segmentally arched openings;
- four-panel entry doors, side and top lights; and
- cast-iron double palisade front fence and gates on high, dressed stone footings, with cemented piers and scrolled garden walls.

Integrity is good despite some cemented detailing missing, stone painted over.

How is it significant?

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row house pair is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and aesthetically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row house pair is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and closely linked with the Ramage family who were locally prominent; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom house design by well known architect, Evander McIver, with distinctive detailing and finish.

Miller Street 106 Robert Finlay's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Robert Finlay commissioned builder, William Little of Barkly Street to erect a 'cottage' at 106 Miller Street in 1861. Finlay moved into what was then valued as a stone house with four rooms on land 30 x 100 feet. The property description and occupancy varied little in the next forty years.

At his death in 1907 Finlay was linked with the Melbourne branch of the Colonial Bank of Australasia and a James Finlay was one of the directors of this bank in the Colony during the 1860s. In Edwardian-era electoral rolls, Finlay is described as a 'gentleman' or of 'independent means'. He lived there with Elspeth (his wife) and Bessie (his daughter) who was a seamstress.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Ann C. O'Brien (a Mrs Anne O'Brien lived off 40 Lt. Lonsdale Street in c1900) owned the house from the early 1900s, until the Victorian Iron Rolling Co. Pty.'s tenure of the early 1920s. By then the house was five rooms and the land 33 x 171 feet. By c1940, it was six rooms and the land was described as 33 x 111 feet. Later owner-occupiers were Herbert Jarnes and Edward Allan Ng Tye Din, fruiterers.

Contributory elements include:

- simply elevated, bluestone house in the Colonial Georgian style
- parapeted, symmetrical facade;
- faced with basalt masonry with dressed cornice, quoins plinth and sills.
- side-walls are coursed rubble;
- twin hipped main roof;
- red brick chimneys, with corbelled tops;
- double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution as a prominently sited house on an elevated corner, once overlooking the bay and railway yards, but in a mixed streetscape of industrial and residential uses.

Integrity is good despite the fence (presumed timber picket) and the door having been replaced; a rear brick addition (bricks painted over); part of the side wall painted over; new tiles added to sill; new concrete paving at front; and new fibre cement sheet roofing. Other sundry services and out buildings have also been added.

How is it significant?

Robert Finlay's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Robert Finlay's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a simply detailed stone house which is both early for its locality and representative of a part of the locality's early history (stone quarrying along the Moonee Ponds Creek and Maribyrnong River); one of a small group of bluestone parapeted detached houses built during the post Gold era in Melbourne and Victoria, the parapeted form being more demanding to construct and more common in commercial stone buildings; and
- Historically, representative of the first major growth period (early Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and associated with the Finlay family who were linked with the early history of the Colonial Bank of Australasia in the Colony.

Miller Street 112 O'Brien's grocer's shop and residence



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

W. H. Bullows, applied to build a shop and six room dwelling in Miller Street near the corner of Lothian Street in 1889. Mrs Bridget O'Brien was the rated owner-occupier of this and stabling (entered from Silk Lane?) plus a brick house of four rooms off Miller Street. She lived and worked here with her husband Patrick until her death in 1905. Patrick died here seven years later.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey Victorian-era stuccoed shop and residence in the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- face brick to part side and rear walls, with string moulds;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- balustraded main parapet, with piers, rosettes and panels, scrolling down at Lothian Street elevation termination;
- main upper level fenestration in the serlian pattern, with moulded cement architraves, panelled and bracketed sills, and keystones also ornamental wall vents;
- Corinthian order pilasters with reeded shafts on the upper level, Doric on the lower;
- cemented cornice and string moulds, with dentilation;
- double-hung sash windows;
- part shopfront (form only) with relatively high first level; and
- corner sting typical of building use.

Integrity is good despite the shopfront joinery being new.

How is it significant?

O'Brien's grocer's shop and residence is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

O'Brien's grocer's shop and residence is significant

- Historically, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, as a corner shop over a long period serving this part of West Melbourne where the O'Briens were well known; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival shop and residence with uncommon detailing, suggesting an architect design.

Milton Street 30

Peacock's row houses,
part 30-32 Milton
Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Contractor, John Peacock, then of Fulton Street, East St. Kilda, lodged a building permit application in 1886 for two, two-storey six-room brick houses in Milton Street. Peacock also lived nearby in William Street, West Melbourne.

Peacock was active in the West Melbourne Presbyterian Church building committee of the 1860s when West Melbourne was a major and influential residential community.

Contributory elements include:

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- plain cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- one storey timber framed verandah with a concave profile roof clad with corrugated iron;
- panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Peacock's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Peacock's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and, associated with local contractor, John Peacock, who is typical of Victorian-era West Melbourne developers as well as being active in the West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, indicative of the conservative builder-owner design using an early row house form in the late Victorian-era and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Milton Street

32

Peacock's row house,
part 30-32 Milton
Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Contractor, John Peacock, then of Fulton Street, East St. Kilda, lodged a building permit application in 1886 for two, two-storey six-room brick houses in Milton Street. Peacock also lived nearby in William Street, West Melbourne.

Peacock was active in the West Melbourne Presbyterian Church building committee of the 1860s when West Melbourne was a major and influential residential community.

Contributory elements include:

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- plain cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- one storey timber framed verandah with a concave profile roof clad with corrugated iron;
- panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Peacock's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Peacock's row houses are significant

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and, associated with local contractor, John Peacock, who is typical of Victorian-era West Melbourne developers as well as being active in the West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, indicative of the conservative builder-owner design using an early row house form in the late Victorian-era and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Milton Street

36

Sparey's row houses,
part 36-38 Milton
Street



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**
 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Martin, of 93 Rosslyn Street West Melbourne, applied to erect two cottages here for ironworker and Crown Grantee for the allotment, Mathew Sparey, in 1869.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- plain cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- gabled roof behind the parapet, with gabled side parapets, and tall cemented and corniced chimneys;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- one storey timber framed verandah with a concave profile roof clad with corrugated iron;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves and bracketed sills;
- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the assumed removal of verandah detail.

How is it significant?

Sparey's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sparey's row houses are significant.

- Historically, representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, Matthew Sparey; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved simple Italian Renaissance Revival that expresses its age with its gabled form and detailing also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Milton Street **38** **Sparey's row houses, part 36-38 Milton Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Martin, of 93 Rosslyn Street West Melbourne, applied to erect two cottages here for ironworker and Crown Grantee for the allotment, Mathew Sparey, in 1869.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- plain cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- gabled roof behind the parapet, with gabled side parapets, and tall cemented and corniced chimneys;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- one storey timber framed verandah with a concave profile roof clad with corrugated iron;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves and bracketed sills;
- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the assumed removal of verandah detail.

How is it significant?

Sparey's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sparey's row houses are significant.

- Historically, representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, Matthew Sparey; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved simple Italian Renaissance Revival that expresses its age with its gabled form and detailing also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Peel Street **57-59** **Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These former row houses (later shops and residences), 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street ('Peel Terrace, A D 1868') were all rated by the City of Melbourne in 1866 and further improved by 1871, probably by contractors Pearson and Chadwick. Thomas Pearson retained 61 and 63 Peel Street and the other two were owned by Mrs. Chadwick. Pearson lived in one of his houses until he sold them in 1871, later owners being Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. White who owned them for over twenty years. Mrs. Chadwick's houses were sold in 1878, later owners being

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

A. and M. McSweeney.

Some of the tenants were long-standing, including John Geary and Miss Mary Geary, a music teacher; probably his sister (1870-1885); Bridget Gaffney (1881-1897).

Contributory elements include:

- a row of parapeted brick two-storey houses, formerly with gabled roof forms;
- 57-59 and 61-63 built as pairs, the latter named 'Peel Terrace, A.D. 1868' as set out on a cemented gabled parapet entablature, with flanking scrolls;
- 57-59 with a simple corniced parapets;
- simple cemented side-wall ornament;
- formerly two level cast-iron and timber verandahs which are now partly shop fronts;
- iron patterns that differ (guilloche pattern on 57-59, bellied panels on 61-63-) as do the verandah posts (round section foliated capitals on 57-9 with panelled friezes and brackets, and square section timber capitals and posts on 61-3);
- French doors on the upper level (renewed, replaced?); and
- contribution as part of a varied formerly residential Victorian-era streetscape now of low integrity, but relating to 65 Peel Street (built for John Brown in 1865) and by scale, form and siting, to 55.

A major development has been added to the rear of 57-61 with the ground level rebuilt in a related shopfront form to the Victorian-era. This development has reduced the overall integrity of the row, leaving 63 as the best-preserved façade. Rear wings, roof forms and chimneys have gone; cast-iron verandah panels are now also mixed on 61-3, friezes gone from 61-63 (likely the same as 57-59) the face-brick of 61-3 once painted is now cleaned; parapet orbs/balls are missing generally (63 had a cement ball in 1983).

How is it significant?

Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace, are significant.

- Aesthetically, early examples of a common West Melbourne row house type with some early details such as the French doors (changed) but much altered, being changed in use, and part of a varied formerly residential Victorian-era streetscape now of low integrity, but still relating to adjacent houses in scale, form and siting; and
- Historically, indicative of former generally residential nature of the street, representative of an early major growth period in West Melbourne, also an example of the owner-builder speculation typical of West Melbourne.

Peel Street 61-63 Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): D

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These former row houses (later shops and residences), 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street ('Peel Terrace, A D 1868') were all rated by the City of Melbourne in 1866 and further improved by 1871, probably by contractors Pearson and Chadwick. Thomas Pearson retained 61 and 63 Peel Street and the other two were owned by Mrs. Chadwick. Pearson lived in one of his houses until he sold them in 1871, later owners being Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. White who owned them for over twenty years. Mrs. Chadwick's houses were sold in 1878, later owners being

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

A. and M. McSweeney.

Some of the tenants were long-standing, including John Geary and Miss Mary Geary, a music teacher; probably his sister (1870-1885); Bridget Gaffney (1881-1897).

Contributory elements include:

- a row of parapeted brick two-storey houses, formerly with gabled roof forms;
- 57-59 and 61-63 built as pairs, the latter named 'Peel Terrace, A.D. 1868' as set out on a cemented gabled parapet entablature, with flanking scrolls;
- 57-59 with a simple corniced parapets;
- simple cemented side-wall ornament;
- formerly two level cast-iron and timber verandahs which are now partly shop fronts;
- iron patterns that differ (guilloche pattern on 57-59, bellied panels on 61-63-) as do the verandah posts (round section foliated capitals on 57-9 with panelled friezes and brackets, and square section timber capitals and posts on 61-3);
- French doors on the upper level (renewed, replaced?); and
- contribution as part of a varied formerly residential Victorian-era streetscape now of low integrity, but relating to 65 Peel Street (built for John Brown in 1865) and by scale, form and siting, to 55.

A major development has been added to the rear of 57-61 with the ground level rebuilt in a related shopfront form to the Victorian-era. This development has reduced the overall integrity of the row, leaving 63 as the best-preserved façade. Rear wings, roof forms and chimneys have gone; cast-iron verandah panels are now also mixed on 61-3, friezes gone from 61-63 (likely the same as 57-59) the face-brick of 61-3 once painted is now cleaned; parapet orbs/balls are missing generally (63 had a cement ball in 1983).

How is it significant?

Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace, are significant.

- Aesthetically, early examples of a common West Melbourne row house type with some early details such as the French doors (changed) but much altered, being changed in use, and part of a varied formerly residential Victorian-era streetscape now of low integrity, but still relating to adjacent houses in scale, form and siting; and
- Historically, indicative of former generally residential nature of the street, representative of an early major growth period in West Melbourne, also an example of the owner-builder speculation typical of West Melbourne.

Phoenix Lane 4-6 Phoenix Clothing Company, rear



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO475 HO name: Former Phoenix Clothing Company, 347-349 King Street & 4-8 Phoenix Lane, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance
Victorian Heritage Register number: H0801

What is significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is a three storey stone and brick shop, residence and store complex. It contains fabric from several different periods of building and alteration. The earliest section dates from the early gold rush era, while three storey additions were made in 1859 and the ground floor of the

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

rear store/factory section probably dates from the 1860s. An 1869 photograph of the building showed a loggia, but this has been filled with windows.

How is it significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as one of the oldest examples of a commercial building and factory in the State. Its King Street facade contains rare gold rush-era elements, from a time when King Street was an unmade although busy road with bullock drays and other carriers' wagons, loaded with goods, continually passing on their way to Bendigo and the other diggings. The factory proper dates from the 1860s and provides important evidence of the character of early industrial organisation in Melbourne. The Phoenix Clothing Company was established in the wake of post gold rush metropolitan growth and benefited from the introduction of tariff legislation in the 1870s. The Phoenix factory was one of the few mechanised 19th century clothing manufacturers, and has been credited with introducing advanced overseas technology to Victoria. Although there have been many structural changes to the building over the years, the essential design and structure of the complex provide a substantially intact representation of contemporary factory design and working conditions, and of aspects of 19th century building technology.
- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as evidence of the character of Melbourne's early development. The combination of residence, shop and factory is a reminder of a time when the city was much more compact, and residence and workplace were often located in the same building or very nearby. The building also demonstrates the long-term continuity of industrial usage in this part of Melbourne.
- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance for its associations with the notable Fenwick Brothers, and Albion T. Walkley. The Fenwick Brothers were London clothing manufacturers and importers, who owned the site from the 1850s and established the Phoenix Clothing Company there in the 1870s. Orlando Fenwick (1822-1897) who once lived on the premises, was a prominent Victorian clothing manufacturer and importer. He also took a leading role in Melbourne harbour development schemes and was a Melbourne City councillor over a long period and Mayor of the city. Walkley, the factory manager from 1875 and owner of the manufacturing section of the business from 1878, was responsible for introducing into the Victorian clothing trade the innovative mechanical knife system of cutting which revolutionised the industry in the pre-WW1 period.
- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of architectural significance because of its first floor loggia, perhaps the earliest example in Melbourne (although it

has subsequently been built in, it is restorable) and as part of a coherent mid-19th century commercial streetscape which gives some idea of the architectural character of this part of Melbourne in the post-gold rush period.'

See more at:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/765#statement-significance>

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Phoenix Lane 8 Phoenix Clothing Company, rear



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): **A**

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): **1**

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO475 HO name: Former Phoenix Clothing Company, 347-349 King Street & 4-8 Phoenix Lane, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance
Victorian Heritage Register number: H0801

What is significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is a three storey stone and brick shop, residence and store complex. It contains fabric from several different periods of building and alteration. The earliest section dates from the early gold rush era, while three storey additions were made in 1859 and the ground floor of the rear store/factory section probably dates from the 1860s. An 1869 photograph of the building showed a

loggia, but this has been filled with windows.

How is it significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as one of the oldest examples of a commercial building and factory in the State. Its King Street facade contains rare gold rush-era elements, from a time when King Street was an unmade although busy road with bullock drays and other carriers' wagons, loaded with goods, continually passing on their way to Bendigo and the other diggings. The factory proper dates from the 1860s and provides important evidence of the character of early industrial organisation in Melbourne. The Phoenix Clothing Company was established in the wake of post gold rush metropolitan growth and benefited from the introduction of tariff legislation in the 1870s. The Phoenix factory was one of the few mechanised 19th century clothing manufacturers, and has been credited with introducing advanced overseas technology to Victoria. Although there have been many structural changes to the building over the years, the essential design and structure of the complex provide a substantially intact representation of contemporary factory design and working conditions, and of aspects of 19th century building technology.

- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as evidence of the character of Melbourne's early development. The combination of residence, shop and factory is a reminder of a time when the city was much more compact, and residence and workplace were often located in the same building or very nearby. The building also demonstrates the long-term continuity of industrial usage in this part of Melbourne.

- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance for its associations with the notable Fenwick Brothers, and Albion T. Walkley. The Fenwick Brothers were London clothing manufacturers and importers, who owned the site from the 1850s and established the Phoenix Clothing Company there in the 1870s. Orlando Fenwick (1822-1897) who once lived on the premises, was a prominent Victorian clothing manufacturer and importer. He also took a leading role in Melbourne harbour development schemes and was a Melbourne City councillor over a long period and Mayor of the city. Walkley, the factory manager from 1875 and owner of the manufacturing section of the business from 1878, was responsible for introducing into the Victorian clothing trade the innovative mechanical knife system of cutting which revolutionised the industry in the pre-WW1 period.

- The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of architectural significance because of its first floor loggia, perhaps the earliest example in Melbourne (although it has subsequently been built in, it is restorable) and as part of a coherent mid-19th century commercial

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

streetscape which gives some idea of the architectural character of this part of Melbourne in the post-gold rush period.'

See more at:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/765#statement-significance>

Roden Street

1-37 West Melbourne State School No. 1689 later West Melbourne Central School



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO464 **HO name:** Primary School No. 1689, Eades Place, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This school building was erected in 1875 at a cost of £6,749, with Percy Walker, who had been head master of St. Mary's Anglican School in Howard Street, in charge. By 1876, there were 2,313 children on the roll, although the average attendance was around 955, with a staff of twenty-six. By the end of the century, the attendance had decreased to 750 as indicative of the declining residential population of West Melbourne and the growth of industrial development. Repair work had to be carried out in 1910, after a period of decline since

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

1888, when it was... 'ranked with the cleanest in the city.' Additions and some remodelling were carried out 1923-4.

This school was one of thirteen prize winning schools, within three differing categories, in an 1873 competition amongst private architects arranged by the new education ministry (SS 1402, Errol Street was another). Architects, Terry and Oakden won this commission, although in retrospect, the design did not create a pattern for future government schools. Other architecturally similar schools included S.S. 1396 at Brighton 1874; S.S. 1270 at Buninyong (trussed gables), 1873 and SS 1436 at Mount Pleasant.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey face brick State school of two-levels with three colour brickwork (red, brown, cream) and stone dressings, and buttresses, arranged on an E-plan, with a central entrance wing and bellcote and finial over;
- dressed freestone Gothic revival entry portal with carved heads as bosses, colonettes and a tympanum incised with words 'State School No 1689';
- vertically boarded doors, basalt threshold, guilloche pattern iron wall vents;
- slated multiple gabled roofs;
- architectural design excellence;
- both Gothic and Tudor-arched openings in an ecclesiastical character, aided by stone quatrefoil piercings and window hood moulds as further Medieval (English) elements, as is the oculus under the bellcote;
- double-hung sash windows with multi-pane glazing and top lights; and
- townscape contribution as the focus of the important Eades Place Victorian-era residential precinct.

Integrity is good despite numerous buildings having been added within the grounds (modernist but similar brickwork); the north and south end wings changed or extended in a matching character; some upper level windows replaced with metal frames; some repointing; and the timber picket boundary fence having been replaced with a modern metal picket.

How is it significant?

West Melbourne State School No. 1689 later West Melbourne Central School is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne, the City of Melbourne and Victoria.

Why is it significant?

West Melbourne State School No. 1689 later West Melbourne Central School is significant.

- Aesthetically, the school is a major architectural work by an important design firm, distinguished by its success in a Colony-wide competition in 1873 which was in turn influential on most of the subsequent government school designs for the Education Department until the 1920s, in this case underscoring the Medieval architectural precedent for school design. The school is also a significant and contemporary part of the

important Eades Place precinct; and

- Historically, this was West Melbourne's only State School and the second State School built in the North and West Melbourne area; it has served the West Melbourne community in various forms over a long period, acquiring social significance as a public place linked to many; as the winner of the 1873 design competition the school marks the beginning of innovative educational reform in the colony and a major break from education provided by Christian faiths.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 68 Peter Madden's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The first stage of this property's development was Robert Dalton, of Margaret Street South Yarra, building a three room cottage here in 1870 for teacher Peter Madden. By 1890 Madden's house had expanded to seven rooms and the annual City of Melbourne valuation nearly doubled indicating that the present house was built then.

Madden taught at St. Mary's Roman Catholic school in West Melbourne since 1869, joining the State School system in the mid 1870s when State aid for religious schools was withdrawn. By the 1890s, Madden had achieved 17th rank seniority in the Victorian State School system, by then a teacher at Footscray. Madden

and the well known head teacher and local historian, Albert Mattingly, were regarded highly within North and West Melbourne: '...most of the youth of North and West Melbourne since the 50's were handled by them, and mentally shod for the world's rough usage'. Madden died in 1912 '...on his way from the old country to Melbourne, and was buried in the Atlantic'. His wife Mary, had died at this house in 1893.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented row house;
- two colour brickwork with deep brown or black body and cream trim at openings;
- cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets, guilloche pattern balustrading;
- a distinctive Baroque style raised entablature, with swag, broken pediment and orbs;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with an uncommon two light configuration at ground floor with stop-chamfering (see also 70);
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite an added reproduction cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; some missing details; and French doors on upper level may be modifications.

How is it significant?

Peter Madden's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Peter Madden's house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with Peter Madden, one of the area's best known figures, and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved row house with distinctive Baroque style detailing also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 70 Sharp's house, later Noone's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Andrew Sharp, then of 11 Roden Street, applied to build this six room brick house in 1877 and lived there for a brief time. The noted photographer and government lithographer, John Noone, was the owner-occupier in the 1880s until his death there in 1893, leaving his widow Julia Noone at the house into the 1900s. The house appears to have been renovated in the Edwardian-era (verandah rebuilt).

Noone was the official photographer of the Melbourne Public Library and Museum and exhibited his work within Australia as well as in London, gaining recognition such as in the 1870 Sydney Intercolonial Exhibition. He is

most well known for his photographs of early Melbourne and the State Library of Victoria has many of his works in its collection.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted face brick row house;
- two colour tuck-pointed brickwork with deep brown or black body and cream trim at openings;
- originally face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched gabled roof clad with corrugated iron or similar, with brick and cemented chimneys and cornices;
- two storey cast-iron verandah (potentially Edwardian-era) with Corinthian derived column order, an uncommon fan-pattern cast-iron frieze and integral brackets typical of Edwardian-era;
- double-hung sash windows, with an uncommon two light configuration at ground floor with stop-chamfering (see also 68), modified French doors upper level;
- four-panel entry door and toplight (leadlight from early 20th century) with quoining; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite rendering of the south side wall and indications that the verandah wing wall has been rebuilt.

How is it significant?

Sharp's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sharp's house is significant.

- Historically, linked with noted photographer and government lithographer, John Noone, and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for its uncommon brickwork, verandah iron and cement detailing.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 78 Athlunkard or
Malone's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Hotelier, William Malone, then of 55 Adderley Street, applied to build a three room cottage here in 1878, living there at first, then leasing it out. By 1894 Malone was still the owner but the house was now seven rooms and the City of Melbourne annual valuation larger. Malone owned it until his death in 1925, adding other middle Melbourne properties to this one as perhaps the earliest in his portfolio.

The house appears custom designed in the mannered style of the Footscray architect Charles Polain and may be from a later date than documented. Malone's hotel in Canterbury, built 1889, was designed by William Wolf

who has a similarly mannered architectural style.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented row house;
- three colour brickwork with deep brown or black body and cream pattern work and trim at openings, with face red brick side and rear walls - using an uncommon squint mould as the junction between red and brown on the verandah side walls, repeated on parapet piers;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets, guilloche pattern balustrading;
- a distinctive Baroque style raised entablature crowned by an anthemion;
- guilloche pattern balustrading, scalloped pediment and a banner with the house name surmounted by a star;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 light configuration;
- four-panel entry door and toplight, upper level doorway;
- extensive encaustic mosaic verandah tiling, with stone borders;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence on dressed rolled-edge stone footings and ornamental brick piers with cement caps; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite some bricks being painted over.

How is it significant?

Athlunkard or Malone's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Athlunkard or Malone's house is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne also closely linked with the highly successful hotelier, William Malone, as one of his first property investments; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and highly unusual approach to this common row house form with many uncommon details and adept expression of materials also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 80 Bowden's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

 HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder Hughes and Jones built his house for Victorian Railways employee, Thomas Bowden, in 1879 as a six-room two-storey house in Roden Street, north side, between Spencer and King Streets. Bowden owned investment row houses in Roden Street, also built in the 1870s. Bowden was later to be the focus of a highly publicised and long running law suite brought by Martin Tobin, his former tenant.

Bowden is typical of the successful railwaymen who built and invested in West Melbourne. He adjoined Alfred Coope's house (q.v.), also a long term Victorian Railways employee as Inspector of Rolling Stock.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- exposed corrugated iron clad pitched roof, typical of 1870s row houses;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, guilloche pattern balustrading, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings, with cemented piers and scrolled garden walls; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Bowden's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Bowden's house is significant.

- Historically, for the long association with railway employee, Thomas Bowen, representing one of West Melbourne's key industries, as well as a key growth period (Victorian-era); and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved row house of the mid Victorian-era form, with ornate cast-iron detailing and for its contribution to a significant Victorian-era residential streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 82 Alfred Coope's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1877 this five room brick house was erected for Alfred Coope by West Melbourne builder, John Jones. Coope was a long term Victorian Railways employee as Inspector of Rolling Stock in the Locomotive Branch, retiring with a railways pension before his death in 1905. His sons, Alfred and Edwin Coope, followed his vocation while a William Coope was a wagon builder in the Locomotive Branch.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed row house;
- cemented masks and brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- slate clad gabled roof, with side parapets, brick and

corbelled chimneys;

- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets also Guilloche pattern balustrade;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Alfred Coope's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alfred Coope's house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with a Victorian Railways family, the Coopes, as particularly evocative of the special role played by West Melbourne in railway transport, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, expressive of the simple early row house form that predated the parapeted Italian Renaissance Revival examples of the late Victorian-era, also as another example from prolific local builder John Jones marking the stylistic change over his career, and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 86 John White's house



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and finished brackets;
- double-hung sash windows and an ornate three-light group at ground floor- with label moulds, colonettes, incised cement detailing, panelled and pired sills;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- tiled verandah floor with stone borders;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings;
- scrolled cemented garden walls, with capped piers at the frontage; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

John White's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John White's house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with the Victorian Railways and indicative, by its size and ornament, of the important role engine drivers had in the Colony as working men, also particularly evocative of the special role played by West Melbourne in railway transport, and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom designed late Victorian-era row house with most of the stylistic attributes and finishes of the type and the work of Henry Shalless, recognised for his row house designs.

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architect, Henry Shalless, designed this initially four room house for Victorian Railways Engine Driver, John White, as built by Henry Grinkau, of Eltham Street, Newmarket in 1885. By 1897 it was described as ten rooms. John White's death here in 1907 meant that the house passed to his widow Hannah. The White and nearby Coope families (82 Roden Street) were both closely involved with the Victorian Railways.

Contributory elements include:

- highly ornamented two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, scrolls, blocks and paired brackets with a raised arched entablature with shell;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street **132** **Tait's house, formerly part Emerald Cottages, 132-142 Roden Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Shipwright, Robert Tait had owned a number of smaller houses on and adjoining this site well before this house was built in 1877. The house was one of six houses in what was to be a long residential row in this part of Roden Street by the 1890s. He continued to own and reside there with his wife Isabella until his death in 1897. Tait was a member of local community groups such as the Australian Natives' Association.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted, stuccoed brick row house;
- cemented Italian Renaissance Revival ornament of a

cornice and scrolls to a raised, arched parapet entablature, including paired brackets and foliated blocks at the verandah side walls;

- a two-level cast-iron verandah with panelled friezes and brackets, iron of an early pattern;
- double-hung sash windows, four-panel door and toplight; and
- a distinctive asymmetrically placed masonry arch under the long-span bressumer (see King Street design by Frederick Stones).

Generally original except for missing parapet urns or orbs; the iron front fence as a related addition; chimney removal and side wall rendering where exposed by demolition.

How is it significant?

Tait's house, formerly part Emerald Cottages, 132-142 Roden Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Tait's house, formerly part Emerald Cottages, 132-142 Roden Street is significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and large example of a common West Melbourne row house type, with some unusual details; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne also, along with adjoining houses, owned and occupied for a long period by its developer, Tait, but now the last one of his house row to survive being his own residence. Also closely linked with Tait, a shipwright, and hence representative of the special transport occupational associations in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street **148** **Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Both built by 1878, these row houses were part of Roden Terrace. Blacksmith, William Hulme, owned and lived in 152 Roden Street from its construction until his death in 1904: he had arrived at Port Phillip from Cheshire, England, in 1857. The house at 148 Roden Street was erected by Hawke Street builder John Jones for Mrs Stokes. John Stokes lived there until after 1890 when he leased it to Robert Strothers. Builder, John James, constructed both houses; 152 being for fellow builder, Alex Cooper who resold to Hulme.

Description

- two separate, two-storey stuccoed brick houses, either side of what is now a lane but once as the side garden of 152 along with the rear yard;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- transverse-gable corrugated iron clad (once slated) roofs, with one cemented corniced chimney (152) and one altered chimney (148);
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with guilloche pattern balustrade, friezes and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- iron pickets to 148; and
- contribution as commencement of an isolated, but homogenous Victorian-era residential group 148-56 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite the fence having been replaced at 152 (apparently once timber picket); side wall rendered at 148; and the side walls to lane part of the bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street is significant.

- Aesthetically, two near original unusually sited houses (on either side of a side garden) and of a distinguishably early gabled form which are contributory parts of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, built and designed by the prolific local builder, John Jones (Refer 74-8 Hawke Street) for owner-occupiers, an unusual circumstance among the proliferation of speculative building in West Melbourne. Also 152 Roden Street is linked with blacksmith, William Hulme, an occupation typical of West Melbourne where transport was the focus of local industry.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street **152** **Roden Terrace, part,
148 and 152 Roden
Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Both built by 1878, these row houses were part of Roden Terrace. Blacksmith, William Hulme, owned and lived in 152 Roden Street from its construction until his death in 1904: he had arrived at Port Phillip from Cheshire, England, in 1857. The house at 148 Roden Street was erected by Hawke Street builder John Jones for Mrs Stokes. John Stokes lived there until after 1890 when he leased it to Robert Strothers. Builder, John James, constructed both houses; 152 being for fellow builder, Alex Cooper who resold to Hulme.

Description

- two separate, two-storey stuccoed brick houses, either side of what is now a lane but once as the side garden of 152 along with the rear yard;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- transverse-gable corrugated iron clad (once slated) roofs, with one cemented corniced chimney (152) and one altered chimney (148);
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with guilloche pattern balustrade, friezes and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- iron pickets to 148; and
- contribution as commencement of an isolated, but homogenous Victorian-era residential group 148-56 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite the fence having been replaced at 152 (apparently once timber picket); side wall rendered at 148; and the side walls to lane part of the bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street is significant.

- Aesthetically, two near original unusually sited houses (on either side of a side garden) and of a distinguishably early gabled form which are contributory parts of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, built and designed by the prolific local builder, John Jones (Refer 74-8 Hawke Street) for owner-occupiers, an unusual circumstance among the proliferation of speculative building in West Melbourne. Also 152 Roden Street is linked with blacksmith, William Hulme, an occupation typical of West Melbourne where transport was the focus of local industry.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street **154** **Haddon's houses, part**
154-156 Roden Street



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

- arched raised entablatures supported with duplex colonettes, between piers adorned with orbs;
- incised blocks and stop-chamfering to verandah side walls;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves;
- pronounced architraves, label moulds and bosses, and paired colonettes used on the ground level window pairs, with incised detail and segmentally arched form;
- segmentally arched doorways with label moulds and bosses to the toplights;
- richly detailed two-level cast-iron verandahs;
- iron picket palisade fences on dressed stone plinths, built between garden walls with large stuccoed corniced piers, each appointed with a pineapple; and
- contribution to an isolated but valuable and homogenous 19th century residential group (148-156 Roden Street).

How is it significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, a richly decorated early, and near original, example of a common West Melbourne row house type and typical of the architect Shalless's work, as reinforced by an adjoining significant Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, a partly speculative development by a resident owner and engineer, Robert Haddon, who used the prolific local architect, Shalless, and a common builder for other projects in the area; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street, were built over a period of two years (1879-80) for engineer, Robert Haddon, who lived in 154 Roden Street for fifteen to twenty years. 156 Roden was leased to Thomas Taylor, Stephen Dunkley and Thomas Brearley, a carpenter, who moved there c1890. Architect, Henry Shalless and builder, Walter Webster of Carlton, carried out the work, having combined also for Haddon, on two row houses in Hawke Street during 1878-9.

Contributory elements include:

- a pair of richly decorated, stuccoed brick and parapeted row houses;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 156 Haddon's houses, part
154-156 Roden Street



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

- arched raised entablatures supported with duplex colonettes, between piers adorned with orbs;
- incised blocks and stop-chamfering to verandah side walls;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves;
- pronounced architraves, label moulds and bosses, and paired colonettes used on the ground level window pairs, with incised detail and segmentally arched form;
- segmentally arched doorways with label moulds and bosses to the toplights;
- richly detailed two-level cast-iron verandahs;
- iron picket palisade fences on dressed stone plinths, built between garden walls with large stuccoed corniced piers, each appointed with a pineapple; and
- contribution to an isolated but valuable and homogenous 19th century residential group (148-156 Roden Street).

How is it significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, a richly decorated early, and near original, example of a common West Melbourne row house type and typical of the architect Shalless's work, as reinforced by an adjoining significant Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, a partly speculative development by a resident owner and engineer, Robert Haddon, who used the prolific local architect, Shalless, and a common builder for other projects in the area; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street, were built over a period of two years (1879-80) for engineer, Robert Haddon, who lived in 154 Roden Street for fifteen to twenty years. 156 Roden was leased to Thomas Taylor, Stephen Dunkley and Thomas Brearley, a carpenter, who moved there c1890. Architect, Henry Shalless and builder, Walter Webster of Carlton, carried out the work, having combined also for Haddon, on two row houses in Hawke Street during 1878-9.

Contributory elements include:

- a pair of richly decorated, stuccoed brick and parapeted row houses;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street **159** **Thomas Hulse's house,
part 159 -163 Roden
Street, West
Melbourne**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): D

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO843 **HO name:** 159 -163 Roden Street,
West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Railways engine driver, Thomas Hulse, was the first owner-occupier in c1867. Thomas Hulse, born in Cheshire, England, in 1834 and dying at Middle Park in 1915, was a Running Loco Foreman in the Victorian Railways and active on the railways from the 1850s-1890s. Thomas and his brother Allan were prominent pioneering engine drivers on the Melbourne to Bendigo line from when it reached Sunbury in 1859. Thomas was involved in a number of high profile investigations into deaths on the railways, reported in the Melbourne press. Retiring in 1895, Thomas was

retained as a railway engineering consultant by the Railways Department until after 1900. Hulse epitomises the close association of West Melbourne with the vast railway complex adjoining. Hulse died wealthy with an estate equivalent value of around \$541,470.

Plumber, John Dickie was a long-term owner-occupier of this, then five room, brick house in the 1870s-1890s.

Contributory elements include:

- double-fronted brick house on corner of lane;
- Colonial bond face brick side wall to lane;
- dressed stone footings;
- gabled roof form with side parapet walls engaged with cemented chimneys with distinctively early slim cornice detailing
- simple cement capping terminating on blocks;
- concave profile verandah wing walls;
- double-hung sash windows with bracketed sills;
- entry with top-light; and
- relationship with the adjoining early house, 159 Roden Street and contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape with 171-177 Roden Street.

Integrity is fair despite the main and verandah roof having been reclad with unrelated material (formerly corrugated iron or similar); the bricks painted over; awnings added; and verandah rebuilt.

How is it significant?

Thomas Hulse's house, at 163 Roden Street, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Thomas Hulse's house at 159 Roden Street is significant.

- Historically, as a perceptibly early house in West Melbourne, as shown by its simple gabled form and small scale, also indicative of the first stages of building in the area; and for a time associated with pioneering railways engine driver, Thomas Hulse, who received a deal of publicity in the press as well as high rank within the Victorian Railways workforce, and later a successful West Melbourne plumber, John Dickie.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 163 Thomas Hulse house, later Haddon's house, part 159 -163 Roden Street, West Melbourne



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): D

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO843 **HO name:** 159 -163 Roden Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This formerly four room stone house was built for Thomas Hulse 1864-5. Thomas Hulse, born in Cheshire, England, in 1834 and dying at Middle Park in 1915, was a Running Loco Foreman in the Victorian Railways and active on the railways from the 1850s-1890s. Thomas and his brother Allan were prominent pioneering engine drivers on the Melbourne to Bendigo from when it reached Sunbury in 1859. Thomas was involved in a number of high profile investigations into deaths on the railways, reported in the Melbourne press. Retiring in

1895, he was retained as a railways engineering consultant by the Railways Department until after 1900. Hulse epitomises the close association of West Melbourne with the vast railway complex adjoining. Hulse died wealthy.

The house was later owned and occupied by mining investor and engineer Robert Haddon in the 1860s. It was a twin to the house at 167 owned and occupied by John McFarlane. Robert and wife Mary were to later own and occupy nearby 154 Roden Street (q.v.) Ownership from the 1880s-1890s included two Victorian Railways employees, Charles Bath fireman and Robert Moore, a Roden Street engine driver, who had joined the service in 1874.

The house has the characteristic high hipped roof form of an early Victorian-era residence with its underlying stone construction a link to nearby stone quarrying and early building practice before local brick making created a more reliable product. By the 1980s however the stone had been rendered over and the verandah removed: it has since been recreated.

Contributory elements include:

- double fronted early Victorian-era house;
- symmetrical simple façade;
- high hipped roof typically clad with shingles, now clad with corrugated iron or similar;
- stone (?) chimney with distinctively early slim cornice detailing;
- double-hung sash windows;
- central doorway and toplight; and
- relationship with the adjoining early house, 159 Roden Street and contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape with 171-177 Roden Street.

Integrity is fair despite the added timber verandah and picket front fence which are related to the house period, side wall rendering, and new openings. The publicly visible two-storey rear addition is unrelated to the historical scale and character of the house.

How is it significant?

Thomas Hulse later Haddon's house at 163 Roden Street is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Thomas Hulse later Haddon's house at 163 Roden Street is significant.

- Historically, as a perceptibly early house in West Melbourne as shown by its simple high-hipped form and small scale, also indicative of the first stages of building in the area, and for a long time associated with two railways employees, Bath and Moore, and Robert Haddon who as a gold mining investor and engineer represented the influx of population into Melbourne at this time; also associated with engine driver, Thomas Hulse, who received publicity in the Melbourne press as well as high rank within the Victorian Railways workforce.

Roden Street 164-170, Briscoe and Co ironmongers part warehouse complex, part, 135-141 Hawke Street wing



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

Part Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex, 164-184 Roden Street (includes 135-141 Hawke Street), West Melbourne.

What is significant?

Renowned architects Oakden, Addison and Kemp designed the first stage of this large warehouse complex at the corner of Adderley and Roden Streets for successful ironmongers, Briscoe and Co. as part of their iron yard. The MMBW Detail Plans 730, 731 (1895) show Briscoe and Company as occupying 143-159 Hawke

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Street, 172-180 Roden Street, and 216 Adderley Street, as one large building with three pitched crossings to Adderley and one each to Roden, Hawke Streets.

The 1895 MMBW plan shows 164-170 Roden Street as adjoining houses. However these were replaced in 1925 when Purchas and Teague designed this new warehouse addition to the north of the complex. The company continued to occupy the building into the 1940s. By the 1970s, the building was occupied by Universal Pipelines Pty. Ltd..

Contributory elements include:

- double-storey rendered masonry Interwar industrial building;
- a corrugated galvanised steel transverse gabled and sawtooth roof concealed behind a parapet;
- two street frontages, to Hawke Street and Roden Street, each dominated by a distinctive large semi-circular arched entrance linked by an internal roadway; and
- three wide but shallow piers which stop short of a moulded string course as the sole decoration.

There are six non-original windows over two levels on the Hawke Street elevation.

How is it significant?

The former Briscoe and Co. building at 160-170 Roden Street and 135-141 Hawke Street, West Melbourne, is of contributory significance historically and aesthetically to the Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex and West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The former Briscoe and Co. building at 160-170 Roden Street and 135-141 Hawke Street, West Melbourne, is of contributory significance to the Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex.

- Historically, the building is representative of the Interwar surge in West Melbourne industrial development, in this case as expansion of an existing large and important late-nineteenth century industrial complex, Briscoe and Company, in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a reasonably intact industrial building which is characterised by its austere facades to Hawke and Roden Streets, both of which incorporate impressive arched openings.

Roden Street

**164-184 Briscoe and Co
ironmongers
warehouse complex**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3

HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

**Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex,
160-170 Roden Street and 135-141 Hawke Street, West
Melbourne**

What is significant?

Renowned architects Oakden, Addison and Kemp designed the first stage or ground floor of this warehouse complex in 1889 for successful ironmongers, Briscoe and Co. as their iron yard. As part of national expansion, Briscoe, Drysdale and Co. had just launched their new six storey office and warehouse building in Sydney, 1886. The MMBW Detail Plans 730, 731 (1895) show Briscoe and Company as 143-159 Hawke Street,

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

172-180 Roden Street, and 216 Adderley Street, one large building, with three pitched crossings to Adderley and one each to Roden and Hawke Streets. The existing brick building to the north of this wing, at 160-170 Roden Street, is shown as houses on the 1895 MMBW plan and remained so until the mid 1920s when Briscoe expanded north.

By 1937-8, two floors were added to the Victorian-era base, for most of the original extent, to the design of Purchas and Teague, as part of the firm's shift out of the City. This addition transformed the Victorian-era warehouse to a Modernistic industrial design, paralleling with the Interwar Gadsden complex nearby. The (now painted) brickwork base, quarry-face basalt footings and regular punched fenestration is expressive of the Victorian-era.

Purchas and Teague had worked on Briscoe's Victorian-era Little Collins Street warehouse back in 1903: this was sold to finance the new Roden Street building. When the Little Collins Street warehouse was erected Briscoe had already been established in England for over 100 years (as William Briscoe and Son), having opened in this colony at Elizabeth Street during 1853. By the late 1880s they had branches in New Zealand and New South Wales. The company continued to occupy the building into the 1940s. By the 1970s, the building was occupied by Universal Pipelines Pty. Ltd..

Contributory elements include:

- Victorian-era brick base with basalt footings and punched segmentally arched fenestration with voussoirs with 1930s modifications;
- Moderne style, two brick Interwar upper levels with parapeted roofline, stepped at one end;
- Dutch hipped roofs behind the parapet;
- fenestration set in Modernistic horizontal streamlining strips, delineated by projecting head and sill moulds, grooved and rounded at each end;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames as typical on both sections, with hopper sashes;
- vertical facade elements terminating elevations, with vertical brick panels and ribbing; and
- contribution to a major industrial complex, that extends over the 19th and 20th centuries.

Integrity is good despite the bricks and stone footings having been painted over and new openings at ground level.

How is it significant?

Briscoe and Co. ironmongers warehouse complex, part, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Briscoe and Co. ironmongers warehouse complex, part, is significant.

- Historically, as part of a major industrial complex that extends over two centuries, 19th and 20th, its evolution

expressive of the development of West Melbourne as a preferred location for industries moving from the central City, close to transport nodes, also as associated with one of Australia's largest Victorian-era hardware firms; and

- Aesthetically, as a successful combination of two major era of the growth of this complex, each one expressive of its creation date, also a major Moderne style design in West Melbourne that parallels with the nearby significant Symington Interwar complex.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street 171-179 Wigton cottages, 171-179 Roden Street

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2** Contributory to a precinct Significant individually**HO number:** HO844 **HO name:** 173 - 179 Roden Street,
West Melbourne**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

A row of three cottages were built here in 1864-8 for tailor George Carnaby. The row includes two single-fronted end houses (171, 177 Roden Street), with corrugated iron clad hipped roofs, that flank the larger central house (173-175 Roden Street) with its gabled profile. All share the same ridge line across the exposed party walls. Isabella Roberts of Dudley Street West Melbourne and Hugh Erasmus Roberts, a storeman and her husband, were early long-term owners of these houses.

The house at 171, with its free-form 1950s-60s concrete verandah and reconstructed façade, has been altered

with only the chimneys and form matching but 173-175 and 177 provide the basis for its restoration. As the row's centre 173-175 has a slate clad roof; double fronted form and two three-light windows either side of the entry. Shallow cemented cornices on the chimneys denote early Victorian-era construction. The eaves are dentilated and 173-175 has a six panel door and toplight. A Victorian-era cast-iron front verandah is common to 173-177 and an unusual vermiculated block on the wall dividing it supports a cemented pineapple. Two semi-mature Canary Island palms are exotic specimens uncommon in the area but are not individually significant.

The house at 179 is a separate, later and more typical brick Victorian-era cottage from c1871, built for George Hessey.

Contributory elements include:

- pitched gabled and hipped roof forms, clad with corrugated iron and slate;
- cemented dividing walls with vermiculated and scrolled blocks as ornament;
- dentilated eaves for 173-177;
- single and double-fronted forms, sited symmetrically on 171-177;
- face brick walls;
- front verandah with cast-iron frieze and posts (173-179)
- originally double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape with 159, 163 Roden Street.

Integrity is generally good despite bricks having been painted over and a new iron fence to 173-175 where a timber picket fence was probable (see adjoining).

How is it significant?

The Early Victorian-era house row, 171-177 Roden Street, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Early Victorian-era house row, 171-177 Roden Street, is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne while being in a distinctive row form that evokes the early date of construction and relates to other nearby early houses in Roden Street.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Roden Street **172-184** **Briscoe and Co**
ironmongers
warehouse complex,
part



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

**Part Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex,
164-184 Roden Street (includes 135-141 Hawke Street),
West Melbourne.**

What is significant?

Renowned architects Oakden, Addison and Kemp designed the first stage or ground floor of this warehouse complex in 1889 for successful ironmongers, Briscoe and Co. as their iron yard. As part of national expansion, Briscoe, Drysdale and Co. had just launched their new six storey office and warehouse building in Sydney, 1886. The MMBW Detail Plans 730, 731 (1895)

show Briscoe and Company as 143-159 Hawke Street, 172-180 Roden Street, and 216 Adderley Street, one large building, with three pitched crossings to Adderley and one each to Roden and Hawke Streets. The existing brick building to the north of this wing, at 160-170 Roden Street, is shown as houses on the 1895 MMBW plan and remained so until 1925 when Briscoe expanded north.

By 1937-8, two floors were added to the Victorian-era base, for most of the original extent, to the design of Purchas and Teague, as part of the firm's shift out of the City. This addition transformed the Victorian-era warehouse to a Modernistic industrial design, paralleling with the Interwar Gadsden complex nearby. The (now painted) brickwork base, quarry-face basalt footings and regular punched fenestration is expressive of the Victorian-era.

Purchas and Teague had worked on Briscoe's Victorian-era Little Collins Street warehouse back in 1903: this was sold to finance the new Roden Street building. When the Little Collins Street warehouse was erected Briscoe had already been established in England for over 100 years (as William Briscoe and Son), having opened in this colony at Elizabeth Street during 1853. By the late 1880s they had branches in New Zealand and New South Wales. The company continued to occupy the building into the 1940s. By the 1970s, the building was occupied by Universal Pipelines Pty. Ltd..

Contributory elements include:

- Victorian-era brick base with basalt footings and punched segmentally arched fenestration with voussoirs with 1930s modifications;
- Moderne style, two brick Interwar upper levels with parapeted roofline, stepped at one end;
- Dutch hipped roofs behind the parapet; · fenestration set in Modernistic horizontal streamlining strips, delineated by projecting head and sill moulds, grooved and rounded at each end;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames as typical on both sections, with hopper sashes; · vertical facade elements terminating elevations, with vertical brick panels and ribbing; and
- contribution to a major industrial complex, that extends over the 19th and 20th centuries. Integrity is good despite the bricks and stone footings having been painted over and new openings at ground level.

How is it significant?

Briscoe and Co. ironmongers warehouse complex, part, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Briscoe and Co. ironmongers warehouse complex, part, is significant.

- Historically, as part of a major industrial complex that extends over two centuries, 19th and 20th, its evolution expressive of the development of West Melbourne as a preferred location for industries moving from the central

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

City, close to transport nodes, also as associated with one of Australia's largest Victorian-era hardware firms; and

- Aesthetically, as a successful combination of two major era of the growth of this complex, each one expressive of its creation date, also a major Moderne style design in West Melbourne that parallels with the nearby significant Symington Interwar complex.

Roden Street**197****Locke's house, part
197-199 Roden Street**

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**
 Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

For at least ten years, George Locke (or Lock) owned these houses as an investment (1886-1896) and leased them to George Williams and his wife, Richard Thickens and Mrs. Morell, among others. Builder, A. Oliver of Ireland Street, constructed the pair in 1886.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey stuccoed brick and parapeted row house pair,
- face brick side wall to pitched lane;
- gabled and scrolled cemented entablature with flanking orbs and nail-head mouldings;
- lions heads and brackets on verandah walls;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- common cemented chimneys with cornices (modified by upper level addition?);
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel door, with toplight;
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with frieze and integral brackets, guilloche pattern balustrade;
- iron palisade fences on stone plinths; and
- contribution to an isolated group of 19th century residences, 195-203 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite the publicly visible upper-level addition to 197 Roden Street; and missing parapet orbs (refer to image of 197 Roden Street from the North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 for restoration).

How is it significant?

Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, near original examples of a common West Melbourne row house type which contributes to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and developed speculatively, as one of many in West Melbourne.

Roden Street 199

Locke's house, part
197-199 Roden Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

For at least ten years, George Locke (or Lock) owned these houses as an investment (1886-1896) and leased them to George Williams and his wife, Richard Thickers and Mrs. Morell, among others. Builder, A. Oliver of Ireland Street, constructed the pair in 1886.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey stuccoed brick and parapeted row house pair,
- face brick side wall to pitched lane;
- gabled and scrolled cemented entablature with flanking orbs and nail-head mouldings;
- lions heads and brackets on verandah walls;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- common cemented chimneys with cornices (modified by upper level addition?);
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel door, with toplight;
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with frieze and integral brackets, guilloche pattern balustrade;
- iron palisade fences on stone plinths; and
- contribution to an isolated group of 19th century residences, 195-203 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite the publicly visible upper-level addition to 197 Roden Street; and missing parapet orbs (refer to image of 197 Roden Street from the North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 for restoration).

How is it significant?

Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, near original examples of a common West Melbourne row house type which contributes to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and developed speculatively, as one of many in West Melbourne.

Roden Street 201 Hessey's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Railways engine driver, George Hessey, then of 102 Stanley Street West Melbourne, applied to construct this house for himself in 1878. George and Maria Hessey continued to own and occupy the house with their family until their respective deaths in 1904 and 1905.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted stuccoed brick house, of a relatively uncommon early form;
- opening architraves, cemented quoining, a string-mould, and dentilated cornice are part of the ornamentation;
- a transverse gabled roof, clad with iron;
- one-level cast-iron decorated verandah with panelled

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

friezes, brackets;

- double-hung sash windows;
- iron picket fence and gate on stone plinth; and
- contribution to a Victorian-era residential streetscape, 197-203 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite an altered chimney.

How is it significant?

George Hessey's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

George Hessey's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, an example of a relatively uncommon early West Melbourne row house form, possessing some unusual details and makes a contribution to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, another of the owner-builders so common in the area, in this case an engine driver, an occupation particularly relevant to West Melbourne's transport and industrial history, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Rosslyn Street **22-40** **R. and W.H. Symington and Co. (Aust) Pty. Ltd. offices and factory**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Corset maker, R. and W.H. Symington and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd., commissioned this Streamlined Moderne style offices and factory in 1936 at an estimated cost of £20,000 - the designer was WJ Grassick of Collins House. The building joined the other two major structures in this complex, beginning with the former Connibere, Grieve and Connibere hat factory and showroom taken over by the Symington firm in 1920. With the addition of this building the complex was among the largest in North and West Melbourne and epitomised the growth of inner urban industry around Melbourne in the Interwar

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

period. The firm gained a great deal of publicity nationally for the design of its Melbourne plant and facilities provided for workers.

The designer Grassick was also responsible for the nearby vast Moderne Style Commonwealth Wool and Produce Company wool stores, in Sutton Street North Melbourne, and has been the subject of a large article in the Art Deco Society of Australia periodical 'Spirit of Progress'. Grassick's Interwar projects include the Ford Motor Company works Geelong 1925, Yarra Falls Ltd wool store Abbotsford 1927, the Hilton Company Ltd hosiery mill in Brunswick, with similar projects interstate.

Contributory elements include:

- two level, plus half-basement, stuccoed parapeted Moderne style factory at a corner site;
- curved corner to Howard Street, joining the former Connibere building;
- two raised vertical elements or features, terminating the façade in Rosslyn Street and marking the entrance;
- slit-like windows in the vertical elements, with use of glass bricks, and a recessed tripartite window group over the entry;
- a streamlined drum (or tank) motif over the entry parapet with flagpole (added), similar to the Relova Laundry design, Richmond;
- reeded giant order pilasters dividing the horizontal strip fenestration between vertical elements;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames with circular-section cemented columns or mullions; and
- contribution to a large industrial complex that illustrates the change in styles over an extended period, each design by well known architects.

Integrity is good despite the removal of the upper level Gill-sans style lettering identifying the firm. A large visually related apartment development has been added at the west end.

How is it significant?

R. and W.H. Symington and Co. (Aust) Pty. Ltd. offices and factory, Rosslyn Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

R. and W.H. Symington and Co. (Aust) Pty. Ltd. offices and factory, Rosslyn Street, is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved elements in a nationally prominent Interwar industrial complex, also indicative of the Interwar expansion of industry into West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and successful Moderne style factory building within the City context and a contributory part of a complex that evokes a number of 20th century styles carried out by skilled architectural practitioners.

Rosslyn Street 49-51 Roslin or Thomas May's house, later Walker house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Roslin was built by G.B. Leith of Brighton Street, Flemington to the design of North Melbourne architect, Henry Shalless, in 1885. Commissioned by the printer, Thomas May and his wife Ann (previously Mrs Walker), the house was occupied by the printer and Ann's son, John Buist Walker. Thomas and Ann May lived in a double-fronted villa at nearby 45 Rosslyn Street (now demolished) until their deaths, in 1905 and 1907 respectively, with Ann's son continuing to live there. J.B. Walker died in 1924, a rich man with an estate value equivalent to \$4,381,420, leading to the apparent end of their printing business.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Thomas May and JB Walker were principals of the firm Walker, May, and Co. who were well known letterpress printers, stereotype founders, publishers and type founders, active from 1855 to c1924. Thomas May was one of the founding partners, along with John Walker's father, James.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablature with shell, urns and orbs;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- tiled verandah floor with stone borders;
- double-hung sash windows, and distinctive 3 light group at ground floor with colonettes and panelled sills;
- four-panel entry door with side and top lights;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings with cast-iron posts and connecting scrolled garden walls; and
- corner site to lane allowing visibility to side and rear walls.

How is it significant?

Roslin or May's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Roslin or May's house is significant.

- Historically, as closely associated with the well known and successful Colonial printing firm Walker, May and Company, and now the only surviving structure connected with their active years, also well-preserved and thus representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom-designed late Victorian-era Italian Renaissance Revival style row house with most of the stylistic attributes and finishes of the type, and the work of Henry Shalless who was skilled in row house design.

Roslyn Street 62

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Roslyn Street, part



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Roslyn Street, the two rows

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

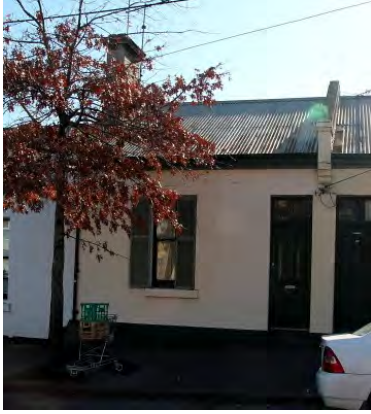
Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Rosslyn Street 64 Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows

meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Rosslyn Street 66 Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Rosslyn Street **68** **Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows

meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

Rosslyn Street 70-74 Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out.

The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

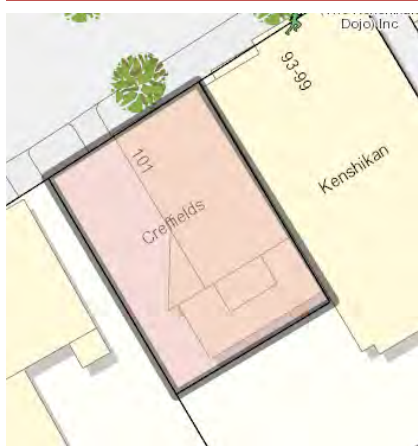
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Rosslyn Street 101-107 Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. factory, later Lyell-Owen Pty. Ltd., Creffields



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed: Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. factory, later Lyell-Owen Pty. Ltd., Creffields, 101-107 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?
(see also 109-133 Rosslyn Street)

Industrial specialists, Arthur Peck and Hugh Peck Architects designed this addition to the existing Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. chemical

manufacturing complex, applying in 1944 to convert an existing building from a factory to a showroom and erect this new chemical factory wing for an estimated cost of £6548. The ground floor held offices, a laboratory, and packing electrical store rooms. On the first floor were offices, a large laboratory with fume cupboard, balance room, and a dark room along the rear wall, all with a sky lit roof. Later the building was occupied by photo engravers Lyell-Owen Pty. Ltd., and then Creffields, the plan printing and publishing service used by generations of architects and engineers.

Felton Grimwade and Duerdins was established in 1867. Frederick Sheppard Grimwade, a shrewd English businessman, borrowed funds from his father to purchase the Melbourne drug company from Edward Youngman, renamed Felton Grimwade and Company. Alfred Felton, Grimwade's partner, was originally apprenticed to a chemist, and gained prominence from his bequest of more than £2,000,000 to charity and the Melbourne National Gallery. By the late nineteenth century the company was the largest drug house in Victoria and had subsidiary interests in companies in New Zealand and Western Australia. Felton and Grimwade also established a number of other enterprises including bottle manufacturing, an acid works and salt manufacturing.

One of the company's founding members was chemist, botanist and philanthropist Russell Grimwade. He moved the cottage of Captain Cook's father from England to Melbourne in 1933 as a gift to the Australian people for the centenary of Melbourne's founding. Grimwade was also official botanical adviser to the Australian military during the Second World War. In the absence of reliable sources of raw material during wartime, Grimwade grew many source plants on his property, Westerfield, near Frankston. The company of Felton, Grimwade and Duerdins later became known as Drug Houses of Australia.

This project and the nearby 109-133 Rosslyn Street (1942) shows the company as very active on the home front during World War Two when all building work was restricted unless aimed at the war effort. An example of their wartime products included an RAAF Emergency Flying Ration pack, now held in the Australian War Museum.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey face red brick parapeted factory, with matching but higher skillion additions built on an existing wing at the rear;
- pitched roofs behind parapet;
- three-bay symmetrical façade with raised central bay providing for a stepped parapet;
- soldier coursing above openings and across side bays as structural ornament;
- rainwater heads and downpipes arranged symmetrically as part of the façade; and
- multi-pane glazing in steel framing.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Integrity is good despite new entry lobby created central to the facade.

How is it significant?

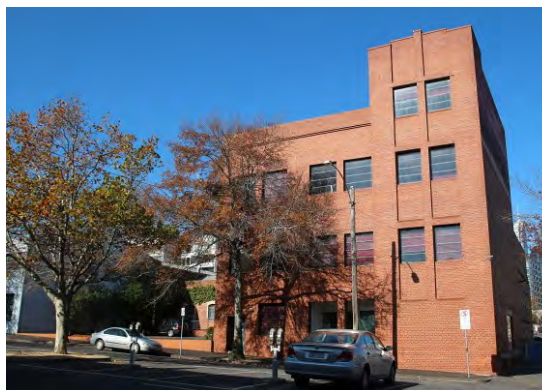
The Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. factory, 101-107 Rosslyn street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. factory, 101-107 Rosslyn street, is significant.

- Historically, for its association with this important company and its increased capacity during World War Two as part of their war effort, also a well-preserved Interwar industrial building symbolic of this phase of growth in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a strong Moderne style design using brickwork as its ornament and massing, aligning with the other Peck design to the west to form a precinct (109-133 Rosslyn Street).

Rosslyn Street **109-133** **Dixon and Co. cordial factory, later Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. chemical laboratory, factory and store complex**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No

HO name: Proposed: Dixon and Co. cordial factory, later Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. chemical laboratory, factory and store complex, 109-133 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Cordial and ginger beer manufacturers, P.G. (Phillip Garnet) Dixon Pty. Ltd., built a store on the site as early

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

as 1860, followed by a factory in 1875; the firm is said to have commenced in 1851 during the Gold Rush.

However the main part of the existing complex was erected in 1887, after Dixon's acquisition by Lang and Scott, to the design of well known architects Terry and Oakden. An extensive description and full page etching of the complex appeared in that superb catalogue of the Victorian boom-era, 'Victoria and Its Metropolis'. Since, the brewing tower has been reduced in height after a fire in the 1950s and the chimney has been removed.

In November 1942, Arthur and Hugh Peck Architects, sought a permit to build a factory, at 127-131 Rosslyn Street for Messrs Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd., wholesale druggists, importers and manufacturing chemists, with the proposed works valued at £9000. Plans show the first floor as the refinery with laboratory bench and sink, along with other floors including basement, ground, and second.

Abutting at the rear the building permit application drawings show a large brick, one and three storey Victorian-era complex including a double gabled store, later converted to a laboratory. This was part of the former Dixon and Co. cordial factory complex of 1887. The previous owners, Duerdin and Sainsbury, had commissioned the builder, Pattinson, to erect a factory on the site in 1915 but its location on the site today is unknown.

More recently the 1942 building was sensitively converted for use by the architectural firm, the Buchan Group, with little impact on its external integrity.

Felton Grimwade and Duerdins

The firm Felton Grimwade and Duerdins was established in 1867. Frederick Sheppard Grimwade, a shrewd English businessman, borrowed funds from his father to purchase the Melbourne drug company from Edward Youngman, renamed Felton Grimwade and Co. Alfred Felton, Grimwade's partner, was originally apprenticed to a chemist, and gained prominence from his bequest of more than £2,000,000 to charity and the Melbourne National Gallery. By the late nineteenth century the company was the largest drug house in Victoria and had subsidiary interests in companies in New Zealand and Western Australia. Felton and Grimwade also established a number of other enterprises including bottle manufacturing and acid works and salt manufacturing.

One of the company's founding members was chemist, botanist and philanthropist Russell Grimwade. He moved the cottage of Captain Cook's father from England to Melbourne in 1933 as a gift to the Australian people for the centenary of Melbourne's founding. Grimwade was also official botanical adviser to the Australian military during the Second World War. In the absence of reliable sources of raw material during wartime, Grimwade grew many source plants on his property, Westerfield, near Frankston. The company of Felton, Grimwade and

Duerdins later became known as Drug Houses of Australia.

This project and the nearby 101 Rosslyn Street (1944) show the company as very active on the home front during World War Two when all building work was restricted unless aimed at the war effort. An example of their wartime products included an RAAF Emergency Flying Ration pack, now held in the Australian War Museum.

Contributory elements include:
1942 wing:

- a three-storey boldly elevated, Moderne style parapeted factory of red brick;
- a projecting four-storey corner bay with tripartite elements at the parapet;
- massing delineated by projecting brick piers and banding;
- fenestration includes a series of paired square and rectangular steel-framed windows with horizontal glazing bars (renewed but similar to original?) and deep reveals to accentuate the bold brick massing;
- faded painted wall sign 'Sparks & Chandler...'; and
- east side wall with imprint of former part of cordial factory complex (double gabled brick wall) on wall, adjoining car park.

Dixon and Co. Wings 1887:

- two-colour brick, one storey warehouse and three storey brewing tower (reduced in height from 6 levels after 1950s fire);
- double gabled roof form for store with vented monitor roofline, corrugated iron clad and trimmed by parapet walls ornamented with cream moulded cornices;
- segmentally arched openings trimmed in cream or white bricks, with stone sills;
- former brewing tower of three levels divided off with string moulds, each level with small, segmentally arched double-hung sash windows; and
- adjoining stone paved lane.

How is it significant?

Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Factory complex is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant? and

The former Dixon and Co. cordial factory, later Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. complex, at 133 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne, is significant.

- Historically,
 - for the long occupation of the site as P.G. Dixon's cordial factory, claimed to be the most extensive in Australia in the boom era of the late 19th century, and made more valuable today by the extensive contemporary description and illustration in 'Victoria and Its Metropolis' that greatly aids its interpretation;
 - for the close association with the nationally prominent Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd.,

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

wholesale druggists, importers and manufacturing chemists who were particularly active during the Second World War as a strategic industry allowed to expand during wartime building restrictions, also

- the associated with the Grimwade family and Alfred Felton, a prominent Melbourne philanthropist;
- Aesthetically, the Victorian-era part of the complex is extensive and highly representative of its construction date and the Interwar main building is a bold Moderne design and relatively intact, as a good example of Interwar factory design, and a prominent element in the streetscape created by this complex with 101 Rosslyn Street.

Rosslyn Street 300 Australian Biscuit Company Ltd. stores



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No HO name: Proposed: Australian Biscuit Company Ltd. stores, 300 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Located conveniently next to the railway, the Australian Biscuit Company Ltd. stores were erected in 1889 to the design of architect John Birtwistle; the builders were Peirson and Wright of 105 Canning Street, Carlton. This coincided with the construction of the company's new Jeffcott Street factory, as shown in c1895 on MMBW Detail Plans as the 'Australian Steam Biscuit Works' and located on the north side near King Street opposite Montgomerie's Brewery. The Australian Biscuit Company factory was badly damaged by fire in 1897, meaning that the company liquidated soon afterwards and these

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

stores changed hands. Turner and Co., sauce manufacturers used it for a time, followed by manufacturing chemists, Duerdin and Sainsbury, and W. K. Burnside and Co., merchants.

The architect James Birtwistle also designed the spectacular mansion Illawarra, Illawarra Crescent, Toorak in 1889 and the Preston Town Hall complex in 1893.

Contributory elements include:

- three level parapeted face brick and cemented stores;
- three hipped roof bays behind parapet;
- cemented entablature, cornice moulds, string moulds and a central raised gabled entablature;
- small punched segmentally arched openings with voussoirs as indicative of its use as storage, with some timber double-hung sash windows on north face ground level; and
- major corner element, echoed on the next corner by the Interwar former Fitchett building at 240 Stanley Street and complementary to the Victorian-era streetscape backing onto the site in Stanley Street.

Integrity is good despite window joinery having been replaced, with multi-pane steel framed glazing on north windows; ground level openings refitted, bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Australian Biscuit Company Ltd stores is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Australian Biscuit Company Ltd stores is significant.

- Historically, as the only built trace of this large and well publicised company; and
- Aesthetically, as relatively well-preserved and large, late Victorian-era stores, a now rare building type in North and West Melbourne, also custom designed by James Birtwistle who was responsible for some significant buildings in the same era and a major Victorian-era streetscape corner element, as a continuation from Stanley Street.

Spencer Street 317 Melbourne Remand Centre, later Assessment Prison



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No HO name: Proposed: Melbourne Remand Centre, later Assessment Prison, 317 Spencer Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Melbourne Remand Centre, later the Melbourne Assessment Prison, was originally built to accommodate Melbourne's remand prisoners and is located on the site of the former Western Hotel on the corner of Spencer Street and La Trobe Street. It opened in 1989.

Designed by architects in association, Godfrey Spowers and Darryl Jackson, the building is a significant Post-Modern design, referencing the nearby significant

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victorian-era Sands and McDougall building. Around the time of designing this project Jackson achieved the following recognition: (1981) The first Australian architect to be awarded the Sir Zelman Cowen Award; (1987) Royal Australian Institute of Architects Gold Medal; and (1990) appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia on 26 January 1990 for his service to architecture, soon after the opening of this building.

Contributory elements include:

- pressed red brick parapeted form loosely inspired by Italian Renaissance palazzo forms;
- four levels with two attic storeys above, set in deeply recessed bayed elevations with giant-order piers;
- loggia at ground level and splayed corner;
- banding and diaper patterns applied in cream brick to facade;
- punched openings in façade as slits or squares in attic levels;
- fenestration wall to north side rear with tympanum motif; and
- red and cream brick pierced and panelled yard wall at rear.

How is it significant?

The Melbourne Remand Centre is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Melbourne Remand Centre is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved, large scale and the only modern custom-designed prison complex active within the City of Melbourne, with an associated rich history that includes notorious prisoners such as Lester Ellis, Peter Knight, and Peter Gibb; and
- Aesthetically, among the largest and most articulate Post Modern design in the City of Melbourne from an era when design context was as important as the design itself, in this case referencing the significant Sands and McDougall building nearby. The building provides a contemporary contribution to the industrial character of West Melbourne; and associated with architect, Darryl Jackson, who was recognised nationally at this time for the excellence of his design work in Australia.

Spencer Street 355-371 Sands and McDougall precinct


View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO771 **HO name:** 355 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance
Sands and McDougall precinct

What is significant?

Sands and Kenny (1857-61) and Sands and McDougall, (1862-c1974) were the publishers of the directory to commercial and general Melbourne, later, the Melbourne and suburban directory and the 'Directory of Victoria' providing the longest issue of any other directory publisher in Victoria. They also published a directory of Canberra.

From their first retailing outlet, the Victoria Stationery Warehouse in Collins Street West (No.46) and stores in Little Flinders Street, their expansion provided for the erection of this factory building to the design of Thomas

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Watts and Sons, by builder F. Lavers of Hawthorn. Products made there included cardboard and paper containers, maps, those associated with book binding and general stationery and letterpress printing was combined with general publishing.

Thomas Watts and Sons accepted tenders for erection of the adjoining 3 level warehouse in Spencer Street, Melbourne in 1900 for Sands and McDougall Ltd. In 1914 Reynolds Bros of 118 Rose Street Fitzroy erected a factory for Sands and McDougall, West Melbourne in Jeffcott Street designed by Arthur and Hugh Peck. [22]

The design firm, Thomas Watts and Sons, is also known for commercial buildings, such as Robb's Building (1866) formerly in Collins Street; stores for the City Property Co. in Flinders Lane (1889); stores for Alston and Payne in McKillop Street (1888) and the similarly gigantic and brick Victoria Sugar Company Works, Beach Street, Port Melbourne (since renovated as apartments).

Reputedly riveted wrought-iron columns and beams are the internal structure with timber floors fire-proofed by the Traegerwellbech arched corrugated plate linings, with in combustible infill. The former Victoria Bond 565-71 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne - a five-storey store claimed as the first to use the all-wrought-iron frame combined with the Traegerwellbech system, 1887, since demolished. As befits its manufactory function, ornament derived from the Italian Renaissance is applied sparingly (refer later Laurens - Munster Terrace complex).

Contributory elements include: buildings at 83-113, 115, 135 Batman Street, 23 Franklin Place, 102 Jeffcott Street, 355 and 371 Spencer Street

Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. Main wing, 355 Spencer Street, 1888-9

- a grand six-storey, red brick and stucco parapeted factory building set on the Jeffcott Street corner;
- symmetrically arranged three main façade bays, each with a hipped roof form over, as expressed by massive parapet pediments;
- cemented parapet cornice and string moulds dividing the storeys;
- basalt sills and voussoirs to formerly double-hung sash window openings;
- bracketed cement hood over the entry;
- painted wall signs with the firm's name on north and south sides; and
- contribution as a period landmark being a major corner site, in original condition and with gigantic proportions set amongst low-rise neighbours and the centre-piece of an associated complex of red brick industrial buildings in the locality and the former Melbourne Remand Centre that was clearly inspired by this building.

Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. Warehouse, 371 Spencer Street, 1900

- a three-storey, red brick and stucco parapeted warehouse adjoining the factory;
 - symmetrically arranged three main façade bays, each with a hipped roof form over, as expressed by cemented parapet pediments, with flanking scrolls;
 - cemented parapet cornice and string moulds dividing the storeys;
 - basalt sills and voussoirs to formerly double-hung sash window openings;
 - painted wall signs with the firm's name on north and south sides; and
- contribution as a period landmark being a major corner site, in original condition and with gigantic proportions set amongst low-rise neighbours and the centre-piece of an associated complex of red brick industrial buildings in the locality.

Openings altered with single pane glazing in place of double-hung sash windows, entry altered.

Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. 102 Jeffcott Street factory 1914

- face brick (bricks painted over) one level plus basement building set on a stone paved lane between it and the main building; and
- double gabled parapeted roofline, corrugated iron clad roof behind.

Openings altered, entry altered.

Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. box factory, 83-113 Batman Street, 1927-8, 1937-1940

Contributory elements include:

- four and five-level face red brick factory building in a bold and austere proto-Modern style;
 - eight bays of brick piers dividing the street elevation, with brick spandrels separating windows;
 - visual reinforcement of each end with lesser pier spacing;
 - multi-gabled side elevations to lanes;
 - pitched roofs behind parapets;
 - some remaining steel framed multi-pane glazing to end bays;
 - concrete lintels expressed across openings; and
 - some vertical boarded external doors;
- strong visual and historical link to the adjoining Sands and McDougall complex and the former Goetz building on the west (redeveloped).

WG Goetz and Son Pty. Ltd, 115 Batman Street, 1925, 1935

- two level red brick parapeted and gabled facades (with major upper level tower addition);
- deeply moulded cement string mould and cemented lintels;
- punched openings (altered); and
- panelled brickwork bays.

Sands and McDougall wood working building, 135 Batman Street, Interwar.

- one-level red brick parapeted factory, with pitched

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

corrugated iron clad roof;

- pired and panelled parapet;
- bracketed cornice moulding;
- punched openings; and
- double-hung sash windows, timber-framed.

W O'Donnell engineers workshop, at 23 Franklin Place
 • red brick, two-level parapeted and gabled workshop building.

How is it significant?

Sands and McDougall precinct is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne, the City of Melbourne and Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Sands and McDougall complex precinct is significant.

- Aesthetically, like many other warehouse or factory buildings of the period and earlier, this complex dominates its residential contemporaries in scale and adopts the Italian Renaissance Revival ornament of commercial designs current since the 1870s but in this case executed in red brick with stucco trim. The main building of 1888-9 is a large and original, prominently sited and competently ornamented 19th century factory building which possesses early use of all iron fire-proofed framing and was designed by the distinguished architectural firm, Thomas Watts and Sons. It is of State importance as an indicative and surprisingly original example of the fast disappearing large industrial buildings of the late 19th century. The adjacent contributory buildings from the Interwar period use the same architectural language and materials but with a modern interpretation; and
- Historically, the complex includes the most of the known surviving and most substantial buildings linked with this most well known of stationery firms that had a national presence and is one of the most significant industrial complexes in Victoria, with the Goetz factory also representing a specialised area of manufacture that differs from the more typical heavy industry.

Spencer Street 362-364 McLeod's row house and shop, later Edwards' general store (part)



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO785 **HO name:** 362-364 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Lever, of Jeffcott Street West Melbourne, erected two two-storey brick houses in 1868 near the corner of Jeffcott and Spencer Streets for Norman McLeod. This was four years after the Crown Grant for the land was made to H. Thomas. The McLeods lived at 364 Spencer Street and leased out 362 as a corner shop and residence. The MMBW Detail Plan of c1895 shows the context for the corner shop, as long house rows adjoining in Spencer and Jeffcott Streets. By 1900, both buildings were classed as shops. Predeceased by his wife, Norman McLeod died here in 1900, leaving

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

household effects to his daughter Margaret Susanna and tools to his son Norman.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house and corner shop in a simple Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice and sting moulds, quoining and brackets with a raised pedimented entablature at the corner splay;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- punched window openings, with moulded cemented architraves and bracketed sills;
- corner entry doorway and toplight; and
- traditional corner siting for Victorian-era shop or commercial building.

Changes include additions, removal of the roof and chimneys, revision of the ground floors facing Jeffcott and Spencer Street, with new openings, refit of all openings. The integrity is only fair but the simple form of the building remains symbolic of the first Crown Grant era.

How is it significant?

McLeod's row house and shop are significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

McLeod's row house and shop are significant.

- Historically and socially, as symbolic of the first Crown Grant era and the simple form of commercial architecture that dated from that period also as a corner grocery for a long period serving the former residential area around it.

Spencer Street 371 Sands and McDougall Ltd factory and warehouse complex, warehouse part



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO771 **HO name:** 355 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

Sands and McDougall Pty Ltd. complex

What is significant?

Sands and Kenny (1857-61) and Sands and McDougall, (1862-c1974) were the publishers of the directory to commercial and general Melbourne, later, the Melbourne and suburban directory and the 'Directory of Victoria' providing the longest issue of any other directory publisher in Victoria. They also published a directory of Canberra.

From their first retailing outlet, the Victoria Stationery Warehouse in Collins Street West (No.46) and stores in

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Little Flinders Street, their expansion provided for the erection of this factory building to the design of Thomas Watts and Sons, by builder F. Lavers of Hawthorn. Products made there included cardboard and paper containers, maps, those associated with book binding and general stationery and letterpress printing was combined with general publishing.

Thomas Watts and Sons accepted tenders for erection of the adjoining 3 level warehouse in Spencer Street, Melbourne in 1900 for Sands and McDougall Ltd. In 1914 Reynolds Bros of 118 Rose Street Fitzroy erected a factory for Sands and McDougall, West Melbourne in Jeffcott Street designed by Arthur and Hugh Peck. [2]

The design firm, Thomas Watts and Sons, is also known for commercial buildings, such as Robb's Building (1866) formerly in Collins Street; stores for the City Property Co. in Flinders Lane (1889); stores for Alston and Payne in McKillop Street (1888) and the similarly gigantic and brick Victoria Sugar Company Works, Beach Street, Port Melbourne (since renovated as apartments).

Reputedly riveted wrought-iron columns and beams are the internal structure with timber floors fire-proofed by the Traegerwellbech arched corrugated plate linings, with in combustible infill. The former Victoria Bond 565-71 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne - a five-storey store claimed as the first to use the all-wrought-iron frame combined with the Traegerwellbech system, 1887, since demolished. As befits its manufactory function, ornament derived from the Italian Renaissance is applied sparingly (refer later Laurens - Munster Terrace complex).

Contributory elements include:

Main wing 1888-9

- a grand six-storey, red brick and stucco parapeted factory building set on the Jeffcott Street corner;
- symmetrically arranged three main façade bays, each with a hipped roof form over, as expressed by massive parapet pediments;
- cemented parapet cornice and string moulds dividing the storeys;
- basalt sills and voussoirs to formerly double-hung sash window openings;
- bracketed cement hood over the entry;
- painted wall signs with the firm's name on north and south sides; and
- contribution as a period landmark being a major corner site, in original condition and with gigantic proportions set amongst low-rise neighbours and the centre-piece of an associated complex of red brick industrial buildings in the locality and the former Melbourne Remand Centre that was clearly inspired by this building.

Warehouse, Spencer Street 1900:

- a three-storey, red brick and stucco parapeted warehouse adjoining the factory;
- symmetrically arranged three main façade bays, each

with a hipped roof form over, as expressed by cemented parapet pediments, with flanking scrolls;

- cemented parapet cornice and string moulds dividing the storeys;
- basalt sills and voussoirs to formerly double-hung sash window openings;
- painted wall signs with the firm's name on north and south sides; and

contribution as a period landmark being a major corner site, in original condition and with gigantic proportions set amongst low-rise neighbours and the centre-piece of an associated complex of red brick industrial buildings in the locality.

Openings altered with single pane glazing in place of double-hung sash windows, entry altered.

Jeffcott Street factory 1914:

- face brick (bricks painted over) one level plus basement building set on stone paved lane between main building; and
- double gabled parapeted roofline, corrugated iron clad roof behind.

Openings altered, entry altered.

How is it significant?

The Sands and McDougall factory and warehouse complex is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne, the City of Melbourne and Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Sands and McDougall factory and warehouse complex is significant.

- Aesthetically, like many other warehouse or factory buildings of the period and earlier, this complex dominates its residential contemporaries in scale and adopts the Italian Renaissance Revival ornament of commercial designs current since the 1870s but in this case executed in red brick with stucco trim. The main building of 1888-9 is a large and original, prominently sited and competently ornamented 19th century factory building which possesses early use of all iron fire-proofed framing and was designed by the distinguished architectural firm, Thomas Watts and Sons. It is of State importance as an indicative and surprisingly original example of the fast disappearing large industrial buildings of the late 19th century; and
- Historically, the complex includes the earliest known surviving and most substantial buildings linked with this most well known of stationery firms that had a national presence and is one of the most significant industrial complexes in Victoria, representing a specialised area of manufacture that differs from the more typical heavy industry.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 384 Alexander Dick's house also Tinto House, later Curtin House



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N A

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO786 HO name: 384-390 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Contractor, Alexander Dick, then of 158 Spencer Street, applied to the City of Melbourne to build a large two-storey house here in 1879. Like other West Melbourne residents, Dick was a small scale developer who built residential and industrial projects in Melbourne and West Melbourne. He died a rich man at this house in 1886, with an estate of equivalent value of \$2,954,980. Adjoining was a long house row he had developed just before his death (since demolished).

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes, with a raised segmentally arched entablature;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with corrugated iron cladding and chimney;
- originally two storey verandah since rebuilt;
- double-hung sash windows in both segmentally and fully arched openings with pronounced voussoirs; and
- contribution to a valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape and located opposite the highly significant Sands and McDougall complex.

Integrity is only fair, with painting of the bricks, changes to entry and toplight, altered verandah and upper level window, and an altered fence. The building has some historical value.

How is it significant?

Alexander Dick's house also Tinto house, is of historical significance to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Dick's house also Tinto house, is significant.

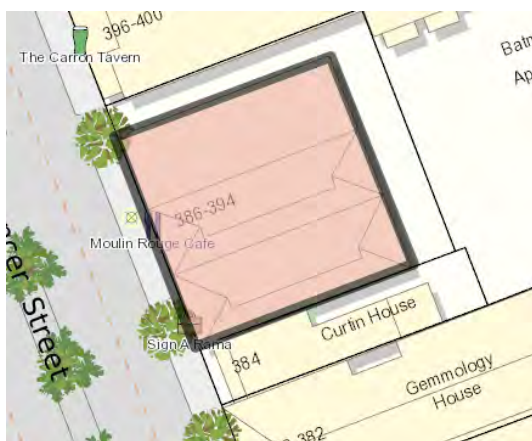
- Historically, as an altered representative of the late Victorian-era building boom in West Melbourne while also the creation of one of the successful practitioners of that boom, Alexander Dick. Also contributory to a valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape and located opposite the highly significant Sands and McDougall complex.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 386-394 Aaron Danks' factory-warehouses

View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2** Contributory to a precinct Significant individually**HO number:** HO786 **HO name:** 384-390 Spencer Street, West Melbourne**Statement of Significance**

What is significant?

W.F. Holden erected this warehouse for hardware merchant and benefactor Aaron Danks (later Sir Aaron Danks), to the design of the renowned architect, Charles A. D'Ebro, in 1908-9. Aaron Danks was a principal of the firm John Danks and Son, one of the oldest hardware merchandisers in the Colony. In 2015 Danks Holdings Limited was claimed as one of the oldest family businesses in Australia's top 500 companies, and the largest independent hardware wholesale distribution operation in the country.

The factory, warehouses were leased out to Herbert Adams Pty. Ltd., cake makers, and the Southern Cross

Manufacturing Company, among others.

Architect, Charles D'Ebro has a number of his designs included on the Victorian Heritage Register, specialising in the Edwardian Freestyle and Edwardian Baroque styles, such as the Gollin and Company office building, Bourke Street, Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register H0685).

Contributory elements include:

- two storey face brick parapeted Edwardian Freestyle factory warehouses;
- three-bay façade divided by deep, brick bullnose-profile piers with cemented parapet entablatures, and moulded terracotta cornices;
- central bay with raised gabled entablature bearing the date on a panel;
- ribbing applied to piers, emanating from cement orbs on the cappings and terminated on cemented cartouches;
- ox-bow shaped string moulds over segmentally arched upper level openings, with bullnose brick reveals and moulded strings as sills;
- face red brick side and rear walls, with concrete lintols over timber framed window groups;
- terracotta wall vents;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet in three hipped sawtooth bays clad with corrugated iron and clerestory lighting to the upper level;
- double-hung timber sash upper level windows;
- ground level openings set within piers with an uncommon bullnose profile ribbed soffit over; and
- part altered early shopfront and entry door at 394 Spencer Street.

Bricks painted over and ground level joinery changed.

How is it significant?

Aaron Danks' factory-warehouses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Aaron Danks' factory-warehouses is significant.

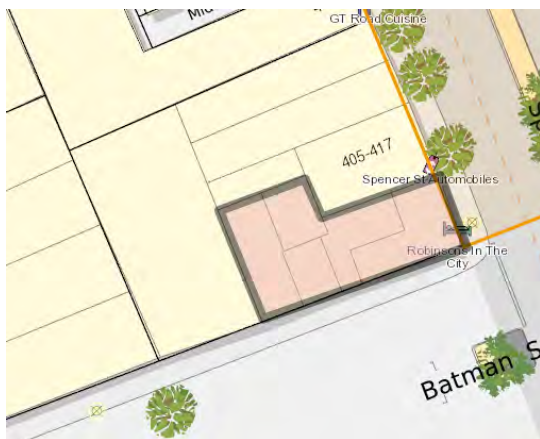
- Historically, for its association with the important figure, Aaron Danks, in his managerial role for the company John Danks after his father's death, and as one of the oldest buildings surviving commissioned by this vast Danks company; and
- Aesthetically, a good example of Charles D'Ebro's work, a specialist in the application of Edwardian-era or Arts and Crafts Freestyle to commercial buildings.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 405-407 Bennett's Dalston Bakery

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): B****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**
 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

HO number: HO779 **HO name:** 405 Spencer Street, West Melbourne.
Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Timmins of James Street, Northcote erected this shop and dwelling in 1906 for a Mrs Bennett, at the corner of Spencer and Franklin Streets to the design of architect R. M. King. Once built, the shop was run by Henry William Bennett, baker. By the early 1920s, Bennett had expanded along Spencer Street into 409 and 411 Spencer Street.

Henry retired but Victor Hugo Bennett and Emma Elizabeth Bennett continued baking here well into the 1930s. Hugo died in 1954 leaving a sizeable estate worth £51,950.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted face red brick and cement Queen Anne style complex on stone footings;
- pitched roofs behind parapets, clad with corrugated iron;
- impressive row of red brick corbelled chimney to bakery rear wall, signalling function;
- cemented chimney to shop and residence;
- black brick string mould at sill level;
- baker's shop at corner with splayed corner entry;
- cemented cornice and parapet entablature with the name 'H Bennett est 1850' and 'Dalston Bakery', scrolled around end chimney;
- traces of old signage on bakery side wall;
- cemented voussoirs over original openings;
- scrolled broken pediment to raised entablature at corner;
- double-hung sash windows upper level, staggered on side elevation;
- skillion form bakery at rear with pitched crossing to courtyard between shop and bakery; and
- contribution to Edwardian-era and Interwar commercial streetscape along Spencer Street.

Integrity is good despite Edwardian-era windows added to the upper level, painting over of some bricks and stonework, and the corner entry and shopfront having been bricked in on ground level. The entry has been part reopened since 1983 (see North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983).

How is it significant?

Bennett's Dalston Bakery is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Bennett's Dalston Bakery is significant.

- Historically, closely linked with the Bennett family of bakers and a bakery and shop over an extended period, also representative of the end of a major growth period in West Melbourne also as a now rare Edwardian-era bakery and baker's shop and residence complex within the City; and
- Aesthetically, a custom-designed strong corner Edwardian-era complex with distinctive detailing and bold massing in the Queen Anne style also contributory to a minor commercial Edwardian-era streetscape along Spencer Street.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street **420** **Australian Glass
Manufacturers Co.
Ltd. (façade only)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



- parapeted two storey stuccoed and terra-cotta parapeted show room and offices (façade) in the Streamlined Modern style;
- corner site with two principal elevations;
- five-bay main façade facing Spencer Street with three grooved fins to the centre glazed panel, flagpole above on tripartite support and the address in metal lettering, '420 Spencer St' under,
- three-bay façade to Dudley Street with stepped parapet over the centre bay;
- use of terracotta faience as streamlining, tiled dados;
- use of vertical fins and horizontal fluted spandrels, flat and curved surfaces as an interplay of form and finish rather than applied ornament;
- large panels of glass brickwork, a company product; and
- metal windows and door frames.

How is it significant?

Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. (façade) is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne

Why is it significant?

Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. (façade) is significant.

- Historically, as the local headquarters and showroom of the important Australian firm, Australian Glass Manufacturers, whose products aided in the development of Modernist glass-oriented architecture in the following decades also as a showpiece for this type of architecture to be emulated; and
- Aesthetically, as a good example of the Streamline Moderne style designed by H.W. And F.B. Tompkins who were responsible for a number of significant commercial buildings in the Melbourne business centre in the interwar period, notably Myers store in Bourke Street.

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO787 **HO name:** 420 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

(development project in construction)

Streamlined Moderne style commercial façade building commissioned by Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. and designed by H.W. And F.B. Tompkins for completion in 1937. The building was constructed as a showroom, with large internal spaces, using contemporary materials and styling as a showcase for their products. The interior has since been removed but the firm's products, such as glass bricks, remain on the facade.

Contributory elements include:

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 437-441 Victorian-era commercial streetscape



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): varies

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO780 **HO name:** 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

Victorian-era commercial streetscape, 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

What is significant?

The commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne includes the early shop and dwelling at 441 which was constructed in 1868 for John Crabtree. Sands and McDougall directories indicate that there was an earlier building on the site, occupied by Nankivell Fanning and Co. stores, but described as vacant in 1865 and 1866 and then not listed at all in 1867 and 1868. In 1869 the building is shown, occupied by John Crabtree. In 1872 the building was occupied by John Andrews, a

tailor, and then from 1873 until 1890 by a number of hairdressers and tobacconists. The shop and residence at 437 is an altered Victorian-era structure which exemplifies the change in commercial styling.

Contributory elements in the streetscape include:

- double storey rendered Victorian-era shops and residences, set on bluestone footings;
- cemented parapeted façade on 437 with moulded architraves, cornice and blocks on brackets;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling on 437;
- traditional splayed corner entry for 441;
- double-hung sash windows on 437;
- shopfront on the narrow Spencer Street façade of 441, now altered; and
- corrugated galvanised steel simply hipped roofs.

All of the other windows have also been replaced on 441, probably originally double hung sashes.

How is it significant?

Victorian-era commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This Victorian-era commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne, is significant.

- Historically, the streetscape demonstrates both an early and later Victorian-era phase of commercial development of West Melbourne in the mid-nineteenth century.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 441 Crabtree's tailor shop and residence, part Victorian-era commercial streetscape



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO780 **HO name:** 437-441 Spencer Street,
West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

Victorian-era commercial streetscape, 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

What is significant?

The commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne includes the early shop and dwelling at 441 which was constructed in 1868 for John Crabtree. Sands and McDougall directories indicate that there was an earlier building on the site, occupied by Nankivell Fanning and Co. stores, but described as vacant in 1865 and 1866 and then not listed at all in 1867 and 1868. In

1869 the building is shown, occupied by John Crabtree. In 1872 the building was occupied by John Andrews, a tailor, and then from 1873 until 1890 by a number of hairdressers and tobacconists. The shop and residence at 437 is an altered Victorian-era structure which exemplifies the change in commercial styling.

Contributory elements in the streetscape include:

- double storey rendered Victorian-era shops and residences, set on bluestone footings;
- cemented parapeted façade on 437 with moulded architraves, cornice and blocks on brackets;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling on 437;
- traditional splayed corner entry for 441;
- double-hung sash windows on 437;
- shopfront on the narrow Spencer Street façade of 441, now altered; and
- corrugated galvanised steel simply hipped roofs.

All of the other windows have also been replaced on 441, probably originally double hung sashes.

How is it significant?

Victorian-era commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This Victorian-era commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne, is significant.

- Historically, the streetscape demonstrates both an early and later Victorian-era phase of commercial development of West Melbourne in the mid-nineteenth century.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 445 Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty. Ltd.



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed: Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty. Ltd., 445 Spencer Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

WG Rothwell of Richmond built this factory, at the corner of Spencer and Dudley Streets, for E.W. and E.S. Brown Esq. of 120 Orrong Crescent, Caulfield 1935. Constructed for an estimated cost of £3000, the factory was set on one and two levels, taking advantage of the hillside site. The brick building had steel-framed windows, roller shutter doors, concrete floors, and steel trussed roofing. The proposed façade showed more stylised Moderne elements than were built.

The building was later used by Preston Motors Pty. Ltd. for a service station and their West Melbourne showroom for Chevrolet and other imported automobile brands. Images of the building from this era were used on Preston Motors' web site in 2015.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted one and two storey Moderne style face brick factory on corner site;
- three-colour brickwork, brown or manganese and red as vertical and horizontal panels, and cream as string moulds and basket weave panels set into piers;
- soldier coursing over openings and as a parapet capping also squints as sills;
- concrete lintols;
- twin gabled roofs behind the parapet; and
- steel framed multi-pane glazing

How is it significant?

Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty. Ltd., is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty. Ltd., is significant.

- Historically, for the building's link with the ongoing and successful motor retailing firm of Preston Motors also as a representative of the Interwar industrial development that overtook this part of West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a good and well-preserved example of Moderne design using coloured and pattern brickwork.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 475 Hotel Spencer



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): B****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3**
 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

HO number: HO781 **HO name:** Hotel Spencer, 475
Spencer Street, West
Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Hotel specialist architectural firm, Sydney Smith Ogg and Serpell Architects, designed this Greek Revival style hotel for Mrs M Riordan for an estimated £8490. A building permit application was lodged at the end of 1926, with completion by 1927. The ground floor included a sizeable bar area, bar parlour, parlour, residential entry lobby, dining room, and an adjoining kitchen. First and second floors held bedrooms with one sitting room and one balcony per street elevation.

Sydney Smith Ogg and Serpell designed many fine Interwar hotels and commercial buildings, many of which are in the heritage overlay or on the Victorian

Heritage Register (for example Prince Albert Hotel 149 Douglas Parade Williamstown).

Contributory elements include:

- Greek Revival style parapeted and stuccoed three-level corner hotel;
- stepped parapet over a deep bracketed cornice;
- three bay Spencer Street façade and seven bay Rosslyn Street elevation, set on a high, ruled cement podium base;
- giant order pilasters framing a central recessed façade bay with balconies and wrought iron balustrade incorporating the saltire cross motif;
- Egyptian motifs such as the scarab beetle and reeded capitals;
- bas-relief letters spelling out 'Hotel Spencer' on the podium and upper level of both elevations; and
- double-hung sash windows with lattice pattern sashes set within vertical strips and separated by moulded spandrels.

Integrity is good despite the removal of dado tiles, addition of intrusive service elements and a large sign attached to the parapet. Ground level openings have been changed.

How is it significant?

Spencer Hotel, later Hotel Spencer, is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Spencer Hotel later Hotel Spencer is significant.

- Historically and socially, as a local corner hotel and gathering place for the West Melbourne community over time; and
- Aesthetically, as a superior Greek revival style hotel example, carried out by the important architectural firm, Sydney Smith Ogg and Serpell, also a major, although isolated, traditional corner streetscape element.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 491-501 Commercial streetscape, 491-501 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



commercial streetscape, 491-503 Spencer Street, most of which was once owned by Barnes.

Other contributory buildings in this streetscape include:

- Ethelboro or Clarke's house at 491 built from 1866 onwards;
- Clark and Heron's building at 493 built c1905,
- Shops and residences at 495-497, built c1886.

This streetscape is adjoining another similar streetscape at 505-511 Spencer Street that shares similar stylistic traits and finishes while having sufficient integrity to represent this important growth era in West Melbourne.

Contributory elements within the streetscape include:

- one and two storey scaled shops and residences;
- parapeted brick and stuccoed Victorian-era designs in the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- Edwardian-era face brick parapeted two level shop and residence;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet; and
- double-hung sash windows.

Upper level facade integrity is good but ground levels have changed.

How is it significant?

The commercial streetscape, 491-501 Spencer Street, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The commercial streetscape, 491-501 Spencer Street, is significant.

- Historically, the shops in this group represent major growth periods in West Melbourne also as a shop group owned by the Barnes family over a long period and used as their butcher's shop.

Grading proposed (A-D): varies

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO782 **HO name:** 491-501 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

Commercial streetscape 491-501 Spencer Street

What is significant?

Farnsworth and Potts of Dryburgh Street, Hotham Hill (North Melbourne) built the shop and dwelling at 499 Spencer Street for butcher Robert Barnes by 1880, to a design by North Melbourne architect Henry Shalles. Barnes remained there well into the 20th century. Barnes died at Ascot Vale in 1920, still owning 495-499 and 503 Spencer Street.

This shop and residence is the core of an identified locally significant Edwardian and Victorian-era

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 499 Barnes' shop and residence, part commercial streetscape 491-501 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N A

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO782 **HO name:** 491-501 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

See also Statement of Significance for commercial streetscape at 491-501 Spencer Street.

What is significant?

Farnsworth and Potts of Dryburgh Street, Hotham Hill (North Melbourne) built this shop and dwelling at 499 Spencer Street for butcher Robert Barnes to a design by North Melbourne architect Henry Shalless in 1879-80. Barnes remained there well into the 20th century. Barnes died at Ascot Vale in 1920, still owning 495-499 and 503 Spencer Street.

This shop and residence is the core of an identified locally significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape 491-503 Spencer Street, most of which was once owned by Barnes. This streetscape is adjoining another similar streetscape at 505-511 Spencer Street that shares similar stylistic traits and finishes while having sufficient integrity to represent this important growth era in West Melbourne.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed Victorian-era shop and residence in the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, stylised elongated brackets and inverted consoles at first floor level;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet;
- double-hung sash windows, with distinctive ornamental pair at the upper level, detailed in manner similar to other Shalless window groups;
- pilasters at ground level as vertical divisions in the former shopfront; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity of the upper level is good but the ground level has changed with the exception of the pilasters.

How is it significant?

Barnes' shop and residence is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Barnes' shop and residence is significant.

- Historically, with other shops in this group (491-503 Spencer Street), representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne, also the centre-piece of a shop group owned by the Barnes family over a long period and used as their butcher's shop; and
- Aesthetically, as a fine and distinctive shop façade designed by local architect Henry Shalless and contributory to a Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 502 James Campbell's shop and residence



View of place: 2015

with a rendered hood mould and bracketed sill on the upper level façade; and

- cemented chimneys with cornices.

The ground floor has been altered.

How is it significant?

James Campbell's shop and residence is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Campbell's shop and residence is significant.

- Historically, the building demonstrates early shop and residence development of the nineteenth century Boom period, an important phase in the history of West and North Melbourne. Campbell, a blacksmith, was typical of the artisans who resided and speculated in West Melbourne.



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO788 **HO name:** 502 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

West Melbourne blacksmith, James Campbell commissioned Henry Johnson of 121 Brougham Street, Hotham to build this brick shop and residence of four rooms along with another similar shop and two five-room houses in Spencer Street, near Stanley Street, in 1881.

Contributory elements include:

- a double-storey parapeted and rendered residence built to the property line;
- cemented detailing including bracketed cornice, quoining, parapet pediment with scrolls;
- tripartite timber-framed double-hung sash windows

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street **505-511** **Edwardian and Victorian-era commercial streetscape**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N A

Grading proposed (A-D): varies

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO845 **HO name:** 505-511 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

Edwardian and Victorian-era commercial streetscape

What is significant?

Contributory places in this Victorian-era commercial streetscape include:

- Yule's shops and residences at 505-507 Spencer Street built 1878;
- Doyle's shops and residences, 509-511 Spencer Street built 1915; and
- shop and residence, later Chinese laundry, 503 Spencer Street, built 1875-1900.

They share:

- parapeted one and two-storey shop and residence forms;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented detailing;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys; and
- double-hung sash windows on the upper level.

Chinese laundry, 503 Spencer Street has been altered.

How is it significant?

This Edwardian and Victorian-era commercial streetscape is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Edwardian and Victorian-era commercial streetscape is significant.

- Historically, as representative of two major boom eras in the development of West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the architectural values of 509-511 Spencer Street (see Statement of Significance, 509, 511 Spencer Street).

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 509 Doyle's shop and residence, part 509-511 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO845 **HO name:** 505-511 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

W. J. Wheeler of 49 Brougham Street, North Melbourne erected this pair of two-storey brick shops and dwellings at 509-511 Spencer Street in 1915 for baker, Samuel Doyle. Samuel Doyle also owned the Victorian-era 505-507 Spencer Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted red brick and stuccoed Edwardian-era shop and residence in an adapted Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice and string moulds, blocks, brackets, recessed vermiculated panels and a raised gabled

entablature at first floor level with orbs (part unpainted as original);

- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with corbelled brick chimneys;
- double-hung sash windows, with distinctive architraves and keystones facing Spencer Street and arranged in a pattern facing Stanley Street with the arched opening and leadlight glazing signalling the internal stair case;
- metal framed shopfront at ground level (511); and
- contribution to valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape.

The cantilever street canopy is an early one but has been reclad.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of the shopfront on 509; painting of bricks and new green tiled plinth and piers on 511 Spencer Street (identified in 1991 as painted over); altered windows on 511.

How is it significant?

Doyle's shop and residence pair is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Shops and residences at 505-511 Spencer Street are contributory to a locally significant streetscape.

Why is it significant?

Doyle's shop and residence is significant.

- Historically, with other shops in this group (505-507 Spencer Street), as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also the centre piece of a shop group owned by the Doyle family over a long period; and
- Aesthetically, as distinctive Edwardian-era shop façades and contributory to a Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 511 Doyle's shop and residence, part 509-511 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO845 **HO name:** 505-511 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

W. J. Wheeler of 49 Brougham Street, North Melbourne erected this pair of two-storey brick shops and dwellings at 509-511 Spencer Street in 1915 for baker, Samuel Doyle. Samuel Doyle also owned the Victorian-era 505-507 Spencer Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted red brick and stuccoed Edwardian-era shop and residence in an adapted Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice and string moulds, blocks, brackets, recessed vermiculated panels and a raised gabled

entablature at first floor level with orbs (part unpainted as original);

- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with corbelled brick chimneys;
- double-hung sash windows, with distinctive architraves and keystones facing Spencer Street and arranged in a pattern facing Stanley Street with the arched opening and leadlight glazing signalling the internal stair case;
- metal framed shopfront at ground level (511); and
- contribution to valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape.

The cantilever street canopy is an early one but has been reclad.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of the shopfront on 509; painting of bricks and new green tiled plinth and piers on 511 Spencer Street (identified in 1991 as painted over); altered windows on 511.

How is it significant?

Doyle's shop and residence pair is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Shops and residences at 505-511 Spencer Street are contributory to a locally significant streetscape.

Why is it significant?

Doyle's shop and residence is significant.

- Historically, with other shops in this group (505-507 Spencer Street), as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also the centre piece of a shop group owned by the Doyle family over a long period; and
- Aesthetically, as distinctive Edwardian-era shop façades and contributory to a Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 519 Royal Mail Hotel
(formerly Cook's Hotel)



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO783 HO name: 519-523 Spencer Street,
West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

P. J. O'Connor Architect designed this hotel modernisation, in 1938, for an estimated cost of £2200. The works involved: application of new Moderne style cement detail externally and window changes; the existing tiled dado was to be modified; a new public bar with island counter installed; changes to the entrance hall; new parlour, bar parlour, kitchen; and a new floor to the existing cellar. There were to be ten bedrooms, two bathrooms, two water closets, and a sitting room on the upper level. The builder was W. A. O'Donnell Pty. Ltd., of Doncaster Street, Ascot Vale.

The Royal Mail owners were Ann and Elizabeth O'Brien

and Mary C Conlan, who lived in St Kilda. They were the descendants of Victorian-era licensees, Hannah and husband Dennis O'Brien. Natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, they came to Victoria and not long after arriving took over the Royal Mail Hotel. Hannah ran the hotel for many years after the death of her husband before retiring with her family to St. Kilda, only to take up running the hotel again in c1931, assisted by two of her daughters, Betty and Nancy. Hannah died in 1934, being survived by her four daughters, Nellie (Mrs. O'Sullivan), Betty, May or Mary (Mrs. F. Conlon), and Nancy.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted Moderne style stuccoed corner hotel, as a renovation of a Victorian-era hotel;
- stepped parapet to corner with fluting or ribbing attached to a raised corner pediment;
- moulded cornice and Moderne style streamlining applied in the render below the upper level sills and a fluted string mould;
- gabled raised entablature at Spencer Street west end, with quoining scrolls, and blocks as part of an adjoining Victorian-era shop and residence absorbed into hotel since 1938;
- double-hung sash windows for upper level as part of Victorian-era hotel; and
- traditional corner hotel form, splayed corner, and siting from Victorian-era.

Integrity is good to the 1938 form, despite ground level changes, with the tile dado removal also added and altered openings. The hotel name, carried out in raised cement lettering, has been removed.

How is it significant?

Royal Mail Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Royal Mail Hotel is significant.

- Historically and socially, for the long tenure as a public house and meeting place extending back to the 19th century;
- Aesthetically, with the Moderne style renovation as a reflection of increased development at West Melbourne in the Interwar period, while still maintaining the symbolism of the old Victorian-era hotel, also as a custom design by a hotel specialist architect, P.J. O'Connor; and

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Spencer Street 541-547 Associated Taxi Services offices and service station, later Embassy café and service station



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed: Associated Taxi Services offices and service station, later Embassy café and service station, 541-547 Spencer Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

As an addition to an Interwar motor garage or service station adjoining (529-535) in Spencer Street, and in place of the delicensed Union Hotel and adjoining row houses, the Associated Taxi Services offices and service station (later Embassy café and service station) were created in time for the 1956 Olympics (November -

December) to the design of Charles Weight, ARAIA Architect of 78 Hotham Street, East Melbourne. Engineers, Edward Campbell and Son Pty. Ltd., designed the steel structure. The owner of the site was Dr. James Leslie Diggle, surgeon who had inherited from his mother Lucy Diggle in 1948.

Taxi license numbers in Melbourne had always created controversy since their debut in 1909. With the Olympic Games about to be held, the Transport Regulation Board dramatically increased the number of licenses in 1956, inspiring the construction of this building.

The new building took on the contemporary form of the 1950s, with a skillion roof profile and timber-framed window walls and awning sashes facing north. Fibre cement sheet spandrel panels filled in above and below windows, within the module used. In 1969 the upper level was extended south in a matching form over the ground level, with green spandrels.

The designer Charles Ernest Weight (later of Hipwell, Weight and Mason) worked in the office of noted architect Frederick Romberg during the early 1950s. Weight was elected as an Associate of the RAI A in 1952 and, by the following year (the start of Grounds Romberg and Boyd partnership) opened his own office, designing a house for himself as one of his first projects. This design received much attention in the architectural press. Weight went on to complete several other residential projects, as well as commissions for factories and a medical clinic.

Contributory elements include:

- two level steel framed and sheet clad service station and taxi offices, with café;
- modular, expressed curtain wall framing to elevations;
- deep sheet-clad eaves; and
- fibre cement sheet infill or spandrel panels and timber framed hopper sashes for window walls.

Integrity is fair despite many ground level additions; the added escape stair on the east end; new spandrel colours; some finishes painted over; and addition of air units and services. The upper level was extended in the 1960s in a similar manner to the existing.

How is it significant?

The Embassy café and service station is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Embassy café and service station is significant.

- Historically, as a symbol of the preparations made for the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games, with appropriate Modernist styling; and
- Aesthetically, an altered but contemporary 1950s Modern approach to what was by then an established building type (see adjoining as a typical Interwar garage and service station design), designed by Charles Weight who was recognised for his design skill at that time and

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

more recently by architectural historians.

Spencer Street 567 **Lever Brothers Pty. Ltd., soap manufacturers offices, factory.**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This is a Moderne style externally well-preserved factory building on a corner site to a stone pitched lane. The factory was occupied by international soap and margarine production firm, Lever Brothers, in the post Second War period, backing onto the similarly styled Moderne factory at 97 Hawke Street. Lever Brothers Pty. Ltd was linked with the early Victorian-era Apollo soap works at Fisherman's Bend and Footscray and the associated growth of the chemical industry in West Melbourne in the 20th Century, Fisherman's Bend and Footscray in the Victorian-era. The building has been

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

developed recently for residential use.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level red brick and stucco parapeted factory;
- well-preserved Moderne style symmetrical elevation;
- strong horizontal elements as spandrels set against the vertical element of the brick piers;
- fluting along the stepped parapet edge, cemented tripartite fins centrally placed;
- metal-framed multi-pane glazing in window strips accentuating the horizontality; and
- contribution of a small industrial complex that abuts in Hawke Street.

How is it significant?

The Lever Bros Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Lever Bros Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as the Interwar expression of the growth of the chemical industry in West Melbourne also seen in buildings for Duerdins and others, also linked with the international firm of Lever Brothers as the Melbourne head office; and
- Aesthetically, an externally well-preserved Moderne style factory building that concurs with the Hawke Street Lever Brothers factory, at the rear, in styling and scale.

Spencer Street 582 Annagh Terrace, part
582-588 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful grocer and developer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build the first stage of this terrace in 1871, completing the row in 1876. At his death in 1884 they were described as follows: 'Each has a balcony, verandahs, five rooms, kitchen, wash-house, bath...leased at 23/6 per week'. The houses were then sold to William Saddler.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, orbs and brackets with a raised arched entablature central to the row bearing its name;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- brown and cream face brickwork, cream as quoining;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order (part), panelled cast-iron frieze (part) and brackets also bellied balustrade panels;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor and uncommon French doors at the upper level;
- four-panel entry doors and toplights; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Some cement detailing missing; bricks painted over; some cast-iron verandah detailing and posts changed, part in a related manner (see 588 as near original verandah). Assumed timber picket front fence has been reinstated in most of the terrace.

How is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also linked with the successful local developer Alexander McIntosh; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly ornamented terrace given its early date, utilising some uncommon detailing and finishes, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Spencer Street 583 Eagle Hotel, later shop and residence



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Thomas Hearty applied to build a 'house for a hotel' in 1869 near the corner of Hawke and Spencer Streets. Once complete, it was described as nine rooms, with bar and cellar. It was later acquired by McCracken's Brewery.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed and parapeted corner hotel in the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice and string moulds, plain entablature;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

corniced chimneys;

- double-hung sash windows with uncommon cast-iron balconettes at the upper level;
- simple ground level openings as indicative of original although altered;
- cellar entry door on east side, with scrolled skirt; and
- contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape, as a traditional Victorian-era corner element

Ground level openings indicative of original but altered.

How is it significant?

Eagle Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Eagle Hotel is significant.

- Historically and socially, as an early hotel in West Melbourne and a long term public meeting place also representative of the start of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a simple but elegant Italian Renaissance Revival design that is enhanced by the balconettes, also contributory to a local Victorian-era streetscape.

Spencer Street 584

Annagh Terrace, part
582-588 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful grocer and developer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build the first stage of this terrace in 1871, completing the row in 1876. At his death in 1884 they were described as follows: 'Each has a balcony, verandahs, five rooms, kitchen, wash-house, bath...leased at 23/6 per week'. The houses were then sold to William Saddler.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, orbs and brackets with a raised arched entablature central to the row bearing its name;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- brown and cream face brickwork, cream as quoining;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order (part), panelled cast-iron frieze (part) and brackets also bellied balustrade panels;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor and uncommon French doors at the upper level;
- four-panel entry doors and toplights; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Some cement detailing missing; bricks painted over; some cast-iron verandah detailing and posts changed, part in a related manner (see 588 as near original verandah). Assumed timber picket front fence has been reinstated in most of the terrace.

How is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also linked with the successful local developer Alexander McIntosh; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly ornamented terrace given its early date, utilising some uncommon detailing and finishes, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Spencer Street 586

Annagh Terrace, part
582-588 Spencer Street

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful grocer and developer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build the first stage of this terrace in 1871, completing the row in 1876. At his death in 1884 they were described as follows: 'Each has a balcony, verandahs, five rooms, kitchen, wash-house, bath...leased at 23/6 per week'. The houses were then sold to William Saddler.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, orbs and brackets with a raised arched entablature central to the row bearing its name;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- brown and cream face brickwork, cream as quoining;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order (part), panelled cast-iron frieze (part) and brackets also bellied balustrade panels;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor and uncommon French doors at the upper level;
- four-panel entry doors and toplights; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Some cement detailing missing; bricks painted over; some cast-iron verandah detailing and posts changed, part in a related manner (see 588 as near original verandah). Assumed timber picket front fence has been reinstated in most of the terrace.

How is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant

- Historically, as well-preserved and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also linked with the successful local developer Alexander McIntosh; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly ornamented terrace given its early date, utilising some uncommon detailing and finishes, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Spencer Street 588

Annagh Terrace, part
582-588 Spencer Street

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful grocer and developer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build the first stage of this terrace in 1871, completing the row in 1876. At his death in 1884 they were described as follows: 'Each has a balcony, verandahs, five rooms, kitchen, wash-house, bath...leased at 23/6 per week'. The houses were then sold to William Saddler.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, orbs and brackets with a raised arched entablature central to the row bearing its name;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- brown and cream face brickwork, cream as quoining;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order (part), panelled cast-iron frieze (part) and brackets also bellied balustrade panels;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor and uncommon French doors at the upper level;
- four-panel entry doors and toplights; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Some cement detailing missing; bricks painted over; some cast-iron verandah detailing and posts changed, part in a related manner (see 588 as near original verandah). Assumed timber picket front fence has been reinstated in most of the terrace.

How is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also linked with the successful local developer Alexander McIntosh; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly ornamented terrace given its early date, utilising some uncommon detailing and finishes, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Spencer Street 590

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Robert Taylor was the owner, architect and builder of these row houses in 1876. He lived in 596 (then 239) Spencer Street until 1886, but retained ownership for at least another ten years. The other occupants included William Stubbs, Richard Manly, Edward Day before 1896, when all the tenants were women, Sarah Williams, Margaret Anderson, Caroline Malony, Mary-Ann Barber.

Contributory elements include:

- a two storeyed, parapeted and stuccoed brick row of four;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- transverse gabled, corrugated iron clad roofs behind the parapet;
- cast iron two level verandahs, with friezes, integral brackets, and roundel pattern iron;
- cemented chimneys;
- simple cemented decoration typical of the early Victorian-era including cornices, cricket bat mouldings with scrolls on the verandah walls, together with the parapet urns;
- double-hung sash windows and 4-panel doors with toplights;
- raised siting, with stone steps up to the verandah;
- iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with iron side fences rather than masonry but with a cemented and capped post at the end houses; and
- contribution as part of a long Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns on 592-596 (see urns on 590 Spencer Street) also some details altered.

How is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and near original row of a common West Melbourne row house form and a contributory part of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a speculative row by the architect-owner-builder and representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 592

Linton terrace or
Taylor's row houses,
part 590-596 Spencer
Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Robert Taylor was the owner, architect and builder of these row houses in 1876. He lived in 596 (then 239) Spencer Street until 1886, but retained ownership for at least another ten years. The other occupants included William Stubbs, Richard Manly, Edward Day before 1896, when all the tenants were women, Sarah Williams, Margaret Anderson, Caroline Malony, Mary-Ann Barber.

Contributory elements include:

- a two storeyed, parapeted and stuccoed brick row of four;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- transverse gabled, corrugated iron clad roofs behind the parapet;
- cast iron two level verandahs, with friezes, integral brackets, and roundel pattern iron;
- cemented chimneys;
- simple cemented decoration typical of the early Victorian-era including cornices, cricket bat mouldings with scrolls on the verandah walls, together with the parapet urns;
- double-hung sash windows and 4-panel doors with toplights;
- raised siting, with stone steps up to the verandah;
- iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with iron side fences rather than masonry but with a cemented and capped post at the end houses; and
- contribution as part of a long Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns on 592-596 (see urns on 590 Spencer Street) also some details altered.

How is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and near original row of a common West Melbourne row house form and a contributory part of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a speculative row by the architect-owner-builder and representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 594

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**
 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance**What is significant?**

Robert Taylor was the owner, architect and builder of these row houses in 1876. He lived in 596 (then 239) Spencer Street until 1886, but retained ownership for at least another ten years. The other occupants included William Stubbs, Richard Manly, Edward Day before 1896, when all the tenants were women, Sarah Williams, Margaret Anderson, Caroline Malony, Mary-Ann Barber.

Contributory elements include:

- a two storeyed, parapeted and stuccoed brick row of four;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- transverse gabled, corrugated iron clad roofs behind the parapet;
- cast iron two level verandahs, with friezes, integral brackets, and roundel pattern iron;
- cemented chimneys;
- simple cemented decoration typical of the early Victorian-era including cornices, cricket bat mouldings with scrolls on the verandah walls, together with the parapet urns;
- double-hung sash windows and 4-panel doors with toplights;
- raised siting, with stone steps up to the verandah;
- iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with iron side fences rather than masonry but with a cemented and capped post at the end houses; and
- contribution as part of a long Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns on 592-596 (see urns on 590 Spencer Street) also some details altered.

How is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and near original row of a common West Melbourne row house form and a contributory part of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a speculative row by the architect-owner-builder and representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 596

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2**
 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Robert Taylor was the owner, architect and builder of these row houses in 1876. He lived in 596 (then 239) Spencer Street until 1886, but retained ownership for at least another ten years. The other occupants included William Stubbs, Richard Manly, Edward Day before 1896, when all the tenants were women, Sarah Williams, Margaret Anderson, Caroline Malony, Mary-Ann Barber.

Contributory elements include:

- a two storeyed, parapeted and stuccoed brick row of four;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- transverse gabled, corrugated iron clad roofs behind the parapet;
- cast iron two level verandahs, with friezes, integral brackets, and roundel pattern iron;
- cemented chimneys;
- simple cemented decoration typical of the early Victorian-era including cornices, cricket bat mouldings with scrolls on the verandah walls, together with the parapet urns;
- double-hung sash windows and 4-panel doors with toplights;
- raised siting, with stone steps up to the verandah;
- iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with iron side fences rather than masonry but with a cemented and capped post at the end houses; and
- contribution as part of a long Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns on 592-596 (see urns on 590 Spencer Street) also some details altered.

How is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and near original row of a common West Melbourne row house form and a contributory part of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a speculative row by the architect-owner-builder and representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 599 Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

pointed brick and stucco houses;

- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 601 Yarra Cottages, part
599- 615 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

pointed brick and stucco houses;

- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 603 Yarra Cottages, part
599- 615 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

pointed brick and stucco houses;

- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 605 Yarra Cottages, part
599- 615 Spencer
Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

pointed brick and stucco houses;

- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 607 Yarra Cottages, part
599- 615 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

pointed brick and stucco houses;

- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 609 Yarra Cottages, part
599- 615 Spencer
Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

pointed brick and stucco houses;

- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 611 Yarra Cottages, part
599- 615 Spencer
Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

pointed brick and stucco houses;

- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 613 Yarra Cottages, part
599- 615 Spencer
Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

pointed brick and stucco houses;

- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 615 Yarra Cottages, part
599- 615 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

pointed brick and stucco houses;

- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 616 Union Trustee Company row houses, part 616-618 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Thomas McLean of 122 Berkeley Street Carlton, erected a row of houses including this pair for the Union Trustee Company. A building permit application was made in 1901 to build two cottages (616, 618) and make additions to three more cottages 620, 624, 626 Spencer Street to the design of renowned architects Hyndman and Bates. MMBW plans of c1895 show the site of 616-618 as an orchard. A bicycle maker and champion bicycle racer, John C Fitzgerald (of nearby 604 Spencer Street), assumed ownership soon after the work was completed.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Contributory elements include:

- one storey red brick parapeted house row in the Queen Anne revival style;
- gabled parapets with moulded cemented cappings and raised entablature topped by a broken scrolled pediment overhanging the gable wall, as supported by brackets;
- gabled roof forms behind the parapet, clad with corrugated iron, with cemented chimneys;
- ornate cement cartouche centred on each gable end;
- verandah dividing walls with cappings and cement balls corbelled at the verandah eaves line;
- double-hung sash windows in three lights with stylised joinery; and
- contribution as the main part of an to Edwardian-era streetscape.

The wire front fence is related to the construction period.

How is it significant?

Union Trustee Company row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Union Trustee Company row houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of the second major growth period (Edwardian-era) in West Melbourne also for their association with John Fitzgerald who was locally prominent in North and West Melbourne at that time; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom design by the renowned architects Hyndman and Bates, as an indication of their skill as applied to a very small scale building with resulting distinctive detailing, also contributory to an Edwardian character streetscape.

Spencer Street 618 Union Trustee Company row houses, part 616-618 Spencer Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Thomas McLean of 122 Berkeley Street Carlton, erected a row of houses including this pair for the Union Trustee Company. A building permit application was made in 1901 to build two cottages (616, 618) and make additions to three more cottages 620, 624, 626 Spencer Street to the design of renowned architects Hyndman and Bates. MMBW plans of c1895 show the site of 616-618 as an orchard. A bicycle maker and champion bicycle racer, John C Fitzgerald (of nearby 604 Spencer Street), assumed ownership soon after the work was completed.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Contributory elements include:

- one storey red brick parapeted house row in the Queen Anne revival style;
- gabled parapets with moulded cemented cappings and raised entablature topped by a broken scrolled pediment overhanging the gable wall, as supported by brackets;
- gabled roof forms behind the parapet, clad with corrugated iron, with cemented chimneys;
- ornate cement cartouche centred on each gable end;
- verandah dividing walls with cappings and cement balls corbelled at the verandah eaves line;
- double-hung sash windows in three lights with stylised joinery; and
- contribution as the main part of an to Edwardian-era streetscape.

The wire front fence is related to the construction period.

How is it significant?

Union Trustee Company row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Union Trustee Company row houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of the second major growth period (Edwardian-era) in West Melbourne also for their association with John Fitzgerald who was locally prominent in North and West Melbourne at that time; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom design by the renowned architects Hyndman and Bates, as an indication of their skill as applied to a very small scale building with resulting distinctive detailing, also contributory to an Edwardian character streetscape.

Spencer Street 638-642 Lizzie Boan's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

R. J. Cottrell and Son of Golding Street Canterbury, built this six-room brick house for Lizzie Boan to the design of G. B. Leith in 1909. Lizzie lived at 183 Fitzroy Street, St Kilda and died some 14 years later, leaving this house to her son. Mrs Nellie Kelly and Miss Mona Kelly music teacher, lived there in the 1920s.

The designer, G.B. Leith, is well known for distinctive and eccentric designs in a free use of Edwardian-era styles, with suggestions that he was aided by the design specialist and academic, Robert Haddon. Haddon's practice was eventually absorbed by A C Leith. As head of the State Savings Bank architectural department, G. B. Leith created the Interwar State Savings Bank pattern

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

books that shaped many Californian Bungalow style suburbs. He was also involved in the setting up of the significant Garden City development at Fishermen's Bend.

Contributory elements include:

- red brick Federation Bungalow style house;
- gabled and Dutch-hipped roof forms, clad with corrugated iron or similar, parapet walls to side elevations, boarded eaves soffits;
- asymmetrical plan;
- distinctive label moulds over the arched main windows echoed by an inverse mould under the circular louvered gable vent;
- cemented string mould at sill level;
- red brick chimneys, tall shafts with cemented and bracketed caps and terracotta pots;
- timber framed front verandah with grooved posts, segmentally arched slatted frieze with fretted panels depicting garlic motif;
- double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution to valuable, largely Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Lizzie Boan's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and aesthetically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Lizzie Boan's house is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the second major growth period (Edwardian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom and unusual design with distinctive detailing, in the City of Melbourne context, carried out under the name of well-known architect G. B. Leith, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Spencer Street 660-676 Primitive Methodist Church parsonage



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Thurgood of Errol Street, Hotham (North Melbourne), erected this parsonage for the Primitive Methodist Church Trustees in 1883-4, near the corner of Spencer and Abbotsford Streets. It was designed by Evander McIver. George Sweet carried out the plastering and ornamental stucco. This house was on a reserve created for the Primitive Methodists, as gazetted in 1866, where a new church was erected by Joseph Berry in 1882. The MMBW c1895 plan of the reserve shows the residence but with verandahs on the south face (now gone). A small stable was attached on the north and the church itself was to the west of the parsonage.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

The earliest members of the Methodist sect arrived in Port Phillip in 1840. The first Primitive Methodist minister, the Rev. John Hide, conducted the first service in a small church in La Trobe Street east, Melbourne, March 1850. The next Primitive Methodist church was built in Heidelberg 1854 followed by the sect's headquarters, located at a church built in 1864 in Lygon Street, Carlton. Only a comparatively small number of churches were built for this faith despite a Colony-wide network of parishioners.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed Italianate villa set on quarry-face bluestone footings at the Abbotsford Street corner;
- stepped and splayed plan at corner;
- pitched main roof clad with corrugated iron with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- bracketed eaves with cemented string moulds at sill lines and at the first floor line, ornamental metal wall vents;
- quarry face bluestone plinth with margins;
- rectangular window openings arranged symmetrically in the wall faces; and
- four-panel door, with side and top lights and stone steps.

Integrity is only fair with refitted windows, verandahs removal, new unrelated openings on the lower level and an unrelated colour scheme. There is a major new and unrelated development close on north side replacing the church.

How is it significant?

Primitive Methodist Church parsonage is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Primitive Methodist Church parsonage is significant.

- Historically, as the only evidence of this uncommon Christian faith in the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne, also once an important gathering place for the local, largely Christian community; and as the work of acclaimed church architect Evander McIver.

Spencer Street 695



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architect Jonathon Rankine and builder, Thomas O'Brien of Rathdowne Street, Carlton, created this house for a Mrs McCarthy in 1886. Mrs McCarthy continued to own the house for over ten years. Rankine designed some major buildings in the district during the Victorian-era, including a public hall and two shops, Ascot Vale, and a number of Church of Christ buildings, one at Newmarket and another at Doncaster.

Contributory elements include:

- a single storey coloured brick parapeted row house;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- panelled cast iron decoration to the verandah, with brackets;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- concave verandah roof, clad with corrugated iron;
- foliated and vermiculated blocks to the verandah wall;
- balustrading, an arched entablature, a shell tympanum, and rosettes beneath a pronounced cornice, comprise the rich cement decoration;
- an iron fence with brick and cemented piers; and
- contribution as part of a long, mainly single storeyed Victorian-era streetscape of row houses (693-705) which echoes the similar group further to the east (599-615).

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns.

How is it significant?

Mrs McCarthy's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Mrs McCarthy's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is a near original example of a common row house type, distinguished by the rich cement ornamentation and association with the architect Rankine who carried out a number of works in the inner Melbourne area, also a contributory part of a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 697 John Young's row house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architect Jonathon Rankine and builder, Thomas O'Brien of Rathdowne Street, Carlton created this house for John T. Young in 1887. Young continued to own and live here for over 10 years. Rankine designed some major buildings in the district during the Victorian-era, including a public hall and two shops, Ascot Vale, and a number of Church of Christ buildings, one at Newmarket and another at Doncaster.

Contributory elements include:

- a single storey coloured brick parapeted row house;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- panelled cast iron decoration to the verandah, with

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

brackets;

- concave verandah roof, clad with corrugated iron;
- foliated and vermiculated blocks to the verandah wall;
- balustrading, an arched entablature, a shell tympanum, and rosettes beneath a pronounced cornice, comprise the rich cement decoration;
- an iron fence with brick and cemented piers; and
- contribution as part of a long, mainly single storeyed Victorian-era streetscape of row houses (693-705) which echoes the similar group further to the east (599-615).

Parapet urns have gone.

How is it significant?

John Young's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Young's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is a near original example of a common row house type, distinguished by the rich cement ornamentation and association with the architect Rankine who carried out a number of works in the inner Melbourne area, also a contributory part of a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 703 Glenarra House



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, Alexander McKenzie, lived in a four room brick house on this site in the 1870s. Previously he had lived in Abbotsford Street where he built a house in 1865, adding to it in 1870. Anthony Callanan, a Stanley Street builder, purchased the house by 1883 and rebuilt it as two storeys. He owned it for the next ten years, leasing the house out.

Contributory elements include:

- A two storey, stuccoed brick house;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- a raised segment arched parapet entablature, with cornice, vermiculated blocks;
- urns at the parapet extremities;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- corrugated iron clad hipped roof;
- cemented chimneys;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves;
- four panel door, with toplight;
- a cast iron verandah, with panelled frieze and brackets, and balustrade iron of an unusually fine guilloche pattern
- iron picket fence on dressed stone plinth; and
- contribution as part of a 19th century residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite rendering of the west side wall.

How is it significant?

Glenarra House is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Glenarra House is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is a near original example of a common West Melbourne row house type and a contributory part of a streetscape; and
- Historically, a typical speculative housing development for the area and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Spencer Street 707 Loch-End or Gillespie's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

William Gillespie moved from Dryburgh Street, North Melbourne, to occupy and own this house from 1884. He sold it about the time of his death, in 1889, to William Dean, who was one partner in a large firm of Flinders Lane wall paper importers who sold hangings and paints of all sorts. By 1895 the house had passed on to members of another firm in a similar line of business, Crawford and Co. also of Flinders Lane. The two latter owners leased the house to William Tralor and Henry Nind.

William Dean was the cofounder of William Dean and Co., now Deans Art and Handicrafts Supplies of Lonsdale

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Street. Dean established the business by 1854 and the expertise gained there enabled him to take over a larger concern from Fitch and French in Flinders Lane in 1874. From the Flinders lane store, he supplied paint to house decorators, artists, coach builders, etc. so successfully that he was able to open up many outlets throughout the metropolis.

William Gillespie, the first owner, was a partner in a large cartage firm, Hall and Gillespie. He was one of thousands who tried his luck on the gold fields after 1852, eventually returning to Melbourne to set up his own cartage firm. By the time he built this house, the firm operated with thirty horses and drays.

Renowned architect, William Pitt designed this house, as one of his rare small residential commissions, to be constructed by builder, D. Richards of Emerald Hill (later part of South Melbourne).

Contributory elements include:

- double fronted, single storey face brick house, closely confined by its compact site;
- twin window bays, reflected by a bayed, cast-iron and timber verandah with corrugated iron clad roof;
- a transverse double gable slate clad roof, with eaves brackets and hipped roof bays;
- cemented chimneys with cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel door with side and top lights;
- an iron double-palisade fence on a stone plinth at the frontage; and
- contribution as the last and major part of a 19th century residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite placement of a bus shelter in front of the house that obscures public views to it.

How is it significant?

Loch-End or Gillespie's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Loch-End or Gillespie's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, an early, near original example of a villa type uncommon in West Melbourne and inner Melbourne, as designed by the prominent architect, William Pitt, also contributory part of a valuable streetscape; and
- Historically, associated with two locally prominent persons, Dean and Gillespie, the latter epitomising the wealthier group of residents in the West Melbourne area, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Stanley Street 8 Jesmond, or Dixon house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Dixon, an accountant, was the first owner/occupier of this house in 1867. Two years later, he sold it to David Blair who owned and resided there for about twenty years, when it passed to John Proud whose family lived there until just before his death in 1898.

The first owner, Dixon, was caught up with an embezzlement case of Henry Clarke in the 1870s, linked with the West Melbourne, Hotham, and Carlton Permanent Building and Investment Society and later the West Melbourne Building Society. Dixon was one of the auditors and was implicated as being complicit with

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Clarke's activities.

The long-standing owner and occupier of this house, David Blair, was a nationally known journalist. David Blair (1820-1899) was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, son of Thomas Blair, soldier, and his wife Jane, both Scottish. David Blair arrived in Sydney 1850 as one of J. D. Lang's trainee clergy but, after a clash of wills, he arrived in Victoria in 1852 and was elected as secretary of the Anti-Transportation League. He was the Sydney Morning Herald's correspondent and sub-editor on 'The Argus' until 1854, when he tried unsuccessfully to start a more radical paper. He joined Thomas Bright, on the 'raw, outspokenly egalitarian 'Age'. He advocated such principles as 'fully representative responsible government, totally free selection and the complete separation of church and state especially in education, while attacking inequality, the squattocracy and corrupt politicians'. He also attacked 'illegal and unjust actions of government' at public meetings as well as in print, and joined the radical Land Reform League of 1855. He entered politics himself in 1856. During his political career, he served on the Royal Commissions examining penal and prison discipline in 1870, and technological and industrial instruction 1886-1887 (appointed commissioner 1869). He was also secretary for several other Royal Commissions.

Working as a journalist, politician, and provocateur, Blair married Annie Macpherson Grant in 1852, the sister of James Grant, later minister of lands. 'His articulate involvement in his intellectual milieu, local and British, established him as a man of quality'. 'His public career culminated in the publication of three historical works: in 1876 writing the introduction to Henry Parkes, *Speeches on Various Occasions Connected With the Public Affairs of New South Wales 1848-1874*; in 1878 the pioneering work, *The History of Australasia*; and in 1881 the *Cyclopedia of Australasia*, presented as the 'essential reference book.'

The next owner, John T. Proud belonged to the family whose firm operated the large Melbourne Grinding and Blacking Mills in Dudley Street, West Melbourne. They crushed all sorts of substances, such as plumbago and coal dust, and made or provided charcoal, blacking, coal and coal dust. The firm, Proud Brothers, was the largest company of that kind in Australia.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, parapeted and stuccoed brick house, with face brick side (bricks painted over) and rear walls, set on basalt footings;
- siting adjoining a stone pitched lane;
- a rare single-level verandah on paired circular section posts with cast-iron acanthus leaf capitals, which is decorated with panelled cast-iron friezes and rosettes and elegant curved brackets;
- a segment arched raised entablature, in a simple Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cornice mould and string-mould at the upper sill-line,

creating horizontals that are broken by corner and central pilaster pairs;

- double-hung sash windows and four-panel door with top light;
- cemented architraves surround the windows and doorway, flared at base;
- elegant cemented cornice with brackets to chimneys placed at the apex of each gabled roof form, also chimney pots;
- an unusual, deeply scrolled basalt masonry garden wall, supporting iron pickets between the masonry fence pipes; and
- contribution as a corner-sited house next to the similarly aged 2 Stanley Street and 1-3 Chetwynd Street also facing the Eades Place reserve and the bay.

Parapet urns missing, bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Jesmond, or Dixon house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne also Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Jesmond, or Dixon house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and prominently sited example of an early and original Victorian-era residence of an uncommon custom designed form, with rare and elegant details and proportions and set in a similarly aged neighbourhood; and
- Historically, associated with a number of prominent figures in the area, each (Dixon and Blair) achieving national publicity in their time of residence, while Proud represented the noxious trades associated with the West Melbourne area.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Stanley Street **31-47, rear** **Melbourne Brewery, later Tasmanian Brewery also Burton Brewery, part**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed: Melbourne Brewery, later Tasmanian Brewery also Burton Brewery, part, 31-47, rear Stanley Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Brewers Joseph McBride and William Martin commissioned this building as an addition to their Melbourne Brewery in 1878; the builder was Jesse W Pilkington, of Somerset Street, Richmond. The land was owned by Thomas Crossley.

The brewers, James and Co., offered a distinctive

Tasmanian beer from these premises, now called the Tasmanian Brewery, in the 1880s. McPherson and Smeed brewed Pale Ales, Bitter Ales, Stout and Porter at what was now called the Burton Brewery in the 1890s. Their product was awarded the Silver Medal at the International Exhibition of 1894-5 and they claimed second prize in the colonial beer competition at the Exhibition of 1897. A case of attempted murder at the brewery, in 1896, placed the brewery on the national map.

A search for brewing towers in Victoria in 2005 found this building (tower set behind parapet) to be one of about five remaining.

Contributory elements include:

- Three level parapeted and gabled brick brewery with hipped roof tower at the west end;
- corrugated iron clad roof;
- two colour brickwork, red and cream;
- arched upper level openings with wide cream brick voussoirs, cream brick sills, and some double-hung sash windows;
- cream brick strings at the storey lines; and
- setting on a stone pitched laneway, adjoining Interwar red brick industrial buildings.

Integrity is good despite new rectangular wall openings with concrete lintels.

How is it significant?

This part of the former Melbourne Brewery, later Tasmanian Brewery also Burton Brewery, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This part of the former Melbourne Brewery, later Tasmanian Brewery also Burton Brewery is significant.

- Historically, as one of two remaining breweries in West Melbourne, and as the only Victorian-era brewing tower in the City of Melbourne, other than the former Castlemaine Brewery, in Queensbridge Street, Southbank; and
- Aesthetically, as a distinctively early Victorian-era industrial form, specifically a brewery, with early use of coloured brickwork in an industrial building.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Stanley Street **61-63** **Bevan and Edwards
bulk store, part 61-67
Stanley Street**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO469 **HO name:** 61-67 Stanley Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, Thomas E. Radcliffe, of Browns Hill, erected this warehouse to the design of architect J. D. Munro, in 1914, for Bevan and Edwards Pty. Ltd.. Sands and McDougall directories suggest the site was formerly occupied by one or two houses. Bevan and Edwards were suppliers of precision modern machine tools and engineers' small tools and supplies also woodworking machines, turret lathes, grinding machinery, Pickering Governors, chucks, blowers; engines, winches, and Knowles' Pumps among other things. The firm had a retail outlet in King Street, Melbourne, as well as Sydney, during the Edwardian-era.

Contributory elements include:

- Edwardian red brick warehouse;
- gabled parapeted façade, with a central entrance, arranged in an uncommon classical revival manner for an industrial building;
- stretcher course capping with shaped stretchers under, shape the tympanum; along with string moulds in brick;
- bartizans corbelled over pilasters at each end of the facade;
- segmented arched windows set within recessed segmented arched panels flanking the entrance; and
- siting next to a Victorian-era row house (David Walker house 65 Stanley Street, built 1873) as an isolated pair in a mixed streetscape.

Integrity is good despite altered entry, with new panel-fold door, and the modified monitor roof.

How is it significant?

Bevan and Edwards bulk store is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Bevan and Edwards bulk store is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved demonstration of the industrial development of the West Melbourne area on well located sites close to the City edge in the early twentieth century; and
- Aesthetically, a substantially intact, Edwardian industrial structure, distinguished by the robust red brick detailing and the broad gabled, classically inspired façade.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Stanley Street **61-67** **Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape**



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): varies

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO469 **HO name:** 61-67 Stanley Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape, 61-67 Stanley Street, West Melbourne

(Refer to Statements of Significance for 61-63 Stanley Street and 65 Stanley Street)

What is significant?

Contributory places in this streetscape include:

- Bevan and Edwards bulk store at 61-63 Stanley Street built 1914;
- David Walker house 65 Stanley Street built 1873.

These two buildings represent well two major growth periods in West Melbourne (Victorian-era, Edwardian-era) and two dominant building types (industrial and residential).

How is it significant?

This Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape is significant.

Historically, the buildings represent well two key aspects of the development of West Melbourne as well as a combination of two key building types, row houses and factories.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Stanley Street **62-80** **Alfred Hasker, later Barrett Brothers and Burston and Company Pty. Ltd. maltsters, part former**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed: Alfred Hasker, later Barrett Bros and Burston and Company Pty. Ltd. maltsters, part former complex, 62-80 Stanley Street, West Melbourne.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Part of a two-storey Edwardian-era brick brewery complex is publicly visible from Roden Street, with attached Interwar and Post World War Two wings masking views from Roden and Stanley Streets.

The Edwardian-era wing was built in 1911 by H.

Henningsen, then of 91 Flinders Lane east, for Alfred Hasker, of West Melbourne, as a brick malt house to be located at the rear of what was then 58-72 Stanley Street. The architect was Frank Stapley.

The year before, Hasker had sold the old Thunders Brewery malt house at Lucan Street, Bendigo, to the Cohn Brothers of Bendigo. The brewery was later run by Barrett Bros & Burston & Company Pty. Ltd. Maltsters, known for their link with the CUB Malthouse Theatre (former malt house) and retain a presence in Cremorne.

Frank Stapley was an architect who was also a Melbourne City Mayor and Councillor and an influential advocate for the town planning movement in Victoria. He designed tramway Board structures, some of which are on the Victorian Heritage Register. Stapley also designed a number of warehouses and houses in inner Melbourne in the late Victorian and Edwardian-eras.

Contributory elements include:

- Edwardian-era, red brick wing set parallel to the street in the middle of the block;
- gabled corrugated iron clad roof form, with parapeted ends;
- punched rectangular upper level openings with cemented lintols and some double-hung sash windows; and
- segmentally arched lower level openings.

Some lower level openings have been bricked in reducing the building's integrity.

How is it significant?

Part of the Alfred Hasker, later Barrett Brothers and Burston and Company Pty. Ltd. maltsters complex is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Part of the Alfred Hasker, later Barrett Brothers and Burston and Company Pty. Ltd. maltsters complex is significant.

- Historically, representative of a now uncommon building type (malt house) in inner Melbourne and one of three known to survive in West Melbourne while retaining associations with well known brewing companies. The building reflects the period of industrial expansion in West Melbourne that commenced in the Edwardian-era, culminating in the Interwar period. Also the design of Frank Stapley who was an architect, a City of Melbourne Lord Mayor and Councillor and an influential advocate for the town planning movement in Victoria.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Stanley Street **65** **David Walker house,
part 61-67 Stanley
Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



- cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets with a raised entablature;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- remnant of two storey timber and cast-iron verandah;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight with notable fanlight door case;
- cast-iron palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings with cemented capped piers; and
- contribution to valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is fair, with the altered and rebuilt verandah.

With the Bevan and Edwards bulk store adjoining, built 1914, these two buildings represent two key aspects of the development of West Melbourne, as well as two key building types, row houses and factories.

How is it significant?

David Walker house is of historical significance to West Melbourne and of contributory significance, historically, to the streetscape at 61-67 Stanley Street, West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

David Walker house is significant.

- Historically, for the long association with the engineer, David Walker, with shipping as a key part of the area's history and, within the streetscape, representative of one of two key aspects of the development of West Melbourne seen in this combination of two key building types, row houses and factories.

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO469 **HO name:** 61-67 Stanley Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house at 65 Stanley Street was built in 1873 by Masson and Wainman of 51 Wellington Street, Collingwood, for engineer David Walker. Walker died in this house in 1891, leaving it to his widow Elizabeth. He was engineer on the steamer *Bendigo*, and represents one of West Melbourne's key occupations in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras, given the area's proximity to the Melbourne docks.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Stanley Street **95-101 Row house streetscape, 95-101 Stanley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): D

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO470 **HO name:** 95-101 Stanley Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

Row house streetscape, 95-101 Stanley Street

What is significant?

Two house rows that make up this streetscape are:

- Moses Park's row houses 95-97 Stanley Street, 1878;
- James Burns' brick cottage pair 99-101 Stanley Street, 1877.

Contributory elements in these houses include:

- simple pair of face red brick single-storey Victorian brick cottages;
- transverse gabled roofs, clad with corrugated steel (99) and new slate (101);

- cemented chimney (101) and parapet walls with scrolls;
- skillion-roofed verandahs with no ornament set between cemented end walls (altered);
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights; and
- contribution to a larger Victorian-era residential streetscape, extending into Spencer Street as a commercial Victorian-era row.

How is it significant?

The row house streetscape, 95-101 Stanley Street, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The row house streetscape, 95-101 Stanley Street, is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the modest dwellings which were erected in the late nineteenth century in large numbers in West and North Melbourne; associated with the Parks and Burns families who like others in Victorian-era West Melbourne speculated in property in their own street; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

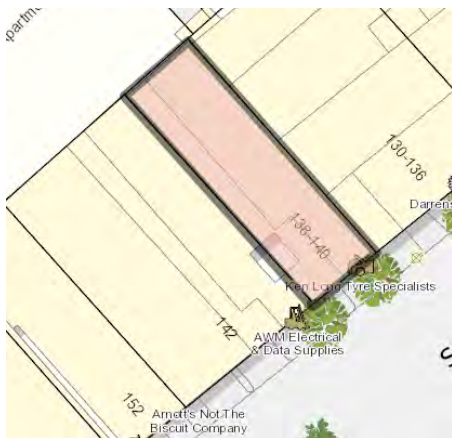
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Stanley Street 138-140 Doyle's factory, later Plywood and Trading Company Pty. Ltd.



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO471 **HO name:** 138-140 Stanley Street, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

An estimated £2400 was spent on the erection of two brick factories in Stanley Street, West Melbourne in 1927 for successful master baker, Joseph Doyle. W. J. Davy, consulting engineer, of 430 Bourke Street, Melbourne, was the designer of this former factory pair (142-144 refaced but still existing).

The factory roof was saw-tooth in profile, supported on timber trusses, and entry was via timber folding doors. Once inside the factory floor was open with a small toilet area on the side wall. Occupiers included the Plywood and Trading Co Pty. Ltd., Rydal Knitting Co Pty. Ltd. and

Collins and Keogh Pty. Ltd., engineers.

The designer, Davy, has created other identified heritage places in the City, such as 15-17 Lincoln Square South, Carlton.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey brick factory with cement detailing;
- sawtooth roof behind parapet clad with corrugated iron;
- patterned brickwork using soldier and stretcher coursing;
- distinctive corbelled caps to piers;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames to windows symmetrically arranged;
- boarded timber entry doors; and
- cemented string moulds and bracketed hood over entry.

Integrity is good despite paving over of bricks and addition of signs. The factory at 142-144 has been refaced but is still existing: it could be restored using this building (138-140) as evidence.

How is it significant?

Doyle's factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Doyle's factory is significant

- Historically, as part of Interwar surge in industrial development within West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved factory design is a mannered classically derived style, using uncommon brick detailing.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Stanley Street **187** **Lourdes, Hannah Smith's house and dairy**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: No **HO name:** Proposed: Lourdes, Hannah Smith's house and dairy, 187 Stanley Street, West Melbourne, added to HO3 North & West Melbourne Precinct.

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, James Wilson of 10 Richardson Street, Carlton, erected this house for dairy keeper Hannah Smith, in 1903.

The name Lourdes derives from the French town where in 1858 the Marian apparitions were seen by the peasant girl Bernadette Soubirous who was later canonized. 'Lourdes water' is water which flowed from a spring in

the Grotto of Massabielle in the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Lourdes, France. The location of the spring was described to Bernadette by the apparition

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- side yard indicative of dairy function as is tall face brick chimney;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, scrolls, anthemion and brackets with a raised gabled entablature bearing the house name 'Lourdes' and featuring a cemented lyre in the tympanum;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with face-brick and cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with altered Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron balustrade and convex corrugated iron clad roof;
- double-hung sash windows, with segmental arches;
- four-panel entry door and toplight, tiled verandah floor;
- cast-iron palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings set between verandah walls; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape and precinct.

Integrity is good despite missing urns and friezes.

How is it significant?

Lourdes, Hannah Smith's house and dairy is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Lourdes, Hannah Smith's house and dairy is significant.

- Historically, for the long association with Hannah Smith as her home and dairy as indicated by the side yard entry to the property; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Victorian-era Italian Renaissance Revival row house that is distinguished by its side garden and contributory to a valuable streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Stanley Street 191 **William Cullen's house or Ballydavid House, part 191-193 Stanley Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder-owner and Harbor Trust engineer, William Cullen, then of 95 Stanley Street, West Melbourne, applied to build these two four-room houses in 1885 and 1887. William and his wife Margaret lived in 193 and then 191 Stanley Street until their deaths in 1889 and 1899 respectively, leaving the houses at 191 and 193 Stanley Street to William's brother, Richard, and any other assets to the St Mary's Catholic Church.

The name of the house, Ballydavid, is after the town in County Kerry, Ireland where the Cullen family were cited

many times in Griffith's Valuation of 1848-1864.

The Cullen Brothers lodged a large number of building permit applications for houses in West Melbourne during the period of 1853-1872. Between 1873 and 1888, building applications were lodged in William Cullen's name.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted coloured brick and stucco row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures bearing the house names;
- brown body brick and cream trim as quoining;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry doors and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gates on stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Bricks painted over and upper level windows converted to French doors on 193 Stanley Street.

How is it significant?

William Cullen's houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

William Cullen's houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and the builder-owner development that took place there in the Victorian-era also associated with William Cullen who was employed as a Harbor Trust engineer, an occupation of specific historic interest to West Melbourne, being close to the Victoria Dock and Yarra River docking places; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Victorian-era house pair that is contributory to a valuable streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Stanley Street 193 William Cullen's house or Ballinlough House, part pair 191-193 Stanley Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder-owner and Harbor Trust engineer, William Cullen, then of 95 Stanley Street, West Melbourne, applied to build these two four-room houses in 1885 and 1887. William and his wife Margaret lived in 193 and then 191 Stanley Street until their deaths in 1889 and 1899 respectively, leaving the houses at 191 and 193 Stanley Street to William's brother, Richard, and any other assets to the St Mary's Catholic Church.

The name of the house, Ballinlough, is after the town in County Roscommon, Ireland where the Cullen family

were cited many times in Griffith's Valuation of 1848-1864.

The Cullen Brothers lodged a large number of building permit applications for houses in West Melbourne during the period of 1853-1872. Between 1873 and 1888, building applications were lodged in William Cullen's name.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted coloured brick and stucco row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures bearing the house names;
- brown body brick and cream trim as quoining;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry doors and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gates on stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Bricks painted over and upper level windows converted to French doors on 193 Stanley Street.

How is it significant?

William Cullen's houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

William Cullen's houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and the builder-owner development that took place there in the Victorian-era also associated with William Cullen who was employed as a Harbor Trust engineer, an occupation of specific historic interest to West Melbourne, being close to the Victoria Dock and Yarra River docking places; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Victorian-era house pair that is contributory to a valuable streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Stanley Street **240-250 Fitchett Brothers Pty. Ltd. Factory**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Carleton and Carleton Architects designed the first stage of this brick factory or printing works at the corner of Stanley Street and Railway Place, West Melbourne with a building permit application lodged in 1920. Application plans showed two levels, an open plan, corner stair and entry via Railway Place (vertical boarded timber doors), a cart dock with open lift attached, and a supervisor platform at the rear of the ground floor. An office, turps store, urinal and water closet were in a small light court or yard at the rear. On the first floor were two rooms, cloak room, and two water closets.

The next construction stage was in 1928 when an estimated £3000 was expended on a factory extension

up Stanley Street, to a design by P. G. Fick and Son Architects. This was a five-bay matching addition on two-levels.

In 1932 some £2000 was spent on reinstatement of the Fitchett Brothers printing works after a fire to designs by fashionable architects, R.M. And M.H. King. New steel-framed hopper windows and spandrels were installed in place of the former timber frames. Proposed works in 1943 were reduced in scope because of World War Two restrictions on the supply and use of building materials and labour, overseen by the Department of War Organisation of Industry.

Fitchett brothers published the 'New Idea', Australia's oldest women's magazine, 'Life' magazine, 'Everylady's Journal' and a number of Ned Kelly books 'From Convict To Bushranger' and 'Ned Kelly And His Gang' in the 1930s and 1940s. They also published 'In The Days of Thunderbolt and Moonlight'. Southdown Press had taken over their titles at this address by the mid 1940s.

Contributory elements include:

- large two level brick and cemented classical revival factory on a corner site;
- cemented cornice moulding and entablature with panelled brick parapet wall above; and
- giant-order piers extending through to the parapet, rounded pier at corner.

Integrity is good despite conversion of the building to a residential use with a recessed upper level addition and changes to windows and doors.

How is it significant?

Fitchett Bros. Pty Ltd. Factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Fitchett Bros. Pty. Ltd. Factory is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with nationally known publishing house, Fitchett Brothers and as representative of the Interwar surge in industrial development within West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, altered but impressive classical revival corner building with its giant-order façade and strong brickwork expression.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

**Victoria Street 173-181 Victoria Buildings or
Walton's shop and
residence row**


View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)Grading proposed (A-D): **B**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): **2**
 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Robert Walton, the original Crown Grantee and a builder and plasterer of Lygon Street, Carlton, had these shops built as an investment, during 1864-5. He owned them for around forty years and leased them to such traders as William Marsden, a tobacconist, who leased 175 Victoria Street for over ten years; also Isaac Long a shoemaker, Sam Jacobs, a dealer; James Nesbitt a fruiterer; and James Hogan a bootmaker.

The City of Melbourne rate valuation increased from £30 to £54 each in 1890, when the description changed to 'brick shop, four rooms' from that with 'three rooms'

and the shops were all listed as 'vacant' in the City of Melbourne Rate Books. This probably meant reconstruction or the addition of a storey and a new façade, given the DeGruchy and Leigh isometric of 1866 shows one level. Walton owned these buildings at his death in 1912, leaving an extensive property holding and highly valued estate, equivalent to approximately \$966,380.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick shop and residence row of three;
- parapeted roof line with cemented chimneys and pitched corrugated iron clad roof behind;
- tripartite Victoria Street façade with central wall bay given a raised gabled entablature with the building name, vermiculation in the tympanum, flanking piers and pilasters, pineapples and an acroterion as cemented decoration;
- secondary pedimented entablature with scrolls over the corner splay;
- pilaster divisions on the upper level for three smaller shops at the west end of the Victoria Street façade, none on the Peel Street elevation;
- ornamental metal wall vents;
- cemented architraves to the three-light upper level double-hung sash windows;
- blind upper level window on the corner splay at Capel Street;
- stepped string and cornice moulds as further ornament;
- part of an early timber shop front on 175;
- an iron City of Melbourne Corporation pattern verandah with convex verandah; and
- contribution as a major corner element in the Victoria Street commercial precinct, paralleling with 187-9 on the contiguous corner of the block at Capel Street.

Early shop fronts with recessed entries, have been recreated, and the street verandah, that was missing from 179-181, has been reinstated, enhancing the integrity of this row.

How is it significant?

Victoria Buildings or Walton's shop and residence row is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Victoria Buildings or Walton's shop and residence row is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved shop and residence row that exemplifies both the mid and late nineteenth century development booms in West Melbourne, with its upper façade detailing, splayed corner, return street verandah and shop front remnants also constituting a major streetscape element in a highly significant townscape; and
- Historically, a shop row with an early beginning, built by one of the major developer-builders in the area, in

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

this case one who became very wealthy, and occupying a prominent location in the retail area; representative of both the beginning and end of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Victoria Street 187-189 Hughes shop and residences


View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)
Grading proposed (A-D): C
Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2
 Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**
HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Furniture dealer, bedding manufacturer and upholsterer, William Hughes was the rated owner-occupier of this shop and residence, and attached residence in Capel Street, built in two stages 1870-1872. James Taylor, of 11 Miller Street, West Melbourne, built the first stage.

Melbourne City Council rate books for 1868 describe two earlier shops of five rooms 'in bad repair' on the site. The following year a brick double shop with eight rooms is rated in their place and by 1871 rate books describe a brick shop, show rooms, dwelling and house on the site with eight rooms owned by William Hughes. Hughes already owned three-room brick shops adjoining

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

to the east in Victoria Street.

Contributory elements include:

- a double-storey rendered, simple Colonial Georgian styled, shop and dwelling with attached dwelling in Capel Street;
- a parapeted and corniced façade with pitched main roofs behind;
- principal façade to Victoria Street, with three timber-framed double-hung sash windows with moulded architraves at first floor level;
- Capel Street facade with four upper level architraved double-hung sash windows and attached symmetrical house facade with four-panel door with top light also in a Georgian style;
- a moulded cornice terminating the façade and returning along the side elevation to Capel Street;
- stepped cornice in Capel Street graduating in height to an attached residential wing;
- a rare timber framed shopfront with recessed centre entry; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial and residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

Hughes shop and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Hughes shop and residences are significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and therefore representative of commercial development of the late nineteenth century boom in West and North Melbourne; also representative of the start of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as shop and residences with rare details and as a key contributory heritage element in a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Victoria Street 195 Prince Albert Hotel, later shop and residence, part 195-197 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These buildings were built as shops in 1873 for Robert Pringle, a baker of Hotham. By 1876, 195 Victoria Street was run as the Prince Albert Hotel (also listed as the Albert Hotel) still under the ownership of Robert Pringle until near the turn of the century. His licensees included Alfred Hardham, Michael Coffey and Ellen Farrell. The shop and residence at 197 was Pringle's own bakers shop being occupied later by other bakers such as James Shiels. Pringle was a Hotham councillor and mayor in the 1870s.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey Italian Renaissance Revival style, stuccoed brick parapeted former hotel (195) and bakers shop and residence (197), set on a corner site and built to the street alignment;
- pitched corrugated iron clad roof behind the stepped parapeted façade, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- trabeated ground level, with and pilasters located around doorways and the former balloon arched bar windows;
- upper level arched fenestration, with moulded architraves, bracketed blocks, cornice, impost and string-moulds;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel door with top light in the corner splay with upper level blinded window recess; and
- contribution as a corner and major element in the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct, relating strongly to 197, 199, 201-3 and 205 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet orbs on 195; replaced shop front (recessed entry type) on 197 and a cantilever verandah added to 197.

How is it significant?

The Prince Albert Hotel, baker's shop and residence are significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

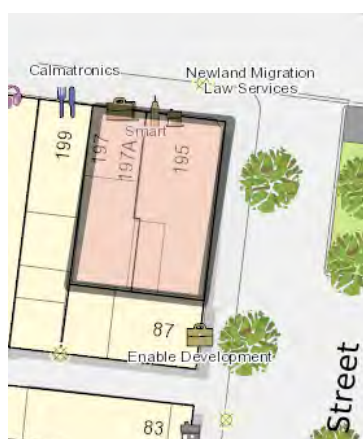
Prince Albert Hotel, baker's shop and residence are significant.

- Aesthetically, 195 Victoria Street is a typical corner hotel of the period but near original, conservatively but competently elevated in the Italian Renaissance Revival style and forms a major part in the Victorian-era streetscape; 197 Victoria Street is an altered shop and residence but is linked with the important 195 Victoria above the verandah; and
- Historically and socially, (195 Victoria Street) as a former hotel or gathering place and being on a corner site, has achieved social and visual prominence and, (197 Victoria Street) the baker's shop and the residence of the hotel's locally prominent owner-builder, Robert Pringle, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Victoria Street 197-197 A Pringle's baker's shop and residence, part 195-197 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These buildings were built as shops in 1873 for Robert Pringle, a baker of Hotham. By 1876, 195 Victoria Street was run as the Prince Albert Hotel (also listed as the Albert Hotel) still under the ownership of Robert Pringle until near the turn of the century. His licensees included Alfred Hardham, Michael Coffey and Ellen Farrell. The shop and residence at 197 was Pringle's own bakers shop being occupied later by other bakers such as James Shiels. Pringle was a Hotham councillor and mayor in the 1870s.

Contributory elements include:

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

- a two-storey Italian Renaissance Revival style, stuccoed brick parapeted former hotel (195) and bakers shop and residence (197), set on a corner site and built to the street alignment;
- pitched corrugated iron clad roof behind the stepped parapeted façade, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- trabeated ground level, with and pilasters located around doorways and the former balloon arched bar windows;
- upper level arched fenestration, with moulded architraves, bracketed blocks, cornice, impost and string-moulds;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel door with top light in the corner splay with upper level blinded window recess; and
- contribution as a corner and major element in the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct, relating strongly to 197, 199, 201-3 and 205 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet orbs on 195; replaced shop front (recessed entry type) on 197 and a cantilever verandah added to 197.

How is it significant?

The Prince Albert Hotel, baker's shop and residence are significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Prince Albert Hotel, baker's shop and residence are significant.

- Aesthetically, 195 Victoria Street is a typical corner hotel of the period but near original, conservatively but competently elevated in the Italian Renaissance Revival style and forms a major part in the Victorian-era streetscape; 197 Victoria Street is an altered shop and residence but is linked with the important 195 Victoria above the verandah; and
- Historically and socially, (195 Victoria Street) as a former hotel or gathering place and being on a corner site, has achieved social and visual prominence and, (197 Victoria Street) the baker's shop and the residence of the hotel's locally prominent owner-builder, Robert Pringle, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Victoria Street 201-203 William Hughes warehouse



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The first owner of this warehouse or shop and residence, in 1875, was bedding manufacturer William Hughes. Builder, James Moore, applied to build what was described as a 'warehouse' for Hughes in May 1874. Hughes achieved unwanted publicity in an 1870s insolvency case.

The first tenant, Peter Alcock whose firm were ink makers, subsequently acquired the property in the period 1879-1882. An ironmonger George Fyfe then owned and occupied the shop until the turn of the century.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Contributory elements include:

- a large two-storey stuccoed brick warehouse, and shop and residence;
- a parapeted façade in a simple Italian Renaissance Revival character, with pitched roof behind;
- cornice and string-moulds, with lions heads and paired brackets as only other ornament;
- arched architraved (and formerly shuttered) upper level double-hung sash windows, with panelled sills; and
- contribution to the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct.

Integrity is good despite removal of the timber shop front and the upper level window shutters, addition of a street awning and removal of parapet orbs or urns.

How is it significant?

William Hughes warehouse is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

William Hughes warehouse is significant.

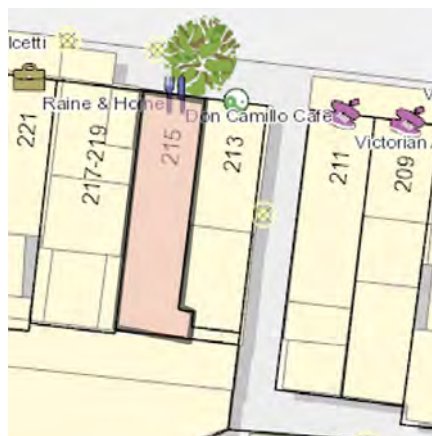
- Aesthetically, a large, conservatively designed warehouse in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner which possesses interesting details such as the architraves and panelled sills (shutters gone) and a major role in a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, interesting as a visual variation in the use pattern of the street (typically shop and residences) and identified by long tenure to individual firms and use types, also representative of a the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the locally prominent Hughes family.

Victoria Street 215

Allison's shop and residence, part 213-215 Victoria Street, later Don Camillo coffee lounge



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Well-known West Melbourne undertaker, Henry Allison, of 40 (later 217-219) Victoria Street applied to build two shops and dwellings in November 1873 adjoining his funeral parlour at 217-219 Victoria Street. He leased the shops with 213 used as a pawnbroker and 215 by a confectioner, later as a cafe.

After World War Two Italian immigration increased dramatically, including large numbers of agricultural workers from southern Italian regions, including Sicily

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

and Calabria.

Don Camillo coffee lounge opened here 28th August, 1955, making its name as one of Melbourne's iconic sports café restaurants. Don Camillo's was one of a small number of Italian café's to open in the City post World War Two. The Gaggia espresso machine installed at Don Camillo café in the 1950s was one of the first of its type to be imported to Australia from Italy. Australian boxing history was also linked to the early ownership of champion boxer, Aldo Pravisani, with later owners including Sam Greco, World Champion kickboxer.

First owner, (Don) Dino Camillo emigrated from Bavaria, Treviso a province of Northern Italy, just before the outbreak of World War Two. In 1950 he was joined by his brother, Tarcisio, and in 1953 they founded the Camillo Brothers construction company which later also manufactured terrazzo tiles. Their terrazzo tiles can be seen on the Don Camillo café floor, along with other 1950s décor.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level stuccoed shop and residence;
- simple Italian Renaissance revival styling with cemented cornice moulds;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet;
- formerly double-hung sash windows on the upper level, since modified;
- sheet metal encased, neon 1950s business sign attached to upper level; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Contributory internal elements include the terrazzo mosaic floor and 'Caffe Espresso' sign at the rear of the ground floor, with photographic memorabilia covering the walls showing moments from the last fifty years in the sporting world. However these elements do not constitute a significant interior as required by the VPP Practice Note, Applying the Heritage Overlay.

Integrity is fair, given the changes to upper-level windows and the significant 1950 character of the ground level.

How is it significant?

Allison's shop and residence, part 213-215 Victoria Street, later Don Camillo coffee lounge (215 Victoria Street) is significant historically and socially to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Allison's shop and residence (part 213-215 Victoria Street), later Don Camillo coffee lounge (215 Victoria Street) is significant.

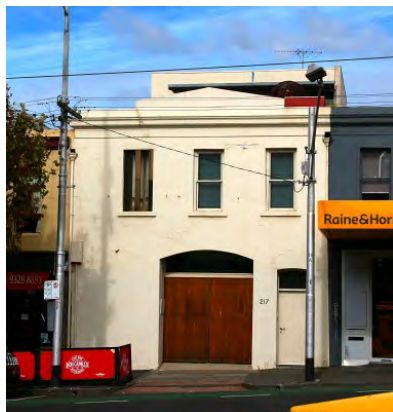
- Historically, linked with the well-known West Melbourne undertaker, Henry Allison, as part of a key development era in West Melbourne; and

- Historically and socially, in another era the café at 215 was one of the first group of European-style espresso coffee shops established in 1950s Melbourne and one of the few that still remains in operation. The cafe retains much of its original character internally with a colourful terrazzo floor and externally, the neon signage. Owned by the champion boxer, Aldo Pravisani, the café reflects the surge in Italian immigration to Australia, and particular the inner Melbourne suburbs, after World War Two.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street **217-219 Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises (part)**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The location of the first Allison mortuary business, under the style of Henry Allison in 1854, with advertising 'Funerals furnished at the lowest charges' from Wreckyn Street, Parkside (North Melbourne) in 1855, with a later temporary business conducted in Howard Street. The Crown Grant for the Victoria Street site was issued in 1859 and by 1865 Henry had erected a three room cottage in Victoria Street, calling for tenders to provide brick and rubble work for the project. By August 1865 he had started construction of two shops and dwellings, in Victoria Street, next to what was then number 40.

Allison was to acquire and develop property in North Melbourne and West Melbourne, leaving him a wealthy man at the time of his death in 1884, aged only 49 with the acknowledgement in the local press '... a busy and energetic life, thirty years of which were spent in this city.'

The Allison family of undertakers evolved from father Thomas Allison of Camberwell, England, who sent out £1000 to Henry Allison to establish himself in the colony, to be shared with his brothers upon Henry's death. Thomas had five sons: Henry, Edward, James, Joseph and John. Joseph Allison managed the Victoria Street business for his brother, Henry Allison, and, after Henry's death established his own business in 1886, at Errol Street, North Melbourne.

After Henry Allison died in 1884, he was succeeded at Victoria Street by his son Alfred. In c1887 the business was termed '...one of the largest and oldest in the colony...(with) carriages and hearses ... among the finest in the colonies'. Five years after Henry's death, Alfred died leaving the business to his brother-in-law, Walter Downing when it was described as 'the most prominent and extensively known establishment in the metropolis..'. By 1903, Allison family undertaking firms existed at Moonee Ponds, Newmarket, Clifton Hill (still existing) and High Street, Northcote.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted stuccoed brick commercial pair;
- part pitched roof behind the parapet (217-219 removed);
- one a shop or parlour and residence (221) and the other possessing a carriage entrance with a residence over;
- simple cemented detail includes a raised pediment over 217-219 and cornice mouldings;
- double-hung sash windows as upper level fenestration;
- stone pitched crossover to the carriage way 217-219; and
- contribution to an old part of the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct.

Changes to the complex include:

- timber street verandah has been replaced on 221, with an unrelated cantilever verandah;
- the former shop front with central recessed entry and panelled timber plinths of 221, has been replaced;
- segmentally arched recesses either side of the carriage way, and the former bi-parting carriage way doors replaced at 217-219;
- roof and upper level shutters removed from 217-219;
- rare upper level window blind hoods removed from 221 since 1983;
- chimneys removed;
- Interwar dado tiles removed from 217-219;
- unsympathetic paint scheme has divided the complex; and
- a publicly visible two-storey rear addition has been made to 217-219 since 1983 with one upper level

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

window removed as surveyed 2015.

How is it significant?

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises is significant.

- Aesthetically, old and of a conservative design, typical of the date and type, and the survival of the rare carriage way to 217-19 Victoria Street provides a significant element in the commercial streetscape which communicates the 19th century nature and original and distinctive use of the building;
- Historically, among the oldest group of shops in the area and closely linked with the Allison undertaking business that evolved from this single location into the nearby suburbs and achieved wealth and prosperity that is still evident today in survivors of the family firm across Melbourne. The firm and its origins are well documented in a key record of Edwardian Victoria, the 'Cyclopedia of Victoria', providing a great enhancement of the physical heritage values of this place; and
- Socially, significant as the focus of a century of inner Melbourne funeral arrangements.

Victoria Street 221

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises (part)



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The location of the first Allison mortuary business, under the style of Henry Allison in 1854, with advertising 'Funerals furnished at the lowest charges' from Wreckyn Street, Parkside (North Melbourne) in 1855, with a later temporary business conducted in Howard Street. The Crown Grant for the Victoria Street site was issued in 1859 and by 1865 Henry had erected a three room cottage in Victoria Street, calling for tenders to provide brick and rubble work for the project. By August 1865 he had started construction of two shops and dwellings, in Victoria Street, next to what was then number 40.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Allison was to acquire and develop property in North Melbourne and West Melbourne, leaving him a wealthy man at the time of his death in 1884, aged only 49 with the acknowledgement in the local press '... a busy and energetic life, thirty years of which were spent in this city.'

The Allison family of undertakers evolved from father Thomas Allison of Camberwell, England, who sent out £1000 to Henry Allison to establish himself in the colony, to be shared with his brothers upon Henry's death. Thomas had five sons: Henry, Edward, James, Joseph and John. Joseph Allison managed the Victoria Street business for his brother, Henry Allison, and, after Henry's death established his own business in 1886, at Errol Street, North Melbourne.

After Henry Allison died in 1884, he was succeeded at Victoria Street by his son Alfred. In c1887 the business was termed '...one of the largest and oldest in the colony...(with) carriages and hearses ... among the finest in the colonies'. Five years after Henry's death, Alfred died leaving the business to his brother-in-law, Walter Downing when it was described as 'the most prominent and extensively known establishment in the metropolis..' By 1903, Allison family undertaking firms existed at Moonee Ponds, Newmarket, Clifton Hill (still existing) and High Street, Northcote.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted stuccoed brick commercial pair;
- part pitched roof behind the parapet (217-219 removed);
- one a shop or parlour and residence (221) and the other possessing a carriage entrance with a residence over;
- simple cemented detail includes a raised pediment over 217-219 and cornice mouldings;
- double-hung sash windows as upper level fenestration;
- stone pitched crossover to the carriage way 217-219; and
- contribution to an old part of the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct.

Changes to the complex include:

- timber street verandah has been replaced on 221, with an unrelated cantilever verandah;
- the former shop front with central recessed entry and panelled timber plinths of 221, has been replaced;
- segmentally arched recesses either side of the carriage way, and the former bi-parting carriage way doors replaced at 217-219;
- roof and upper level shutters removed from 217-219;
- rare upper level window blind hoods removed from 221 since 1983;
- chimneys removed;
- Interwar dado tiles removed from 217-219;
- unsympathetic paint scheme has divided the complex; and
- a publicly visible two-storey rear addition has been made to 217-219 since 1983 with one upper level

window removed as surveyed 2015.

How is it significant?

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises is significant.

- Aesthetically, old and of a conservative design, typical of the date and type, and the survival of the rare carriage way to 217-19 Victoria Street provides a significant element in the commercial streetscape which communicates the 19th century nature and original and distinctive use of the building;
- Historically, among the oldest group of shops in the area and closely linked with the Allison undertaking business that evolved from this single location into the nearby suburbs and achieved wealth and prosperity that is still evident today in survivors of the family firm across Melbourne. The firm and its origins are well documented in a key record of Edwardian Victoria, the 'Cyclopedia of Victoria', providing a great enhancement of the physical heritage values of this place; and
- Socially, significant as the focus of a century of inner Melbourne funeral arrangements.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 273 St Mary's Star of the Sea Church complex, and stained glass window



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO979 **HO name:** St Mary Star of the Sea Church Complex, 33 Howard Street and 235-273 Victoria Street, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance (known as 33 Howard Street and 235-273 Victoria Street, West Melbourne)

Victorian Heritage Register number: H2182

What is significant?

St Mary Star of the Sea was built in 1891-1900 to replace an earlier church built in 1854. North and West

Melbourne became a parish in 1872 and in 1872-3 a presbytery designed by William Wardell was built for the first resident priest. In 1881 it was condemned due to faulty foundations and the architects Reed and Barnes carried out extensive renovations, with the addition of prominent curved buttresses and a verandah and balcony. The foundations of a new church were laid in 1883-6, but by 1889 there were concerns that the new church would be too small and it was resolved to begin again. The new building was designed by the architect Edgar Henderson and the contract was awarded in September 1891 to C W Crompton. The 1890s depression and lack of funds slowed work considerably and in 1896, with the walls still incomplete, Henderson left Victoria for Western Australia. He was replaced by the architect Phillip Kennedy who made a number of alterations to Henderson's design, and is credited with the final design of the roof and the interior. In 1897 the spire was eliminated from the design due to financial problems. In 1898 the specifications were accepted for a new pipe organ, a huge electric-powered three manual instrument by Fincham and Hobday. Windows were commissioned from the leading manufacturers in England, Germany and Australia. The church was officially opened on 18 February 1900 by Cardinal-Archbishop Moran of Sydney. The fixtures and fittings were supplied by some of the most highly-regarded artists and furnishers in Melbourne and beyond. With the completion of the new church the old one was used as a school. A new boys' school designed by the architects Kempson and Conolly was built on Howard Street in 1910, and three years later the old church was demolished and a girls' school designed by the same architects was completed in 1914 on the Chetwynd Street corner. The old denominational school south of the old church was converted into clubrooms (now demolished and replaced by a new school building). Further decoration of the interior took place in the Interwar period and in the 1920s the original timber altars were replaced by altars of Italian marble. The building and interiors underwent major restoration works in the early twenty-first century.

The St Mary Star of the Sea complex includes the church, the presbytery, and the boys' and girls' schools. The church is a Latin Cross plan French Gothic style building of brick faced with random coursed sandstone on a bluestone plinth, with limestone dressings, a slate roof and an incomplete tower on the north-east corner. The slate roof is embellished with a series of dormer vents, fabricated from sheet zinc. At the centre of the roof is a polygonal fleche of pressed zinc on timber framing, with louvred vents on the sides and surmounted by a tapering conical spire. The colonettes flanking the window and door openings are of polished red Aberdeen granite. The total length of the building is 175 ft. (54 m) and the height of the roof ridge is 75 ft. 23m). The interiors are opulently decorated, with a strong Italian Baroque influence. The nave is painted pink and there is extensive use of high-quality building stone such as Swedish red granite in the nave columns, Carrara white marble for the transept piers and Pyrenean rose marble for the

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

chapel columns. This is further enhanced by the reflective finishes of the mosaic-tiled sanctuary floor, the brass altar rails, the scagliola (imitation marble) of the colonettes and the polished timber, especially in the distinctive two-toned groined ceiling. The ceiling is lined with timber panelling, and painted statues of angels blowing trumpets stand on the hammerbeams. The church retains much original furniture and fittings, including its pews (1900), elaborate marble altars (1925-7) and font (1900), a fine set of Stations of the Cross by Peter Hansen (1901), a Mission Cross by James Curtin (1891), a Bishop's throne made for Daniel Mannix in 1913, and several notable stained glass windows made by prominent local and overseas craftsmen. The Fincham organ in the gallery is a large three manual organ with richly gilded and decorated pipes arranged on either side of a large stained glass window, possibly by Brooks Robinson and Co, and with a fine blackwood console. The presbytery is a symmetrical two storey rendered building with a slate roof, and a two storey cast iron verandah with unusual round-arched flying buttresses supporting the walls. The boys' school is a two storey symmetrical rendered Free Classical style building with a slate roof and with twin gabled parapets on the front elevation. The front facade of the girls' school has a very similar composition, but is of face brick with rendered dressings and has Gothic arched openings.

How is it significant?

St Mary Star of the Sea is of architectural, historical, aesthetic, technological and social significance to the state of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

St Mary Star of the Sea is historically significant as Melbourne's largest parish church and as one of the most costly parish churches built in Australia, a reflection of the spirit of the substantial Catholic population, predominantly of Irish extraction, of the area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century that helped fund its construction.

St Mary Star of the Sea is architecturally significant as unusual example of a church in the French Gothic style, and as a major example of the work of the distinguished architects Edgar Henderson, a Catholic architect who later achieved considerable success and renown as a designer of Catholic churches, schools and convents in Western Australia, and Phillip Kennedy. The complex includes an interesting presbytery designed by William Wardell and altered by Reed and Barnes and two early twentieth century school buildings by Kempson and Connolly.

St Mary Star of the sea is of aesthetic significance for its opulent interior, with imposing marble and granite pillars, an unusual timber ceiling, thought to be unique in Victoria, intricate marble fittings, especially the marble altars and font, Stations of the Cross by Peter Hansen and an oak mission cross by James Curtin. The magnificent stained glass windows are by prominent local and European makers, such as William

Montgomery, Hardman and Company of London and Franz Mayer and Company of Germany.

The Fincham pipe organ is historically and technologically significant as the largest example of nineteenth century indigenous organ building in Australia to remain essentially unaltered. It is the most intact surviving example of the work of the prominent organ builder George Fincham and was the last organ completed by Fincham himself. It one of a very small number of surviving three-manual Fincham organs, and is believed to be the second largest organ, after that in the Sydney Town Hall, to retain a tubular-pneumatic key and action stop.

St Mary Star of the Sea is socially significant for its important role in the lives of the Roman Catholic community of Melbourne.

- See More At:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1276#sthash.WmjoOYng.dpuf>

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 279 Stedeford's shop and residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Three of these four shops, built by Thomas Cockram and Company for John Stedeford in 1881, had long-term occupants who remained there until after 1900: 279 Victoria Street housed George Prout the chemist; Kate Taylor the bookseller was in 281; and John Cain the tailor in 283. Tenants of the fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street, included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of

which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community. Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016.

(Refer also to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street)

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of Victorian-era shops and residences;
- pitched main roofs behind the parapet;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- part City of Melbourne Corporation pattern cast-iron street verandah on 279;
- upper tripartite fenestration configured in a distinctive serlian manner, repeated in other Stedeford developments;
- guilloche patterns used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature,
- orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces;
- decorative friezes applied to the architraves of each main window light;
- double-hung sash windows;
- façade arrangement as repeated on other shop and residences at 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street.
- early or original timber shop front with recessed entry at 285 only; and
- contribution as a prominent and valuable part of a significant streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite shop fronts having been replaced on 279-283, removal of verandahs from 281-285 and a cantilever awning addition on 283.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well composed and near original Victorian-era commercial row, enhanced by the corner shop and a hillside site, that possesses some of the now rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and original iron street verandahs), distinctive upper level fenestration and plays a major role in a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows, elsewhere in Victoria and in Queensberry Streets and considerable property holdings

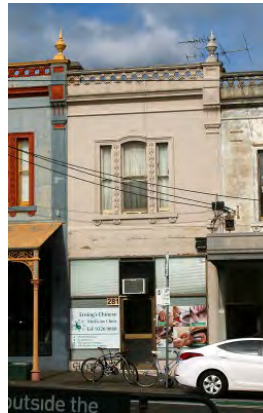
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

across Melbourne, mark him as a prolific developer of conservative, but competently designed architecture in the North and West Melbourne area, also this row occupies a prominent commercial site with historically long tenure for tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern.

Victoria Street 281

Stedeford's shop and residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

- Contributory to a precinct
- Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Three of these four shops, built by Thomas Cockram and Company for John Stedeford in 1881, had long-term occupants who remained there until after 1900: 279 Victoria Street housed George Prout the chemist; Kate Taylor the bookseller was in 281; and John Cain the tailor in 283. Tenants of the fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street, included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community. Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016.

(Refer also to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street)

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of Victorian-era shops and residences;
- pitched main roofs behind the parapet;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- part City of Melbourne Corporation pattern cast-iron street verandah on 279;
- upper tripartite fenestration configured in a distinctive serlian manner, repeated in other Stedeford developments;
- guilloche patterns used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature,
- orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces;
- decorative friezes applied to the architraves of each main window light;
- double-hung sash windows;
- façade arrangement as repeated on other shop and residences at 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street.
- early or original timber shop front with recessed entry at 285 only; and
- contribution as a prominent and valuable part of a significant streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite shop fronts having been replaced on 279-283, removal of verandahs from 281-285 and a cantilever awning addition on 283.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well composed and near original Victorian-era commercial row, enhanced by the corner shop and a hillside site, that possesses some of the now rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and original iron street verandahs), distinctive upper level fenestration and plays a major role in a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows, elsewhere in Victoria and in Queensberry Streets and considerable property holdings

across Melbourne, mark him as a prolific developer of conservative, but competently designed architecture in the North and West Melbourne area, also this row occupies a prominent commercial site with historically long tenure for tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 283 Stedeford's shop and residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Three of these four shops, built by Thomas Cockram and Company for John Stedeford in 1881, had long-term occupants who remained there until after 1900: 279 Victoria Street housed George Prout the chemist; Kate Taylor the bookseller was in 281; and John Cain the tailor in 283. Tenants of the fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street, included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of

which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community. Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016.

(Refer also to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street)

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of Victorian-era shops and residences;
- pitched main roofs behind the parapet;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- part City of Melbourne Corporation pattern cast-iron street verandah on 279;
- upper tripartite fenestration configured in a distinctive serlian manner, repeated in other Stedeford developments;
- guilloche patterns used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature,
- orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces;
- decorative friezes applied to the architraves of each main window light;
- double-hung sash windows;
- façade arrangement as repeated on other shop and residences at 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street.
- early or original timber shop front with recessed entry at 285 only; and
- contribution as a prominent and valuable part of a significant streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite shop fronts having been replaced on 279-283, removal of verandahs from 281-285 and a cantilever awning addition on 283.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well composed and near original Victorian-era commercial row, enhanced by the corner shop and a hillside site, that possesses some of the now rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and original iron street verandahs), distinctive upper level fenestration and plays a major role in a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows, elsewhere in Victoria and in Queensberry Streets and considerable property holdings

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

across Melbourne, mark him as a prolific developer of conservative, but competently designed architecture in the North and West Melbourne area, also this row occupies a prominent commercial site with historically long tenure for tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern.

Victoria Street 285 Stedeford's shop and residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Three of these four shops, built by Thomas Cockram and Company for John Stedeford in 1881, had long-term occupants who remained there until after 1900: 279 Victoria Street housed George Prout the chemist; Kate Taylor the bookseller was in 281; and John Cain the tailor in 283. Tenants of the fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street, included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community. Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016.

(Refer also to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street)

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of Victorian-era shops and residences;
- pitched main roofs behind the parapet;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- part City of Melbourne Corporation pattern cast-iron street verandah on 279;
- upper tripartite fenestration configured in a distinctive serlian manner, repeated in other Stedeford developments;
- guilloche patterns used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature,
- orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces;
- decorative friezes applied to the architraves of each main window light;
- double-hung sash windows;
- façade arrangement as repeated on other shop and residences at 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street.
- early or original timber shop front with recessed entry at 285 only; and
- contribution as a prominent and valuable part of a significant streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite shop fronts having been replaced on 279-283, removal of verandahs from 281-285 and a cantilever awning addition on 283.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well composed and near original Victorian-era commercial row, enhanced by the corner shop and a hillside site, that possesses some of the now rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and original iron street verandahs), distinctive upper level fenestration and plays a major role in a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows, elsewhere in Victoria and in Queensberry Streets and considerable property holdings

across Melbourne, mark him as a prolific developer of conservative, but competently designed architecture in the North and West Melbourne area, also this row occupies a prominent commercial site with historically long tenure for tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern.

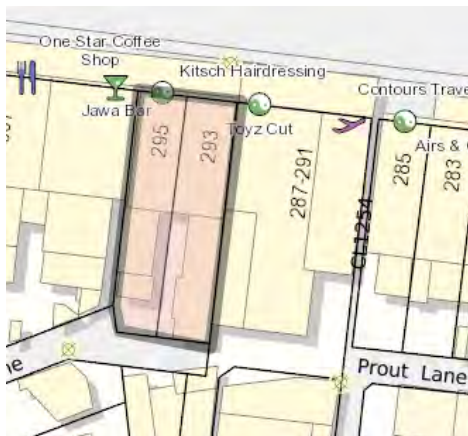
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 293 Donald's shop and residence row, part 293-295 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Inspector of Markets and a Weights Inspector, George Donald and later his son, Samuel Donald, were the owners of these shops and residences for over ten years after they were built in 1885. This was four years before George's death. They were constructed on a site previously occupied by smaller shops owned by George Donald. Albert Park builder, James Lever, erected the pair.

The lessees after 1885 included Frederick Maine an agent; Phillip Woolf, who sold fancy goods; and Henry Opaz a tailor.

George Donald was an important local figure, being involved in a number of prosecutions of vendors who chose to sell outside of prescribed markets or sold inferior goods. He was also a key local property investor and office holder in the North Melbourne building society, as underscored by the construction of this shop and residence pair.

Contributory elements include:

- a pair of parapeted and unpainted stuccoed brick shops and residences;
- rare unpainted stucco and early signs;
- double-hung sash windows;
- Italian Renaissance Revival application in a distinctive manner;
- unusual arched parapet entablatures, astride balustraded parapets and flanked by orbs on piers;
- the serlian motif applied in the bayed upper level window grouping, each opening possessing dog-toothing at the head and rebates, and brackets, at the reveals;
- paired brackets at the side walls support the heavy parapet cornice;
- iron City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandahs; and
- contribution as a major element in this valuable Victorian-era commercial streetscape, most shops possessing serlian upper level fenestration.

Shop fronts have been replaced; with parts of an Edwardian-era tiled shopfront at 295; unrelated signs and service added.

How is it significant?

Donald's shop and residence row, 293-295 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Donald's shop and residence row, 293-295 Victoria Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, similar to 279-85 Victoria Street for the use of the distinctive serlian fenestration and parapet detailing, and mannered use of ornament, particularly at the parapet entablature and around openings; similarly it is near original, possessing verandah and unpainted upper stucco work and is a major part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a near original part of the commercial building stock minority in this dominantly residential locality; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and closely linked with local market inspector, George Donald, who was a notable West Melbourne figure.

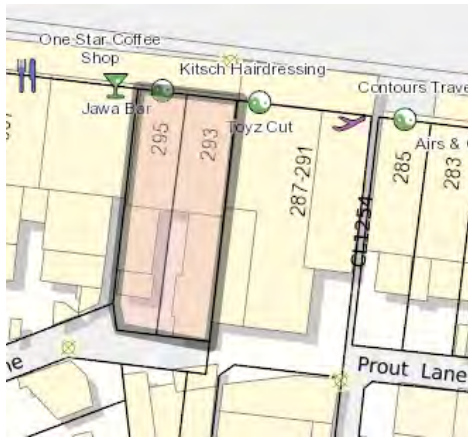
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 295 Donald's shop and residence row, part 293-295 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Inspector of Markets and a Weights Inspector, George Donald and later his son, Samuel Donald, were the owners of these shops and residences for over ten years after they were built in 1885. This was four years before George's death. They were constructed on a site previously occupied by smaller shops owned by George Donald. Albert Park builder, James Lever, erected the pair.

The lessees after 1885 included Frederick Maine an agent; Phillip Woolf, who sold fancy goods; and Henry Opaz a tailor.

George Donald was an important local figure, being involved in a number of prosecutions of vendors who chose to sell outside of prescribed markets or sold inferior goods. He was also a key local property investor and office holder in the North Melbourne building society, as underscored by the construction of this shop and residence pair.

Contributory elements include:

- a pair of parapeted and unpainted stuccoed brick shops and residences;
- rare unpainted stucco and early signs;
- double-hung sash windows;
- Italian Renaissance Revival application in a distinctive manner;
- unusual arched parapet entablatures, astride balustraded parapets and flanked by orbs on piers;
- the serlian motif applied in the bayed upper level window grouping, each opening possessing dog-toothing at the head and rebates, and brackets, at the reveals;
- paired brackets at the side walls support the heavy parapet cornice;
- iron City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandahs; and
- contribution as a major element in this valuable Victorian-era commercial streetscape, most shops possessing serlian upper level fenestration.

Shop fronts have been replaced; with parts of an Edwardian-era tiled shopfront at 295; unrelated signs and service added.

How is it significant?

Donald's shop and residence row, 293-295 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Donald's shop and residence row, 293-295 Victoria Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, similar to 279-85 Victoria Street for the use of the distinctive serlian fenestration and parapet detailing, and mannered use of ornament, particularly at the parapet entablature and around openings; similarly it is near original, possessing verandah and unpainted upper stucco work and is a major part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a near original part of the commercial building stock minority in this dominantly residential locality; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and closely linked with local market inspector, George Donald, who was a notable West Melbourne figure.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 297-307 John Stedeford's shop and residence row

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): B****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1** Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

William Sadler, a local property developer, owned this site before John Stedeford acquired and redeveloped the property in 1882. The row was then taken over by Charles Brache who owned them for at least the next fifteen years. Two of the lessees were Benjamin Cohen, a watchmaker, and Thomas Allison, one of the well-known family of West Melbourne undertakers. (Refer 145 Errol Street, 217-21 Victoria Street and 465-83 Queensberry Street).

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of

which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community. Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016.

(Refer to 19 Howard Street, 279-285 Victoria Street).

Contributory elements include:

- an extensive two-storey Victorian-era stuccoed brick row (6)
- pitched main roofs behind the parapet;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- upper tripartite fenestration configured in a distinctive serlian manner, repeated in other Stedeford developments;
- simple parapet cornice stepped at every two shops;
- double-hung sash windows to the upper level;
- iron City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandahs stepped (every two shops) as the row descends the hill;
- timber shopfront with recessed entry at 307; and
- contribution as major part of a valuable Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite replacement of all shop fronts except 307 and missing parapet urns or orbs.

How is it significant?

John Stedeford's shop and residence row is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Stedeford's shop and residence row is significant.

- Aesthetically, as an extensive and near original shop row with a distinctive upper level fenestration pattern in common with other Stedeford shops in the block, thus greatly enhancing the streetscape; also picturesque stepping of the unusually complete street verandahs make this one of the more true to period shop rows in the metropolitan area; and
- Historically, as associated with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows in Queensberry Street, North Melbourne and considerable property holdings across inner Melbourne mark him as a prolific developer of conservative, but competently designed architecture in the North and West Melbourne area; representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 313 Stedeford's shop and residence, part 313-315 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Stedeford, who owned considerable property in both North and West Melbourne, applied to build this five room brick shop and residence pair in 1880, leasing them to persons such as fruiterer James Finnigan, Thomas Ogg hair dresser, F. Parkinson, tobacconist and H. B. Negus, butcher.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community.

Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016.

Contributory elements include:

- two level stuccoed shop and residence pair designed to appear as one;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, foliated blocks and brackets, and a raised arched entablature flanked by guilloche pattern balustrading;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof;
- double-hung sash windows on the upper level each set in three lights with a serpentine frieze on the mullions, expressing the serlian motif repeated among other Stedeford developments; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite replacement of shopfronts and missing parapet urns.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence pair, 313-315 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence pair, 313-315 Victoria Street is significant.

- Historically, for the link with Stedeford, a prominent figure inner Melbourne also representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival commercial example that is contributory to a significant streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 315 Stedeford's shop and residences, part 313-315 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Stedeford, who owned considerable property in both North and West Melbourne, applied to build this five room brick shop and residence pair in 1880, leasing them to persons such as fruiterer James Finnigan, Thomas Ogg hair dresser, F. Parkinson, tobacconist and H. B. Negus, butcher.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community.

Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016.

Contributory elements include:

- two level stuccoed shop and residence pair designed to appear as one;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, foliated blocks and brackets, and a raised arched entablature flanked by guilloche pattern balustrading;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof;
- double-hung sash windows on the upper level each set in three lights with a serpentine frieze on the mullions, expressing the serlian motif repeated among other Stedeford developments; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite replacement of shopfronts and missing parapet urns.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence pair, 313-315 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence pair, 313-315 Victoria Street is significant.

- Historically, for the link with Stedeford, a prominent figure inner Melbourne also representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival commercial example that is contributory to a significant streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 317-319 Phillip Bevan's, later Conway's shops and residences

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)**Grading proposed (A-D): C****Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1** Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Soon after these two shops and residences were built in 1869, by engineer and ironmonger Philip Bevan, they were taken over by Patrick Conway, a grocer and provisions dealer. Conway remained there until 1881 when his son, Bernard Conway, took over. Bevan also applied to construct 'a building' at the Eades Place, Victoria Street Corner in 1865 and seemed to have been instrumental constructing in a number of other North Melbourne and West Melbourne properties.

Bernard Conway remained there until near to his death in 1922; Conway had retired to Oakleigh but not before

he was the subject of a daring robbery in this building, well publicised in the local press. The building fulfilled a similar grocery role well into the late 20th. Century.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey stuccoed brick shops and residences of a simple early Colonial Georgian design;
- cemented string mould with fluting;
- smooth rustication of the ground level stucco;
- dentilated cornice and architrave moulds, quoining at corners,
- a scrolled and gabled entablature, marking the important splayed corner entry of the building;
- Edwardian-era or later tiled shopfront plinths;
- a timber framed street verandah, with stepped corrugated iron clad skillion roof and stop-chamfered posts (once returning into Eades Place);
- early enamelled street signs on two elevations; and
- contribution as a major corner part of a valuable Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

All Victorian-era shop fronts have gone; the western and southern part of the street verandah have gone, the most westerly section having been altered and penetrated by traffic lights and a tramways pole. Unrelated signs, services and brackets have been added to the upper level façade.

How is it significant?

Phillip Bevan's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Phillip Bevan's shops and residences are significant.

- Aesthetically, as generally original, simply and successfully elevated corner shops and residences with part of an early and uncommon pre-Corporation timber verandah, also a major part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, 319 Victoria Street as a continuing and prominent corner grocery establishment owned by one family (Conway) for a considerable period and one of the earlier shops in Victoria Street; both shops being representative of the start of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

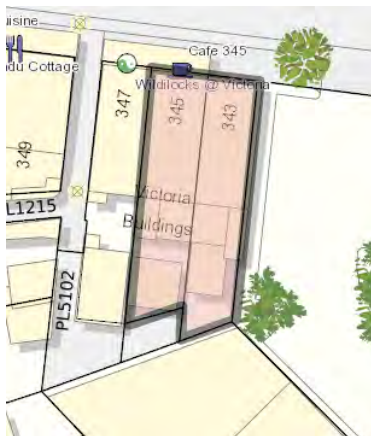
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 343 **McGlone's shop and residence part Victoria Buildings, 343-345 Victoria Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

in 1877 Edward McCarthy and Christopher Martin, saddlers (see 345 Victoria Street) sold this allotment to Police Constable, John McGlone. Ten years later, McGlone commissioned Patrick Hughes of Queensberry Street, Hotham (North Melbourne) to erect this brick shop and residence. The façade matched that of 345, built four years earlier and resembles that of the former bank at 347 of 1885. The combination reads as one row, the Victoria Buildings and may have been designed by Jobbins as an extension of his commission.

McGlone used the same builder to erect his house at 16 Wimble Street, Parkville in 1889: he died wealthy in 1914. The shop adjoined the grand North Melbourne Coffee Palace and the corner Furniture Warehouse in the mid 1890s since demolished and used as a carpark.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level, stuccoed shop and residence;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, paired brackets, blocks, quoining and a raised arched entablature bearing the date '1887' on 343 and 'Victoria Buildings' on 345 flanked by piers and urns;
- originally face brick rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet;
- arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level with moulded cemented architraves and bracketed sills; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof has been removed from 343. The ground level has changed, side wall bricks rendered and there are rear additions. Rubble stone walling at the rear east side of 343 may be all that remains from the adjoining building, demolished.

How is it significant?

McGlone's shop and residence part Victoria Buildings is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

McGlone's shop and residence part Victoria Buildings is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the police constable McGlone who prospered from property development; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence that has been carefully integrated into a shop row with components of differing origins and dates also contributory to a significant streetscape.

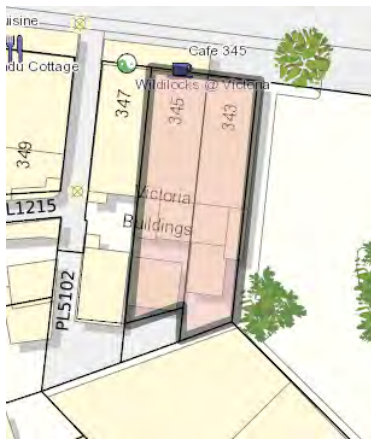
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 345 John Stedeford's shop and residence, part Victoria Buildings, 343-345 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1877 Edward McCarthy and Christopher Martin, saddlers (see 345 Victoria Street) sold the adjoining allotment at 343 to Police Constable, John McGlone, and erected a shop and residence on 347 Victoria Street. They sold this site to prominent local developer John Stedeford in 1883 who erected this shop and residence. Martin and McCarthy dissolved their partnership in 1884, Edward McCarthy carrying on the business at the rear of 347 Victoria Street.

In 1887 McGlone erected the brick shop and residence

at 343. The façade matched that of Stedeford's shop, sharing a party wall. It also resembled the former bank at 347 Victoria Street, designed as a renovation by George Jobbins in 1885.

Later owners included 1912 Henry Frank Tritton, newsagent.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level stuccoed shop and residence;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, paired brackets, blocks, quoining and a raised arched entablature bearing the name 'Victoria Buildings' flanked by piers and urns;
- originally face brick rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet;
- arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level with moulded cemented architraves and bracketed sills;
- Cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof (reinstated);
- basement lights, trimmed by stone in wall and pavement; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level and missing parapet urns.

How is it significant?

John Stedeford's shop and residence, part Victoria Buildings is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Stedeford's shop and residence, part Victoria Buildings is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the important inner Melbourne figure John Stedeford who prospered in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence that has been carefully integrated into a shop row with components of differing origins and dates also contributory to a significant streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 347 Colonial Bank of Australasia (branch)



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1877 Edward McCarthy and Christopher Martin, saddlers, sold the allotment at 343 Victoria Street to Police Constable, John McGlone, and erected a shop and residence at 347 Victoria Street by 1878. McCarthy dissolved their partnership in 1884, Edward McCarthy carrying on the business at the rear of 347 Victoria Street after sale to the Colonial Bank.

In 1885 the West Melbourne branch of the Colonial Bank of Australasia was established at 347 Victoria Street as a renovation of the shop once owned by Martin and McCarthy with alterations designed by George Jobbins in 1885.

Edward McCarthy and Christopher Martin's workshop is shown on MMBW plans of c1895 at the rear of 347.

Contributory elements include:

- two level stuccoed shop and residence;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, paired brackets, blocks, quoining and a raised arched entablature flanked by piers (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level with moulded cemented architraves and bracketed sills;
- Cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof (reinstated);
- basement lights in laneway;
- early but altered former Martin and McCarthy gabled brick saddlery workshop at rear; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, and painted bricks.

How is it significant?

Colonial Bank of Australasia, part Victoria Buildings is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Colonial Bank of Australasia, part Victoria Buildings is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with early banking in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence that has been carefully integrated into a shop row with components of differing origins, and dates; the design of bank specialist architect, George Jobbins; also contributory to a significant streetscape.

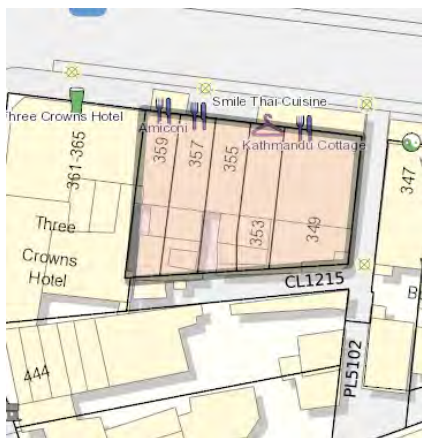
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 349-351 Alexander Stewart's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The upper level facades resemble those of other shop rows developed by John Stedeford in the Victorian-era,

North and West Melbourne. The shop at 355 Victoria Street has been refaced in the Interwar period, breaking the row into two parts, 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street.

Early occupiers in the 1880s included:

- 349 Walter, N A fruiterer
- 351 Moss, Mrs Eva milliner
- 353 Burman, Frederick photographer
- 355 Ross, John tobacconist
- 357 Evans, E bootmaker
- 359 Malcolm, James hairdresser

Contributory elements at 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street include:

- two level stuccoed and parapeted shop and residence row;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, simple pilasters and raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys with cornices;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level in a serlian configuration with moulded cemented architraves and floral friezes;
- Cast-iron framed Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, painted bricks, and added signs to the upper level.

How is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with a successful builder entrepreneur in West Melbourne, Alexander Stewart; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and extensive Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence row with detailing that is very expressive of North and West Melbourne commercial row design, also contributory to a significant streetscape.

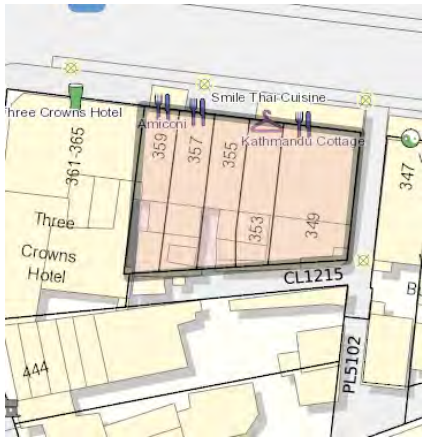
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 353 Alexander Stewart's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The upper level facades resemble those of other shop rows developed by John Stedeford in the Victorian-era,

North and West Melbourne. The shop at 355 Victoria Street has been refaced in the Interwar period, breaking the row into two parts, 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street.

Early occupiers in the 1880s included:

349 Walter, N A fruiterer
351 Moss, Mrs Eva milliner
353 Burman, Frederick photographer
355 Ross, John tobacconist
357 Evans, E bootmaker
359 Malcolm, James hairdresser

Contributory elements at 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street include:

- two level stuccoed and parapeted shop and residence row;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, simple pilasters and raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys with cornices;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level in a serlian configuration with moulded cemented architraves and floral friezes;
- Cast-iron framed Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, painted bricks, and added signs to the upper level.

How is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with a successful builder entrepreneur in West Melbourne, Alexander Stewart; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and extensive Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence row with detailing that is very expressive of North and West Melbourne commercial row design, also contributory to a significant streetscape.

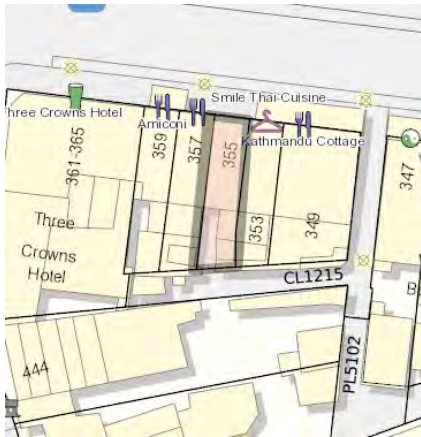
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 355 W. B. Simpson's real estate office and residence



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The shop at 355 Victoria Street was refaced in the Interwar period. Peck and Kemter, Architects of 413 Collins Street, Melbourne, designed this Jazz-Moderne

style brick façade for Nigretta Investment Company Pty. Ltd. in 1933. The Nigretta Investment Company was care of W. B. Simpson then of 212 Victoria Street, West Melbourne, who occupied the building when completed in September 1933. The builder was L. J. Owens, of 15 Kalimna Street, Essendon. The layout had a shop as the ground level front room, with show window, but the rest of the building was residential.

The new façade was an early use of the style in Melbourne with only Yule House at 1932 being earlier. Peck and Kemter also designed the highly significant Moderne style Heidelberg Town Hall in 1937 as well as Capitol House, Swanston Street, Melbourne (W. B. Griffin, with Peck and Kemter 1921).

Contributory elements include:

- two level face brick parapeted Jazz-Moderne style façade;
- stepped parapet with distinctive brick patterning across the façade, including herringbone, stacked and soldier coursing;
- the number 355 set on a cement plaque on the upper level;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames set between brick piers with sheet steel spandrels in a proto-Modern manner; and
- originally part of the adjoining row, still possessing the scale and related fenestration as contributory to this significant commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changed ground level but the changes are visually related.

How is it significant?

W B Simpson's real estate office and residence is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

W B Simpson's real estate office and residence is significant.

- Historically, as originally part of Alexander Stewart's long commercial row of 1882, but revised in a new Interwar style to serve the development surge in West Melbourne, as W. B. Simpson's real estate office; and
- Aesthetically, an early and innovative use of this new architectural style, being among the first in Victoria and well-preserved, also the work of well known architects, Peck and Kemter and contributory to a significant commercial streetscape.

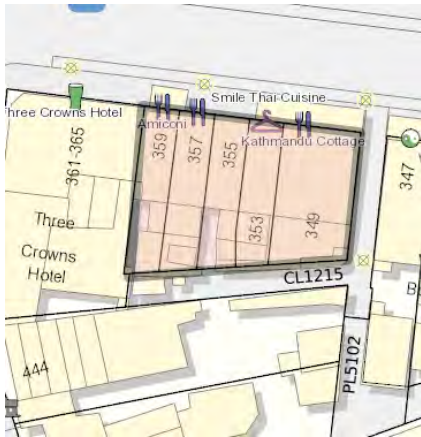
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 357 Cullen's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The upper level facades resemble those of other shop rows developed by John Stedeford in the Victorian-era, North and West Melbourne. The shop at 355 Victoria

Street has been refaced in the Interwar period, breaking the row into two parts, 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street.

Early occupiers in the 1880s included:

- 349 Walter, N A fruiterer
- 351 Moss, Mrs Eva milliner
- 353 Burman, Frederick photographer
- 355 Ross, John tobacconist
- 357 Evans, E bootmaker
- 359 Malcolm, James hairdresser

Contributory elements at 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street include:

- two level stuccoed and parapeted shop and residence row;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, simple pilasters and raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys with cornices;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level in a serlian configuration with moulded cemented architraves and floral friezes;
- Cast-iron framed Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, painted bricks, and added signs to the upper level.

How is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with a successful builder entrepreneur in West Melbourne, Alexander Stewart; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and extensive Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence row with detailing that is very expressive of North and West Melbourne commercial row design, also contributory to a significant streetscape.

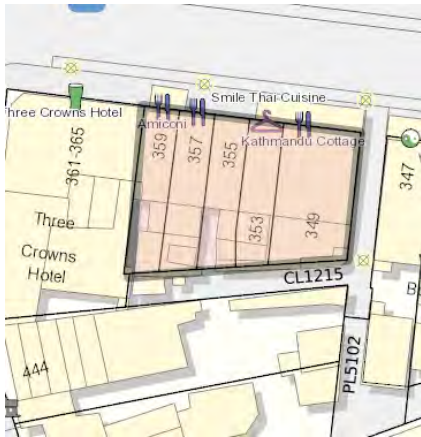
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 359 Cullen's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 1

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The upper level facades resemble those of other shop rows developed by John Stedeford in the Victorian-era, North and West Melbourne. The shop at 355 Victoria

Street has been refaced in the Interwar period, breaking the row into two parts, 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street.

Early occupiers in the 1880s included:

- 349 Walter, N A fruiterer
- 351 Moss, Mrs Eva milliner
- 353 Burman, Frederick photographer
- 355 Ross, John tobacconist
- 357 Evans, E bootmaker
- 359 Malcolm, James hairdresser

Contributory elements at 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street include:

- two level stuccoed and parapeted shop and residence row;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, simple pilasters and raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys with cornices;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level in a serlian configuration with moulded cemented architraves and floral friezes;
- Cast-iron framed Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, painted bricks, and added signs to the upper level.

How is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

- Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant.
- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with a successful builder entrepreneur in West Melbourne, Alexander Stewart; and
 - Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and extensive Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence row with detailing that is very expressive of North and West Melbourne commercial row design, also contributory to a significant streetscape.

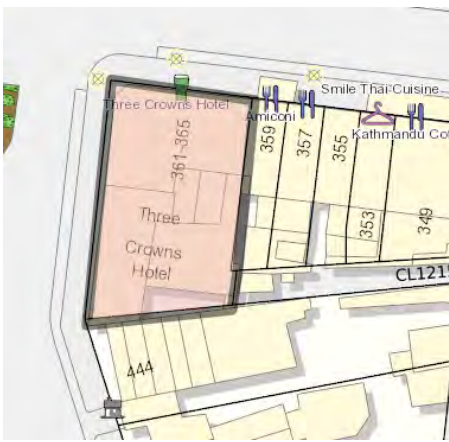
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 361-365 Three Crowns Hotel



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)Grading proposed (A-D): **B**Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): **1**
 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Caterer and publican Charles D Straker had a long association with this hotel and the western region of Melbourne. After serving for six years as the licensee of the Three Crowns, Straker purchased the hotel from Frederick Stone in 1879. Stone had built the first stage of the building, presumably the wing facing King Street, in 1868.

Straker enlarged and improved the hotel but it was in 1886 that the celebrated architect, William Pitt, called tenders for extensive renovation to the hotel for Straker, creating the character we see now. The rateable value increasing considerably. The work may have been a little too indulgent as, by 1890, the hotel was owned by the

Colonial Bank, potentially the mortgagers of the property. The owner and licensee at the turn of the century was David O'Callaghan.

Charles Straker was major local figure being the caterer for many of the region's gala events.

Contributory elements include:

Two, two-storeyed parapeted stuccoed brick wings, one facing Victoria Street, the other earlier wing facing King Street. Both wings were ornamented by William Pitt in 1886-7.

King street wing, c1868

- Italian Renaissance Revival but simply elevated with a central, gabled parapet entablature and upper level decorated fenestration, shared in character by the more ornate Victoria Street wing;
- bracketed flat pediments and swagged friezes beneath;
- cornice and string moulds delineating the horizontals and quoins terminate them as verticals:

Victoria Street wing:

- Italian Renaissance Revival and highly decorated, typical of Pitt's work;
- traditional entry at splayed-corner, with pediment over;
- foliated impost moulds,
- guilloche pattern string-moulds;
- gabled pediments with acroteria over doorways,
- barrel-top cemented chimneys;
- cemented cartouche of crossed swords and three crowns, illustrating the hotel's name in a facade panel and on window glass;
- salt-and-pepper dado tiles with a distinctive three crowns motif (Interwar but significant in their own right); and
- contribution as a major and the earliest part of a notable Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Ground level openings on the King Street wing have been altered or blocked; parapet urns or orbs have been removed from the parapet piers on the Victoria Street wing, and various signs attached. Integrity is good despite these changes.

How is it significant?

Three Crowns Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Three Crowns Hotel is significant.

- Aesthetically, (Victoria Street) as a near original, richly and successfully decorated Italian Renaissance Revival design by a renowned practitioner of the style, William Pitt, potentially as applied to an old form; the King Street wing as a recognisably early hotel design as enriched in the 1880s; also a major streetscape element, terminating the significant Victorian-era commercial area in Victoria Street west; and

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

• Historically and socially, the earliest commercial building in the two Victoria Street commercial blocks, between Howard and King Streets, and evocative of the typical 19th century corner hotel form; closely associated with the hotelier and caterer, Charles D Straker who was active in the local area as the caterer of choice for local and regional associations.

Victoria Street 431 Drummond house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold from the grounds was over eight

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

Labourer, Donald and his wife Ruth Drummond of North Melbourne were the first owner-occupiers of this house in 1926, erected at an estimated cost of £700. Plans show two front bedrooms, living room, kitchen with corner fire-place and a sink on the wall, and a bath and laundry located off the kitchen. The builder was D. Kinnane, of Mt. Alexander Road, Moonee Ponds: the house was completed by Christmas Day. A garage was built there in 1934.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey red brick Californian Bungalow style house, showing transition from the Federation Bungalow form;
- broad gabled main roof, with Old English trussing in the gable end;
- unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern roof tiles to main roof, with terra-cotta finials and cappings;
- red brick chimneys with soldier course tops;
- timber framed porch-style verandah with capped brick piers and swagged balustrading;
- bowed casement lead-light window group, with top lights;
- two-panel boarded door with glazed top panel;
- refurbished wire front fence based on original; and
- contribution as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era precinct that, because of its distinctive style and period, symbolises the former Benevolent Asylum site.

How is it significant?

The Drummond house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Drummond house is significant.

- Historically, being symbolic of the former Benevolent Asylum location in West Melbourne and, at the time of its construction, part of a model government subdivision sold here from 1913 mainly to the working classes; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Californian Bungalow style house as adapted to a narrow inner Melbourne block, and contributory to a largely Edwardian-era and Interwar streetscape.

Victoria Street 441 Ogden's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold from the grounds was over eight

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

Tanner, Thomas William Ogden and Charlotte Ogden were the first owner-occupiers of this house in 1918, erected at an estimated cost of £800. Plans show two bedrooms, dining room, large kitchen with pantry, and an internal bath room, rear verandah and laundry in the yard. An asphalt path curved its way to the corner of the front yard.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey red brick Federation Bungalow style house;
- asymmetrical floor plan but with central passage;
- hipped main roof and gabled bay roof, with textured stucco in the gable end;
- originally unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern roof tiles to main roof, with terra-cotta finials and cappings;
- stucco banding in brickwork at dado height;
- stuccoed brick chimneys with cemented caps;
- timber framed verandah with distinctive fretted and slatted friezes;
- boxed and bowed casement lead-light window groups with top lights and the window bay with domed sheet metal roof;
- door with top and side lights; and
- contribution as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era precinct that, because of its distinctive style and period, symbolises the former Benevolent Asylum site.

Integrity is good despite the addition of an unrelated Victorian-era reproduction picket fence.

How is it significant?

The Ogden's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Ogden's house is significant.

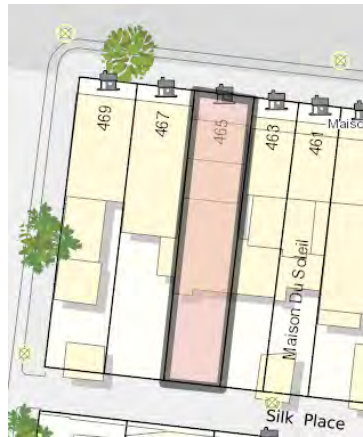
- Historically, being symbolic of the former Benevolent Asylum location in West Melbourne and, at the time of its construction, part of a model government subdivision sold here from 1913 mainly to the working classes; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Federation Bungalow style house and contributory to a largely Edwardian-era and Interwar streetscape.

Victoria Street 465

Thomas Swanson's house, later Alder's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The small bluestone house at 465 Victoria Street was first owned and occupied by Thomas Swanson, a Customs Weigher and his wife Agnes. When built in 1859, it had three rooms and two attics. Thomas died in 1875, leaving Agnes as a brief occupier until a long tenure by Henry Alder, an engine driver with the Victorian Railways Locomotive Branch. Henry had married Louise Holmes in 1878 and this became their marital home, with the West Melbourne music teacher, Henry Hall Alder, as one of their progeny. Henry senior died in 1909, having by then taken up farming in Tanjil South. He still owned this house, described by then as a

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

bluestone cottage with slate roof, four rooms, kitchen and wash house and bathroom with two attic rooms, worth £400.

When he died in 1949, Henry Hall Alder, was noted by 'The Argus' as '... one of Melbourne's oldest and, best-known organists... He had been organist and choir master at St James' Old Cathedral since 1914. Mr Alder was also a well-known music teacher for many years.'

Adjoining this house and historically and physically linked to it, 467 Victoria Street was first owned in 1868 by George Swanson, a plumber of Spencer Street, who was there until after 1895. George Swanson applied as the owner and builder to construct 467 in April 1868: then described as a six room house. The adjoining eight room stone house at 469 Victoria Street was built in 1859-1860 for Crown Grantee (1858), John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department.

Contributory elements include:

- single-fronted Colonial Georgian style, coursed basalt rubble cottage;
- tuck-pointed stonework with quarry-faced quoining at openings;
- slate clad gabled roof with stone chimney, with carved cornice and pointing;
- double-hung sash windows;
- doorway with toplight with the date 1859 on the glass; and
- contribution to an early group of stone houses, 457-467 Victoria Street, all from the 1860-1870s, which share siting characteristics, scale and details.

How is it significant?

Thomas Swanson's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Thomas Swanson's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and early Colonial Georgian style house in West Melbourne that has been constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis but closely linked with the availability of the stone in nearby Moonee Ponds Creek and Footscray; also a key part of an early Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, the house was owner-occupied for long periods, first by Thomas Swanson, a customs officer and allied with the renowned local builder family of Swanson and then by Henry Alder, who was linked closely with the railways, a major nearby industry, also the birth home of Henry Hall Alder who was recognised at his death as one of Melbourne's best known recitalists, linked with St James Old Cathedral, and for a time a West Melbourne music teacher.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 467 George Swanson's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Adjoining Thomas Swanson's 1859 cottage at 465 Victoria Street and historically and physically linked to it, the house at 467 Victoria Street was first owned in 1868 by George Swanson, a contractor formerly of 127 Bridport Street, Emerald Hill. George Swanson lived there until after 1895. When built the house was described as a six room house. City of Melbourne rate books describe the house in 1869, as a stone house, three floors, six rooms and balconies. However, the MMBW detail plan of c1895 shows no verandah, as with 465 Victoria Street.

The adjoining eight room stone house at 469 Victoria

Street was built in 1859-60 for Crown Grantee (1858), John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department.

Contributory elements include:

- a hipped roof, two-storey quarry face, basalt masonry house;
- corrugated iron clad roof;
- quoining at openings;
- double-hung sash windows;
- central doorway with top light on upper level, set to side on ground level; and
- contribution to an early group of houses, 457-467 Victoria Street from the 1860-70s, which share siting characteristics, scale and details and one of three adjoining stone houses.

Integrity is fair with a new brick parapet to the east side and new fence; the verandah has been added and rebuilt. However, the antiquity of the house and its stone construction is the dominant aspect of its significance.

How is it significant?

George Swanson house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

George Swanson's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, an altered Colonial Georgian style house in West Melbourne but constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis and closely linked with the availability of the stone in nearby Moonee Ponds Creek and Footscray; also contributory part of early residential streetscape; and
- Historically, the house was owner-occupied for long periods by George Swanson, of the renowned local builder family of Swanson; representative of the beginning of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Victoria Street 469 Romolo or Bagley house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This house was built by J. McElreavy, in 1860, for John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department and the grantee of the allotment. George, and his wife Ann Eliza, continued to live here until her death in 1890 and his death in 1893. Their son, George Bagley, a Queensberry Street chemist, inherited the property and held it until his death in 1923. John Bagley was closely involved with St. Mary's Church of England, Hotham in its early history.

The origin of the house name, Romolo, is unknown, being Italian derivation and potentially linked with the mythical figure, Romulus, who together with his twin

Remus, were thought to be the founders of Rome.

Contributory elements include:

- a hipped roof, two-storey quarry face, basalt masonry house;
- stone chimneys with terra-cotta pots;
- corner siting at Lothian Street;
- corrugated iron clad roof set behind a parapet with the word 'Romolo' set in a central panel;
- quoining at openings;
- altered verandah set between stone wing walls;
- double-hung sash windows, with six-pane sashes;
- doorway with top light on ground level; and
- contribution to an early group of houses, 457-467 Victoria Street from the 1860-70s, which share siting characteristics, scale and details and one of three adjoining stone houses.

The 1895 MMBW detail plan shows a verandah which has since been altered and rebuilt. There is a new fence and the stone painted over. However, the antiquity of the house and its stone construction is the dominant aspect of its significance.

How is it significant?

Romolo or Bagley house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Romolo or Bagley house is significant.

- Aesthetically, an altered Colonial Georgian style house, but constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis and closely linked with the availability of the stone in nearby Moonee Ponds Creek and Footscray, also key part of early Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, the house was owner-occupied for long periods by J. C. Bagley, a man closely linked with the early history of St. Mary's Church of England, Hotham (North Melbourne); and representative of the beginning of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Walsh Street 23 Browne's houses, part
23-25 Walsh Street



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The two houses at the Walsh and Milton Streets corner were designed by architect W. H. Cleverdon for ironmonger, Robert S Browne of Dudley Street, West Melbourne. The pair was built in 1892 by W. Brown. The Melbourne entrepreneur, John Stedeford, was a later owner until his death in 1913; Browne also died in 1913. The two houses remained in the Stedeford family into the 1930s, being leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- plain two storey parapeted Italian Renaissance Revival stuccoed row house pair on corner site;
- cemented cornice, string and label moulds;

- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- uncommon arcaded verandah with Corinthian derived cast-iron column order and roundels in the spandrels;
- double-hung sash windows with voussoir shape cemented moulding over side elevation openings;
- four-panel entry door and toplight, four-panel entry side door with side and toplight (see Milton Street);
- cast-iron palisade front fence integral with arcade, on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to a minor Victorian-era streetscape in Milton Street.

Integrity is good despite the window wall added to the ground level of 23 (potential to restore using 25 as basis). There have been possible changes to the Milton Street side elevation and bricks painted over. The significance of the house pair relies on the arcading and this has not been affected by these reversible changes.

How is it significant?

Browne's houses, 23-25 Walsh Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Browne's houses, 23-25 Walsh Street, are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne also for the link with successful ironmonger, Robert Browne, and local identity John Stedeford; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded verandah also as a custom design by Melbourne architect William Cleverdon

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Walsh Street 25 Browne's houses, part
23-25 Walsh Street



View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The two houses at the Walsh and Milton Streets corner were designed by architect W. H. Cleverdon for ironmonger, Robert S Browne of Dudley Street, West Melbourne. The pair was built in 1892 by W. Brown. The Melbourne entrepreneur, John Stedeford, was a later owner until his death in 1913; Browne also died in 1913. The two houses remained in the Stedeford family into the 1930s, being leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- plain two storey parapeted Italian Renaissance Revival stuccoed row house pair on corner site;
- cemented cornice, string and label moulds;

- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- uncommon arcaded verandah with Corinthian derived cast-iron column order and roundels in the spandrels;
- double-hung sash windows with voussoir shape cemented moulding over side elevation openings;
- four-panel entry door and toplight, four-panel entry side door with side and toplight (see Milton Street);
- cast-iron palisade front fence integral with arcade, on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to a minor Victorian-era streetscape in Milton Street.

Integrity is good despite the window wall added to the ground level of 23 (potential to restore using 25 as basis). There have been possible changes to the Milton Street side elevation and bricks painted over. The significance of the house pair relies on the arcading and this has not been affected by these reversible changes.

How is it significant?

Browne's houses, 23-25 Walsh Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Browne's houses, 23-25 Walsh Street, are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne also for the link with successful ironmonger, Robert Browne, and local identity John Stedeford; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded verandah also as a custom design by Melbourne architect William Cleverdon

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Walsh Street **54-56** **James Noonan's house, also Cameron House**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Although the first owner was a successful contractor, James Noonan, it was another builder, James H. Sutherland, who constructed the house in 1870. Noonan died a rich man at his long-term residence 126 Dudley Street, since redeveloped. At his death, his estate was an equivalent value of approximately \$3,522,820.

Later owners included Frederick Scales, John Hughes, Henry Maxwell; the latter two occasionally leasing the house to persons such as John Forrester and Charles Hirst, a Spencer Street chemist.

In the late Victorian-era and Edwardian-era the house

was the setting for a number of well publicised society events, reinforcing the former role of Walsh Street as a prime residential address.

Contributory elements include:

- asymmetrically planned and double-fronted Italian Villa style house of stuccoed brick with distinctive details and form;
- an arched entry porch with cemented impost and architrave detailing and keystone;
- gabled and hipped iron-clad roof;
- parapeted side walls with foliated brackets and blocks;
- architraved openings, double-hung sash windows;
- unusual details that include the Romanesque inspired fretted pendant eaves valence, an unusual corbelled eaves supported from the projecting window bay and a pentangular panel above the bay;
- panelled and corniced chimney shafts; and
- contribution as one of a varied group of Victorian-era houses in Walsh Street, intermixed with new development (62, 46-8, 42 Walsh Street).

Integrity is good despite the replacement of the gable finial and front fence, the painting of the basalt footings, the altered front door, and tiling of the front yard.

How is it significant?

James Noonan's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Noonan's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Italian villa with a highly unusual and distinctive combination of elements and details and from an early date; and
- Historically, associated primarily with Noonan, the West Melbourne builder-developer, who died a successful businessman while also being prominent in the North and West Melbourne community; and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Walsh Street

62

Wickham's house,
later Oakey's house

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually

 HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This initially two then four room and later six room brick house was enlarged twice (in 1871 and 1888) after its initial construction in 1865 for John Wickham, a carter, who died there in 1873. Later owner-occupiers were William Willis, Wilmot Oakey, and in 1896, Jeremiah Oakey. Wilmot Oakey was a patternmaker and first owner of the house as six rooms: he died in 1888 during its enlargement by builder, Bellows. Oakey was a frequent contributor to the Melbourne press on transport issues while being also an inventor, showing one of his creations at the Victorian Exhibition of 1872-73.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick and parapeted row house;
- cemented ornament including a gabled entablature, with scrolls, a cornice mould and former cornice, now the string-mould, of the first single storey stage of building;
- notable cast-iron balustrading to bracketed balconettes on the upper openings;
- double-hung sash windows;
- one level timber, corrugated iron clad verandah; and
- contribution as one of a varied group of Victorian-era houses in Walsh Street, intermixed with new development (62, 46-8, 42 Walsh Street).

Integrity is fair despite the verandah having been rebuilt, a missing valence, replacement of the door and an iron picket fence added.

How is it significant?

Wickham's, later Oakey's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Wickham's, later Oakey's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, generally original to 1888 with fine and rare details such as the iron railings and balconettes; and
- Historically, the house evokes two major construction stages and has links with typical occupations associated with West Melbourne, but is also linked with Wilmot Oakey who was locally prominent; also representative of the beginning and end of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

William Street 309-311 Flagstaff Gardens tennis courts and pavilion



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO793 **HO name:** Flagstaff Gardens, King St & William St & La Trobe St & Dudley St, West Melbourne

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance
Victorian Heritage Register number: H2041

What is significant?

Flagstaff Hill including the Flagstaff Gardens occupies an elevated position to the north west of Melbourne's CBD. Consisting of 7.7 hectares, it was originally called Burial Hill by the European settlers and was used as Melbourne's first burial ground in the 1830s. Later used as a signal station between 1840 and 1857, and then as a magnetic and meteorological observatory under

Professor George von Neumayer between 1857 and 1862, the hill is a significant archaeological site. In 1862 the site was established as a public garden. Designed in an informal gardenesque style by the Deputy Surveyor General Clement Hodgkinson in 1865, and later redesigned by John Guilfoyle in the 1890s, the garden contained numerous trees of scientific and aesthetic importance, many of which remain today. The current appearance of the gardens reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s although the original pathways are still evident as are several of the original tree plantings. Although the character of the gardens has changed since the 1860s, the current appearance reflects a diverse cultural landscape that is rich in horticultural, historic and social meaning.

How is it significant?

Flagstaff Gardens and Flagstaff Hill are of aesthetic, archaeological, historical, scientific (horticultural) and social significance to the State of Victoria

Why is it significant?

Flagstaff Hill is of historic and scientific importance. Between 1836 and 1837, it was the site of Melbourne's first burial ground. Seven burials took place there and as there is no evidence that the bodies were exhumed the site probably has archaeological potential. Between 1840 and 1857 the site was used as a signal station with flagstaff. It was used to communicate with a similar station at Point Gellibrand at Williamstown. Flags flown from the flagstaff indicated shipping arrivals in the Bay and shipping lists were posted on a bulletin board near the station building. Accordingly the hill was a regular gathering place for Melburnians of all classes. The flagstaff and signal station became redundant following the introduction of the telegraph, however the site was then used as a meteorological and magnetic observatory between 1857 and 1862. Established under the supervision of Bavarian scientist George von Neumayer, the observatory played a significant part in the development of scientific knowledge in the colony. The footings of the signal station and the observatory buildings probably still exist and would be a significant archaeological deposit.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of scientific (horticultural) and aesthetic significance. Established as a public garden in 1862, the Flagstaff Gardens was designed in the gardenesque style in 1865 by Assistant Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey, Clement Hodgkinson. Unlike the Fitzroy Gardens, also designed by Hodgkinson, the Flagstaff Gardens was a more informal style. Its path layout was determined in part by the site's topography but also by the location of the Victoria Market in the north-east corner. Some of the original 1860s path layout remains but the current layout reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s. The central path from the main entrance in William Street to the crown of the Flagstaff Hill has disappeared but most of the path that originally crossed the gardens from the corner of King and La Trobe Streets towards the Victoria

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Market still exists. None of the original statues exist but there is a sundial from the nineteenth century, albeit whose base was reconstructed in 1947, and a sculpture, The Court Favourite, from the 1930s.

There are many fine individual specimens of trees in the gardens including a Holm Oak (*Quercus* **Victorian Heritage Register citation (Victorian Heritage Register H2041)**)

Last updated on - April 1, 2004

What is significant?

Flagstaff Hill including the Flagstaff Gardens occupies an elevated position to the north west of Melbourne's CBD. Consisting of 7.7 hectares, it was originally called Burial Hill by the European settlers and was used as Melbourne's first burial ground in the 1830s. Later used as a signal station between 1840 and 1857, and then as a magnetic and meteorological observatory under Professor Georg von Neumayer between 1857 and 1862, the hill is a significant archaeological site. In 1862 the site was established as a public garden. Designed in an informal gardenesque style by the Deputy Surveyor General Clement Hodgkinson in 1865, and later redesigned by John Guilfoyle in the 1890s, the garden contained numerous trees of scientific and aesthetic importance, many of which remain today. The current appearance of the gardens reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s although the original pathways are still evident as are several of the original tree plantings. Although the character of the gardens has changed since the 1860s, the current appearance reflects a diverse cultural landscape that is rich in horticultural, historic and social meaning.

How is it significant?

Flagstaff Gardens and Flagstaff Hill are of aesthetic, archaeological, historical, scientific (horticultural) and social significance to the State of Victoria

Why is it significant?

Flagstaff Hill is of historic and scientific importance. Between 1836 and 1837, it was the site of Melbourne's first burial ground. Seven burials took place there and as there is no evidence that the bodies were exhumed the site probably has archaeological potential. Between 1840 and 1857 the site was used as a signal station with flagstaff. It was used to communicate with a similar station at Point Gellibrand at Williamstown. Flags flown from the flagstaff indicated shipping arrivals in the Bay and shipping lists were posted on a bulletin board near the station building. Accordingly the hill was a regular gathering place for Melburnians of all classes. The flagstaff and signal station became redundant following the introduction of the telegraph, however the site was then used as a meteorological and magnetic observatory between 1857 and 1862. Established under the supervision of Bavarian scientist Georg von Neumayer, the observatory played a significant part in the development of scientific knowledge in the colony. The

footings of the signal station and the observatory buildings probably still exist and would be a significant archaeological deposit.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of scientific (horticultural) and aesthetic significance. Established as a public garden in 1862, the Flagstaff Gardens was designed in the gardenesque style in 1865 by Assistant Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey, Clement Hodgkinson. Unlike the Fitzroy Gardens, also designed by Hodgkinson, the Flagstaff Gardens was a more informal style. Its path layout was determined in part by the site's topography but also by the location of the Victoria Market in the north-east corner. Some of the original 1860s path layout remains but the current layout reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s. The central path from the main entrance in William Street to the crown of the Flagstaff Hill has disappeared but most of the path that originally crossed the gardens from the corner of King and Latrobe Streets towards the Victoria Market still exists. None of the original statues exist but there is a sundial from the nineteenth century, albeit whose base was reconstructed in 1947, and a sculpture, The Court Favourite, from the 1930s.

There are many fine individual specimens of trees in the gardens including a Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), located on the south side of the William Street entrance, from the first stage of planting in the nineteenth century and which is amongst the largest of the species known in Victoria. There are also significant specimens from the twentieth century including a Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) and a Chinese Parasol tree (*Firmiana simplex*). The *Ginkgo biloba* is one of the State's finest and largest, and is growing in a prominent position in the garden of the caretakers cottage. The only larger and older *Ginkgo biloba* in Victoria is in the Geelong Botanic Gardens, which was planted in 1859. The *Firmiana simplex* is rare in Victoria and this tree is also the largest known in the State. As well there are a variety of significant specimen trees including elms, oaks, Moreton bay figs, Canary Island pines and River Red Gums. The *Corynocarpus laevigatus* is uncommon in Victoria and this tree is the largest known specimen in the State. The two Italian cypresses (*Cupressus sempervirens*) have important landscape and historical significance due to their association with Melbourne's first cemetery. These trees were commonly planted in cemeteries due to their symbolism.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of landscape and horticultural significance due to the avenues of elms (*Ulmus procera* and *U. x hollandica*) lining the pathways through the Gardens and elm rows along the north, north east and southern perimeter of the gardens. The elms are common landscape element in all of Melbourne's nineteenth century gardens and boulevards. The trees are numerous and have grown to a large size and are an important feature of the urban character and provide outstanding autumn colour. Melbourne now has some of the finest European elms in the world and these are of

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

increasing international significance as Dutch Elm Disease has killed most of these species in the northern hemisphere. The deciduous elms, poplars and English oaks contrast dramatically with the evergreen conifers, eucalypts, Moreton Bay Figs and palms to provide an outstanding landscape. The two *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* (Sugar Gum) in the north eastern corner have grown to a great size and are an important landmark in the landscape.

Flagstaff Hill also has social significance as place of recreation and celebration. The existence of the various monuments on the crest of the hill reflects the importance of the site in the popular imagination. In addition, the hill was a natural gathering place in the early years of European settlement because of the views it offered over the Bay. Furthermore, with separation from New South Wales in 1850, the hill was a focus of celebrations with bonfires being lit and other festivities taking place there. In 1950 a monument was built to commemorate these original celebrations.

The Flagstaff Gardens has been the less respectable component in the city's collection of public parks. Accordingly its social significance is different from the Carlton, Fitzroy or Treasury Gardens. In the 1930s it was observed that if the Fitzroy Gardens was the city's drawing room then Flagstaff Gardens was its kitchen. Earlier in the century it was also perceived to be the most notorious of the public parks as a site for illicit activities. This informality and diversity of public behaviour has distinguished it from other city gardens and also is an important part of its character today. The bowling club, playground and tennis courts contribute to its continuing recreational and informal character. To an extent its character has also been defined by its position on the west side of the city close to the Victoria Market, working class residential areas, industry and Yarra wharves.

- See more at:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1841#statement-significance>

William Street 309-311 Flagstaff Gardens

View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO793 **HO name:** Flagstaff Gardens, King St & William St & La Trobe St & Dudley St, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance
Victorian Heritage Register number: H2041

What is significant?

Flagstaff Hill including the Flagstaff Gardens occupies an elevated position to the north west of Melbourne's CBD. Consisting of 7.7 hectares, it was originally called Burial Hill by the European settlers and was used as Melbourne's first burial ground in the 1830s. Later used as a signal station between 1840 and 1857, and then as a magnetic and meteorological observatory under Professor Georg von Neumayer between 1857 and 1862,

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

the hill is a significant archaeological site. In 1862 the site was established as a public garden. Designed in an informal gardenesque style by the Deputy Surveyor General Clement Hodgkinson in 1865, and later redesigned by John Guilfoyle in the 1890s, the garden contained numerous trees of scientific and aesthetic importance, many of which remain today. The current appearance of the gardens reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s although the original pathways are still evident as are several of the original tree plantings. Although the character of the gardens has changed since the 1860s, the current appearance reflects a diverse cultural landscape that is rich in horticultural, historic and social meaning.

How is it significant?

Flagstaff Gardens and Flagstaff Hill are of aesthetic, archaeological, historical, scientific (horticultural) and social significance to the State of Victoria

Why is it significant?

Flagstaff Hill is of historic and scientific importance. Between 1836 and 1837, it was the site of Melbourne's first burial ground. Seven burials took place there and as there is no evidence that the bodies were exhumed the site probably has archaeological potential. Between 1840 and 1857 the site was used as a signal station with flagstaff. It was used to communicate with a similar station at Point Gellibrand at Williamstown. Flags flown from the flagstaff indicated shipping arrivals in the Bay and shipping lists were posted on a bulletin board near the station building. Accordingly the hill was a regular gathering place for Melburnians of all classes. The flagstaff and signal station became redundant following the introduction of the telegraph, however the site was then used as a meteorological and magnetic observatory between 1857 and 1862. Established under the supervision of Bavarian scientist Georg von Neumayer, the observatory played a significant part in the development of scientific knowledge in the colony. The footings of the signal station and the observatory buildings probably still exist and would be a significant archaeological deposit.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of scientific (horticultural) and aesthetic significance. Established as a public garden in 1862, the Flagstaff Gardens was designed in the gardenesque style in 1865 by Assistant Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey, Clement Hodgkinson. Unlike the Fitzroy Gardens, also designed by Hodgkinson, the Flagstaff Gardens was a more informal style. Its path layout was determined in part by the site's topography but also by the location of the Victoria Market in the north-east corner. Some of the original 1860s path layout remains but the current layout reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s. The central path from the main entrance in William Street to the crown of the Flagstaff Hill has disappeared but most of the path that originally crossed the gardens from the corner of King and Latrobe Streets towards the Victoria Market still exists. None of the original statues exist but

there is a sundial from the nineteenth century, albeit whose base was reconstructed in 1947, and a sculpture, The Court Favourite, from the 1930s.

There are many fine individual specimens of trees in the gardens including a Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), located on the south side of the William Street entrance, from the first stage of planting in the nineteenth century and which is amongst the largest of the species known in Victoria. There are also significant specimens from the twentieth century including a Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) and a Chinese Parasol tree (*Firmiana simplex*). The *Ginkgo biloba* is one of the State's finest and largest, and is growing in a prominent position in the garden of the caretakers cottage. The only larger and older *Ginkgo biloba* in Victoria is in the Geelong Botanic Gardens, which was planted in 1859. The *Firmiana simplex* is rare in Victoria and this tree is also the largest known in the State. As well there are a variety of significant specimen trees including elms, oaks, Moreton bay figs, Canary Island pines and River Red Gums. The *Corynocarpus laevigatus* is uncommon in Victoria and this tree is the largest known specimen in the State. The two Italian cypresses (*Cupressus sempervirens*) have important landscape and historical significance due to their association with Melbourne's first cemetery. These trees were commonly planted in cemeteries due to their symbolism.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of landscape and horticultural significance due to the avenues of elms (*Ulmus procera* and *U. x hollandica*) lining the pathways through the Gardens and elm rows along the north, north east and southern perimeter of the gardens. The elms are common landscape element in all of Melbourne's nineteenth century gardens and boulevards. The trees are numerous and have grown to a large size and are an important feature of the urban character and provide outstanding autumn colour. Melbourne now has some of the finest European elms in the world and these are of increasing international significance as Dutch Elm Disease has killed most of these species in the northern hemisphere. The deciduous elms, poplars and English oaks contrast dramatically with the evergreen conifers, eucalypts, Moreton Bay Figs and palms to provide an outstanding landscape. The two *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* (Sugar Gum) in the north eastern corner have grown to a great size and are an important landmark in the landscape.

Flagstaff Hill also has social significance as place of recreation and celebration. The existence of the various monuments on the crest of the hill reflects the importance of the site in the popular imagination. In addition, the hill was a natural gathering place in the early years of European settlement because of the views it offered over the Bay. Furthermore, with separation from New South Wales in 1850, the hill was a focus of celebrations with bonfires being lit and other festivities taking place there. In 1950 a monument was built to commemorate these original celebrations.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

The Flagstaff Gardens has been the less respectable component in the city's collection of public parks. Accordingly its social significance is different from the Carlton, Fitzroy or Treasury Gardens. In the 1930s it was observed that if the Fitzroy Gardens was the city's drawing room then Flagstaff Gardens was its kitchen. Earlier in the century it was also perceived to be the most notorious of the public parks as a site for illicit activities. This informality and diversity of public behaviour has distinguished it from other city gardens and also is an important part of its character today. The bowling club, playground and tennis courts contribute to its continuing recreational and informal character. To an extent its character has also been defined by its position on the west side of the city close to the Victoria Market, working class residential areas, industry and Yarra wharves.

- See more at:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1841#statement-significance>

**William Street 309 Flagstaff Gardens
Caretaker's's
Residence**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): A

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO793 **HO name:** Flagstaff Gardens, King St & William St & La Trobe St & Dudley St, West Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register)

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance
Victorian Heritage Register number: H2041

What is significant?

Flagstaff Hill including the Flagstaff Gardens occupies an elevated position to the north west of Melbourne's CBD. Consisting of 7.7 hectares, it was originally called Burial Hill by the European settlers and was used as Melbourne's first burial ground in the 1830s. Later used as a signal station between 1840 and 1857, and then as a

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

magnetic and meteorological observatory under Professor Georg von Neumayer between 1857 and 1862, the hill is a significant archaeological site. In 1862 the site was established as a public garden. Designed in an informal gardenesque style by the Deputy Surveyor General Clement Hodgkinson in 1865, and later redesigned by John Guilfoyle in the 1890s, the garden contained numerous trees of scientific and aesthetic importance, many of which remain today. The current appearance of the gardens reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s although the original pathways are still evident as are several of the original tree plantings. Although the character of the gardens has changed since the 1860s, the current appearance reflects a diverse cultural landscape that is rich in horticultural, historic and social meaning.

How is it significant?

Flagstaff Gardens and Flagstaff Hill are of aesthetic, archaeological, historical, scientific (horticultural) and social significance to the State of Victoria

Why is it significant?

Flagstaff Hill is of historic and scientific importance. Between 1836 and 1837, it was the site of Melbourne's first burial ground. Seven burials took place there and as there is no evidence that the bodies were exhumed the site probably has archaeological potential. Between 1840 and 1857 the site was used as a signal station with flagstaff. It was used to communicate with a similar station at Point Gellibrand at Williamstown. Flags flown from the flagstaff indicated shipping arrivals in the Bay and shipping lists were posted on a bulletin board near the station building. Accordingly the hill was a regular gathering place for Melburnians of all classes. The flagstaff and signal station became redundant following the introduction of the telegraph, however the site was then used as a meteorological and magnetic observatory between 1857 and 1862. Established under the supervision of Bavarian scientist Georg von Neumayer, the observatory played a significant part in the development of scientific knowledge in the colony. The footings of the signal station and the observatory buildings probably still exist and would be a significant archaeological deposit.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of scientific (horticultural) and aesthetic significance. Established as a public garden in 1862, the Flagstaff Gardens was designed in the gardenesque style in 1865 by Assistant Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey, Clement Hodgkinson. Unlike the Fitzroy Gardens, also designed by Hodgkinson, the Flagstaff Gardens was a more informal style. Its path layout was determined in part by the site's topography but also by the location of the Victoria Market in the north-east corner. Some of the original 1860s path layout remains but the current layout reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s. The central path from the main entrance in William Street to the crown of the Flagstaff Hill has disappeared but most of the path that originally crossed the gardens from the

corner of King and Latrobe Streets towards the Victoria Market still exists. None of the original statues exist but there is a sundial from the nineteenth century, albeit whose base was reconstructed in 1947, and a sculpture, The Court Favourite, from the 1930s.

There are many fine individual specimens of trees in the gardens including a Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), located on the south side of the William Street entrance, from the first stage of planting in the nineteenth century and which is amongst the largest of the species known in Victoria. There are also significant specimens from the twentieth century including a Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) and a Chinese Parasol tree (*Firmiana simplex*). The *Ginkgo biloba* is one of the State's finest and largest, and is growing in a prominent position in the garden of the caretakers cottage. The only larger and older *Ginkgo biloba* in Victoria is in the Geelong Botanic Gardens, which was planted in 1859. The *Firmiana simplex* is rare in Victoria and this tree is also the largest known in the State. As well there are a variety of significant specimen trees including elms, oaks, Moreton bay figs, Canary Island pines and River Red Gums. The *Corynocarpus laevigatus* is uncommon in Victoria and this tree is the largest known specimen in the State. The two Italian cypresses (*Cupressus sempervirens*) have important landscape and historical significance due to their association with Melbourne's first cemetery. These trees were commonly planted in cemeteries due to their symbolism.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of landscape and horticultural significance due to the avenues of elms (*Ulmus procera* and *U. x hollandica*) lining the pathways through the Gardens and elm rows along the north, north east and southern perimeter of the gardens. The elms are common landscape element in all of Melbourne's nineteenth century gardens and boulevards. The trees are numerous and have grown to a large size and are an important feature of the urban character and provide outstanding autumn colour. Melbourne now has some of the finest European elms in the world and these are of increasing international significance as Dutch Elm Disease has killed most of these species in the northern hemisphere. The deciduous elms, poplars and English oaks contrast dramatically with the evergreen conifers, eucalypts, Moreton Bay Figs and palms to provide an outstanding landscape. The two *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* (Sugar Gum) in the north eastern corner have grown to a great size and are an important landmark in the landscape.

Flagstaff Hill also has social significance as place of recreation and celebration. The existence of the various monuments on the crest of the hill reflects the importance of the site in the popular imagination. In addition, the hill was a natural gathering place in the early years of European settlement because of the views it offered over the Bay. Furthermore, with separation from New South Wales in 1850, the hill was a focus of celebrations with bonfires being lit and other festivities

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

taking place there. In 1950 a monument was built to commemorate these original celebrations.

The Flagstaff Gardens has been the less respectable component in the city's collection of public parks. Accordingly its social significance is different from the Carlton, Fitzroy or Treasury Gardens. In the 1930s it was observed that if the Fitzroy Gardens was the city's drawing room then Flagstaff Gardens was its kitchen. Earlier in the century it was also perceived to be the most notorious of the public parks as a site for illicit activities. This informality and diversity of public behaviour has distinguished it from other city gardens and also is an important part of its character today. The bowling club, playground and tennis courts contribute to its continuing recreational and informal character. To an extent its character has also been defined by its position on the west side of the city close to the Victoria Market, working class residential areas, industry and Yarra wharves.

- See more at:

<http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1841#statement-significance>

William Street 333-337 Royal Standard Hotel

View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Royal Standard Hotel and associated shop had only one owner, the original grantee of the allotment, William Hill, for the first thirty years or more of its life (1865-1896) and one publican for most of that time, John Williams. After 1885, other publicans included Mrs. McNerney, Samuel Houston and Alfred Hardham (refer to 195-197 Victoria Street).

William Hill applied to construct the hotel, as both owner and builder, in February 1865. He made a further application to build three houses at the rear of the hotel in 1866 (see 24-28 Milton Street). Additions may have been made to the hotel in the late Victorian-era.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

The hotel was the scene of a number of well publicised events over its history, such as Alfred Hardham hanging himself in the hotel stable in 1896, and remains a gathering place for many in the North and West Melbourne area.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storeyed stuccoed brick hotel and former shop;
- simple but elegant Italian Renaissance Revival façade;
- a corniced parapet;
- flat window pediments and smooth rustication to the lower level and as quoins;
- quarry faced stone plinth;
- stone-bordered cellar entry door in footpath;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves; and
- contribution as a traditional Victorian-era corner element, and for relationship with 343-9 William Street, a similarly simply elevated row, and the companion house row at the rear in Milton Street.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level openings, with replacement or closing in of doors; painting of some of the stonework, added signs, and unrelated brick additions at the rear.

How is it significant?

The Royal Standard Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Royal Standard Hotel is significant.

- Aesthetically, an early, symmetrical and successful Italian Renaissance Revival façade in the palazzo manner, similar to the commercial style used by architects Terry and Oakden, and a key streetscape element in the North and West Melbourne precinct; and
- Historically and socially, as a hotel and meeting place, the social centre of the locality, being typically corner-sited and part of a comprehensive development by William Hill of his Crown Grant that, with his houses at 24-28 Milton Street, remains relatively unchanged.

William Street 343

Row house, part 343,
345-349 William Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The original grantee of 1864 and an iron-worker, Matthew Sparey, built the row of initially six room brick houses at 345-349 William Street by 1865. Adjoining this row and integral with it was the John Douglas house of 1864 (343 William Street). Residing in the adjacent Milton Street, Sparey retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants, during that time, included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers, they repossessed the buildings from the previous owner, John H. Walker, after the bank moratorium of 1893.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

John Douglas was a builder who lived in McCracken Street, Kensington, during the 1880s: he was the son of another building contractor, William Douglas.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of three in a Colonial Georgian style, and one attached house (343);
- pointed brown body brickwork and red rubbed voussoirs;
- parapeted roof line with moulded cornice and cemented string moulds;
- lower level iron decorated verandah with concave roof (345-9), simple iron brackets and fringing as early form of verandah decoration;
- iron picket fences (345-9);
- symmetrical fenestration, double-hung sash windows;
- arched ground level openings;
- four-panel doors with toplights;
- cemented chimney shafts with panelling; and
- the row's relationship with the Royal Standard at 333-337 William Street, and the house rows at the rear of the hotel in Milton Street.

The brickwork of 343 has been painted, the verandah rebuilt, and its iron fence replaced but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, as in a well-proportioned, recognisable early Colonial Georgian row house form, with simple detailing and fine brickwork. Also as early face brick buildings in West Melbourne, and contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, for the long ownership by the original Crown Grantee, Sparey, which is unusual in West Melbourne.

William Street 345

Row house, part 343,
345-349 William Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The original grantee of 1864 and an iron-worker, Matthew Sparey, built the row of initially six room brick houses at 345-349 William Street by 1865. Adjoining this row and integral with it was the John Douglas house of 1864 (343 William Street). Residing in the adjacent Milton Street, Sparey retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants, during that time, included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers, they repossessed the buildings from the previous owner, John H. Walker, after the bank moratorium of 1893.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

John Douglas was a builder who lived in McCracken Street, Kensington, during the 1880s: he was the son of another building contractor, William Douglas.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of three in a Colonial Georgian style, and one attached house (343);
- pointed brown body brickwork and red rubbed voussoirs;
- parapeted roof line with moulded cornice and cemented string moulds;
- lower level iron decorated verandah with concave roof (345-9), simple iron brackets and fringing as early form of verandah decoration;
- iron picket fences (345-9);
- symmetrical fenestration, double-hung sash windows;
- arched ground level openings;
- four-panel doors with toplights;
- cemented chimney shafts with panelling; and
- the row's relationship with the Royal Standard at 333-337 William Street, and the house rows at the rear of the hotel in Milton Street.

The brickwork of 343 has been painted, the verandah rebuilt, and its iron fence replaced but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, as in a well-proportioned, recognisable early Colonial Georgian row house form, with simple detailing and fine brickwork. Also as early face brick buildings in West Melbourne, and contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, for the long ownership by the original Crown Grantee, Sparey, which is unusual in West Melbourne.

William Street 347

Row house, part 343,
345-349 William Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The original grantee of 1864 and an iron-worker, Matthew Sparey, built the row of initially six room brick houses at 345-349 William Street by 1865. Adjoining this row and integral with it was the John Douglas house of 1864 (343 William Street). Residing in the adjacent Milton Street, Sparey retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants, during that time, included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers, they repossessed the buildings from the previous owner, John H. Walker, after the bank moratorium of 1893.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

John Douglas was a builder who lived in McCracken Street, Kensington, during the 1880s: he was the son of another building contractor, William Douglas.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of three in a Colonial Georgian style, and one attached house (343);
- pointed brown body brickwork and red rubbed voussoirs;
- parapeted roof line with moulded cornice and cemented string moulds;
- lower level iron decorated verandah with concave roof (345-9), simple iron brackets and fringing as early form of verandah decoration;
- iron picket fences (345-9);
- symmetrical fenestration, double-hung sash windows;
- arched ground level openings;
- four-panel doors with toplights;
- cemented chimney shafts with panelling; and
- the row's relationship with the Royal Standard at 333-337 William Street, and the house rows at the rear of the hotel in Milton Street.

The brickwork of 343 has been painted, the verandah rebuilt, and its iron fence replaced but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, as in a well-proportioned, recognisable early Colonial Georgian row house form, with simple detailing and fine brickwork. Also as early face brick buildings in West Melbourne, and contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, for the long ownership by the original Crown Grantee, Sparey, which is unusual in West Melbourne.

William Street 349 Row house, part 343, 345-349 William Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The original grantee of 1864 and an iron-worker, Matthew Sparey, built the row of initially six room brick houses at 345-349 William Street by 1865. Adjoining this row and integral with it was the John Douglas house of 1864 (343 William Street). Residing in the adjacent Milton Street, Sparey retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants, during that time, included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers, they repossessed the buildings from the previous owner, John H. Walker, after the bank moratorium of 1893.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

John Douglas was a builder who lived in McCracken Street, Kensington, during the 1880s: he was the son of another building contractor, William Douglas.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of three in a Colonial Georgian style, and one attached house (343);
- pointed brown body brickwork and red rubbed voussoirs;
- parapeted roof line with moulded cornice and cemented string moulds;
- lower level iron decorated verandah with concave roof (345-9), simple iron brackets and fringing as early form of verandah decoration;
- iron picket fences (345-9);
- symmetrical fenestration, double-hung sash windows;
- arched ground level openings;
- four-panel doors with toplights;
- cemented chimney shafts with panelling; and
- the row's relationship with the Royal Standard at 333-337 William Street, and the house rows at the rear of the hotel in Milton Street.

The brickwork of 343 has been painted, the verandah rebuilt, and its iron fence replaced but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, as in a well-proportioned, recognisable early Colonial Georgian row house form, with simple detailing and fine brickwork. Also as early face brick buildings in West Melbourne, and contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, for the long ownership by the original Crown Grantee, Sparey, which is unusual in West Melbourne.

William Street 351-353 Cellular Clothing Company Ltd. works



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This Moderne style factory was designed for Cellular Clothing Company Ltd. by noted Modernist architect, Rhys E. Hopkins, and erected under his supervision by Rispin Bros in 1939. Cyril Hudspeth was the structural engineer, all well known names in the building industry. The building achieved good publicity, when completed, and was presented as the epitome of local industry, rising with the trade restrictions of the imminent Second World War, and the tariff protection provided by the government to foster manufacturing independence in uncertain times. The cellular products made here were also seen as one of the new types of industry in Victoria.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Although the glazing has been altered, the building retains the classic Moderne stylistic format of horizontals butting on the stairwell or 'vertical feature'. The building also forms part of an Interwar industrial group at this corner and opposite in Howard Street.

Contributory elements include:

- Moderne style format of strong horizontal elements butting on a vertical feature (stair);
- parapeted geometric form;
- sawtooth roof;
- cream façade brickwork (bricks painted over); and
- contribution to a modernist Interwar industrial group in this locality.

Glazing replaced with reflective glass, bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Cellular Clothing Company Ltd. works are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cellular Clothing Company Ltd. works are significant.

- Historically, as a highly publicised project when completed and seen as the epitome of rising inner Melbourne industries, as aided by import restrictions during the lead-up to the Second World War, and the tariff protection afforded by the Australian Government to foster manufacturing independence in uncertain times, also the products made here were seen as one of the new types of industry to be encouraged in Victoria; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved factory design from noted Modernist architect and academic, Rhys E. Hopkins, and erected under his supervision by Rispin Bros. with Cyril Hudspeth as the structural engineer who were all well known names in the building industry, also as a contributory part of an Interwar industrial group at this corner and opposite in Howard Street, West Melbourne.

William Street **383-389** **Canary Island pines (x2 'Pinus canariensis'), Howard Street and William Street Reserve**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): -

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Many trees were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne.

Mature surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to mechanical street cleaning and their roots were damaging drains.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Trees such as the Canary Island pines were selected instead.

Contributory elements include:

- Mature Canary Island pines (x2 'Pinus canariensis'), Howard Street and William Street Reserve (-37.806391, 144.953764;-37.806575, 144.953729); and
- land within five metres of the root balls.

How is it significant?

The Canary Island pines are significant historically and for their rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Canary Island pines are significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the post Victorian-era, with the goal of beautification of reserves and creation of shade; and
- Rarity, as some of the few remaining examples from a large number of mature reserve and street trees that once existed at West Melbourne.

William Street **420-424** **State Rivers and Water Supply Research and Testing Laboratories**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct **Significant individually**

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Three-level brick former laboratory built in the late 1930s for the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, a government body created in 1905 as an amalgamation of the Victorian rural water trusts and irrigation schemes. The Modernistic design for the State Rivers and Water Supply Research and Testing Laboratories appears to have been carried out under Percy Everett, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, State Government.

Typically, tests were conducted at the Commission's laboratories to examine water quality.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Contributory elements include:

- three level red brick building on a corner site;
- Modernistic design as a combination of horizontal and vertical elements delineated with cement mouldings, enhanced by the corner site;
- distinctive entry element with H-form cement work over the doorway, bifurcated by a brick pier with cement plaque above;
- cement window hoods as horizontal elements that return around the corner; and
- punched windows as square or rectangular openings with cement architraves.

Integrity is good despite replacement of window joinery.

How is it significant?

State Rivers and Water Supply Research and Testing Laboratories is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

State Rivers and Water Supply Research and Testing Laboratories is significant.

- Historically, as purpose built for this once influential government body that has since been disbanded; and
- Aesthetically, as a successful and well-preserved Modernistic design attributed to the noted Government Chief Architect, Percy Everett.

William Street 436 Zeplin's house



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): B

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 3

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This house was built for the musician George Zeplin by T. Mahoney, of 190 Collins Street East. The house was owned and occupied by, at first, George then his brother, the musician later publican, Frederick Zeplin, from its erection in 1861 until after 1895. The house was improved in 1868, possibly by the addition of a storey: the City of Melbourne rate description went from, initially, a brick house of four rooms, to one of six rooms with two flats (levels), conservatory and kitchen in 1868.

George Zeplin senior died there in 1881. After his brother's death, Frederick took over his musical engagements in the form of the Zeplin Celebrated Quadrille Band, as operated from this house. Frederick

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

Zeplin's son, George, was also a musician who performed at a number of Melbourne music events, as did Emily the youngest daughter of George Zeplin.

Frederick's father, another George Zeplin, was the licensee of the Oxford Hotel, Hotham (North Melbourne), in 1880, and by 1900 Frederick was the publican at the Seven Stars Hotel Madeline St Carlton. Frederick Zeplin died a wealthy man in 1906.

By 1859, the Zeplin Family (G. Zeplin and Sons) advertised that they had just arrived in Melbourne from London on the ship 'Black Swan', and that Zeplin's Celebrated Quadrille Band was engaged for a Plain and Fancy Dress Ball at the Melbourne Trade's Hall. Newspapers announced that the 'celebrated English instrumentalists, the Zeplin Family', would perform 'the newest dance music, selection from the new opera Satanelle [Balfe], Jullien's latest composition, the Fern Leaves Waltz, etc.' at Edward Wivell's Assembly Rooms. In 1861, the "Band of the Messrs. Zeplin" appeared with the visiting artists Poussard and Douay at an afternoon promenade concert at the Victorian Exhibition.

'Thereafter "Zeplin's Band" played regularly at prominent Melbourne events, like the Governor's Ball in June 1864. In August 1864 it was announced that "Mr. F. Coppin and M. Zeplin" would be first violins in Frank Howson's orchestra at the New Haymarket Theatre.' Two Zeplin son were billed at the Theatre Comique in June 1867: 'Musical Director, Mr. F. Zeplin ... Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. Tom Zeplin'. At the Governor's Ball of November 1867, the music was provided by '...Mr. Zeplin, whose admirable band comprised 30 performers, and the programme included the Duke of Edinburgh Galop, a spirited and effective composition by Mr. Zeplin himself.'

As lessees of the Varieties Theatre, George senior and Frederick, were before the Insolvency Court in June 1876 where this house was used as collateral. In 1876 Thomas Zeplin released, through W. H. Glen and Co., his first published compositions, 'The Lily Waltz' in July, and 'Autumn leaves: suite deValse'

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed brick house
- early transverse gable roof form with eaves gutter and side parapets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- a single level concave roof verandah, with rare panelled cast-iron and timber, slatted balustrade;
- double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution as one of a generally homogenous and old Victorian-era streetscape, including 446-448, 456, 458 and 470-476 William Street.

How is it significant?

Zeplin's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and historically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Zeplin's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a recognisably early and relatively uncommon form of house with significant details such as the timber balustrade, also part of an early Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, associated with the locally renowned Zeplin musician family, who obtained prominence in the Colonial Melbourne music world as pioneers in variety and ensemble performances.

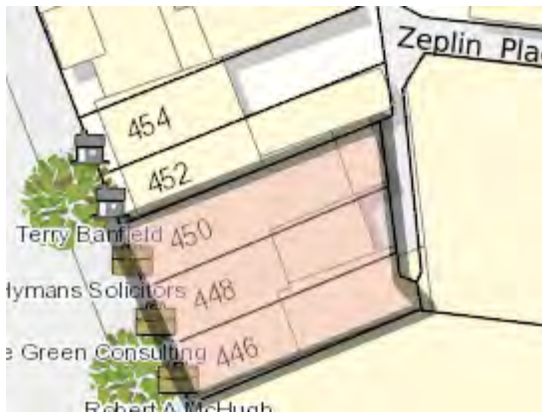
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

William Street 446

Howat's row houses,
part 446-450 William
Street

View of place: 2015

Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

 Contributory to a precinct
 Significant individually
HO number: HO3 HO name: North & West Melbourne
Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, David Howat's own residence was at 458 William Street when he had these former row houses built, as an investment, in 1873. On his death in 1885, they became part of his estate and then passed to his son, the accountant William Howat, who lived at David's former residence, 458 William street. Some of the lessees of these houses included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, William Howat came to Australia as a child with his family. He lived at Glaisnock,

458 William Street, West Melbourne, dying there in 1935 aged 85 years. He had been associated with four generations of the wealthy Clarke family, as secretary of the Clarke estates, and was consequently well known to pastoralists. He was an enthusiastic collector of antiques.

Description

- two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses;
- classically inspired facades;
- architraved upper windows;
- parapet cornices;
- siting hard on street; and
- contribution to an early Victorian-era residential precinct

Blinds have been attached to the facades and the stucco refurbished but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the early Victorian-era and a contributory part of a similarly aged Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, long associated with the Howat family, David, as a builder-owner who eventually owned most of this streetscape, and a developer of other properties in the North and West Melbourne area, and William Howat who was closely linked with the wealthy Clarke pastoralist family.

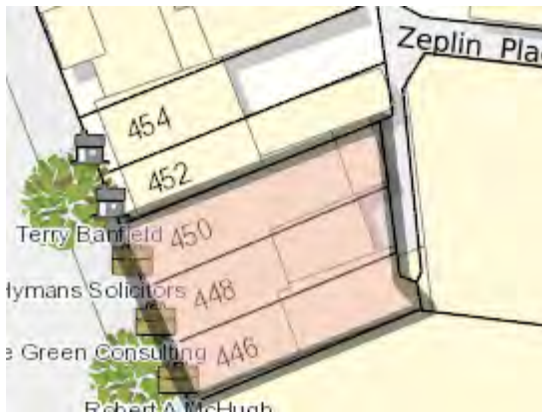
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

William Street 448 **Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, David Howat's own residence was at 458 William Street when he had these former row houses built, as an investment, in 1873. On his death in 1885, they became part of his estate and then passed to his son, the accountant William Howat, who lived at David's former residence, 458 William Street. Some of the lessees of these houses included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, William Howat came to Australia as a child with his family. He lived at Glaisnock,

458 William Street, West Melbourne, dying there in 1935 aged 85 years. He had been associated with four generations of the wealthy Clarke family, as secretary of the Clarke estates, and was consequently well known to pastoralists. He was an enthusiastic collector of antiques.

Description

- two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses;
- classically inspired facades;
- architraved upper windows;
- parapet cornices;
- siting hard on street; and
- contribution to an early Victorian-era residential precinct

Blinds have been attached to the facades and the stucco refurbished but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the early Victorian-era and a contributory part of a similarly aged Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, long associated with the Howat family, David, as a builder-owner who eventually owned most of this streetscape, and a developer of other properties in the North and West Melbourne area, and William Howat who was closely linked with the wealthy Clarke pastoralist family.

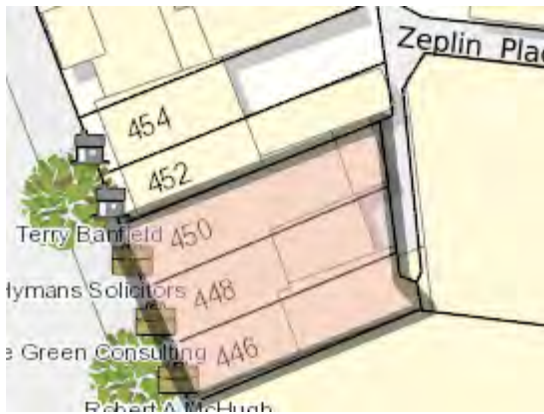
West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

William Street **450** **Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, David Howat's own residence was at 458 William Street when he had these former row houses built, as an investment, in 1873. On his death in 1885, they became part of his estate and then passed to his son, the accountant William Howat, who lived at David's former residence, 458 William Street. Some of the lessees of these houses included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, William Howat came to Australia as a child with his family. He lived at Glaisnock,

458 William Street, West Melbourne, dying there in 1935 aged 85 years. He had been associated with four generations of the wealthy Clarke family, as secretary of the Clarke estates, and was consequently well known to pastoralists. He was an enthusiastic collector of antiques.

Description

- two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses;
- classically inspired facades;
- architraved upper windows;
- parapet cornices;
- siting hard on street; and
- contribution to an early Victorian-era residential precinct

Blinds have been attached to the facades and the stucco refurbished but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the early Victorian-era and a contributory part of a similarly aged Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, long associated with the Howat family, David, as a builder-owner who eventually owned most of this streetscape, and a developer of other properties in the North and West Melbourne area, and William Howat who was closely linked with the wealthy Clarke pastoralist family.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

William Street 470 **Glance's row houses part 470-476 William Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builders, Morris and Parker of 7 Arden Street, Hotham (North Melbourne), erected a row house pair for Isaac Glance in 1878, being brick houses of eight rooms each (474-476 William Street). By 1883 Israel Glance is rated for four houses (470-476 William Street), two of eight rooms and two of thirteen rooms each (470-472). The house facades were identical.

The Israel Glance family lived at 476 William Street for an extended period in the Victorian-era. Born in Poland, Israel had married in London and lived with his wife Rebecca in Yorkshire for a time before emigrating.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row set close to the street and corner site to a lane;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling, ornate for the construction date;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated and foliated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with panelled cast-iron friezes and finished brackets also guilloche pattern balustrading;
- tiled verandah floors;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gate on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as a good representatives of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the Glance family who were active in the North and West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved and good examples of Italian Renaissance Revival row houses, also contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

William Street 472 **Glance's row houses part 470-476 William Street**



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined (MCC map base, NTS)

N ^

Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builders, Morris and Parker of 7 Arden Street, Hotham (North Melbourne), erected a row house pair for Isaac Glance in 1878, being brick houses of eight rooms each (474-476 William Street). By 1883 Israel Glance is rated for four houses (470-476 William Street), two of eight rooms and two of thirteen rooms each (470-472). The house facades were identical.

The Israel Glance family lived at 476 William Street for an extended period in the Victorian-era. Born in Poland, Israel had married in London and lived with his wife Rebecca in Yorkshire for a time before emigrating.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row set close to the street and corner site to a lane;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling, ornate for the construction date;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated and foliated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with panelled cast-iron friezes and finished brackets also guilloche pattern balustrading;
- tiled verandah floors;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gate on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as a good representatives of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the Glance family who were active in the North and West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved and good examples of Italian Renaissance Revival row houses, also contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

HERITAGE ASSESSMENTS

William Street 474-476 Glance's row houses part 470-476 William Street



View of place: 2015



Heritage place outlined
(MCC map base, NTS)



Grading proposed (A-D): C

Streetscape Level proposed (1-3): 2

Contributory to a precinct Significant individually

HO number: HO3 **HO name:** North & West Melbourne Precinct

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builders, Morris and Parker of 7 Arden Street, Hotham (North Melbourne), erected a row house pair for Isaac Glance in 1878, being brick houses of eight rooms each (474-476 William Street). By 1883 Israel Glance is rated for four houses (470-476 William Street), two of eight rooms and two of thirteen rooms each (470-472). The house facades were identical.

The Israel Glance family lived at 476 William Street for an extended period in the Victorian-era. Born in Poland, Israel had married in London and lived with his wife Rebecca in Yorkshire for a time before emigrating.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row set close to the street and corner site to a lane;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling, ornate for the construction date;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated and foliated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with panelled cast-iron friezes and finished brackets also guilloche pattern balustrading;
- tiled verandah floors;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gate on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as a good representatives of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the Glance family who were active in the North and West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved and good examples of Italian Renaissance Revival row houses, also contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape.

Appendix 4: Heritage Overlay area Statements of Significance, historical themes, and thematic chronology for the area

Existing Heritage Overlay area Statements of Significance

The following Statements of Significance for the North and West Melbourne Precinct Heritage Overlay Area 3, derives from:

- the proposed Reference Document, *City of Melbourne Heritage Precincts Background History & Significance Assessment* (2007) prepared as a reference to Clause 22.06 of the *Melbourne Planning Scheme*. Although not included in the scheme the document is a valid reference to begin assessment of the West Melbourne project area. It is evident from the following statements that there was also a proposed revision of Heritage Overlay boundaries; and
- the proposed Statement of Significance from the *Assessment City North Structure Plan Area Heritage Assessment* (2011) prepared by MGa for the Planning Scheme Amendment C198 which was approved by the State Planning Minister in 2015.

Proposed Statement of Significance North and West Melbourne Precinct 2007

Primarily residential, but fringed and overlaid with industry, North and West Melbourne has cultural heritage significance for its representation of the nineteenth century development which characterised the north western fringe to the city grid. Partly in and partly out of the 1837 Town Reserve, central city functions have been a consistent influence on development. Particularly important are the early markets, and industries which developed to service them and which boomed after the Gold Rush. The Victoria Market was a key generator for the small-scale peripheral industry in the eastern portion of the precinct. Although there are some places of individual significance, most contributory elements in North and West Melbourne are typical and sometimes humble examples of their date and style. Grouped together, they illustrate a nineteenth century living and working place. Some early places from the 1850s and early 1860s survive. Areas of outstanding architectural significance are found in the shopping precinct of Errol and Victoria Streets, focused on the fine Town Hall.

Hotham Hill has a high level of integrity with few intrusions and exhibits residential development over a relatively short time period. Victoria Market has city, State and national significance as a nineteenth century market. It is also significant as a burial ground for the early settlers of Melbourne and for the Aboriginal community.

North and West Melbourne is an area of irregular shape. The West Melbourne swamp and Moonee Ponds Creek define the west; and the important boulevards of Flemington Road and its extension as Elizabeth Street, define the north and east. Broad streets provide a distinctive urban form through the oblique relationships of the four street layout patterns. These are generated by the position of the city grid, the magnetic north cadastral layout for the State, and topographical factors. The boulevards, Flemington Road, Elizabeth Street and Peel Street, illustrate La Trobe's intention for Melbourne to have well planned entrances from the hinterland to the city centre. Except for the Benevolent Asylum site, the principal period of development contributing to cultural significance is 1837 to 1914. For the Benevolent Asylum site bounded by Elm, Abbotsford, Miller and Curzon Streets that period is 1913 to 1930.

Proposed Statement of Significance North and West Melbourne Precinct 2011

What is significant?

Primarily residential, but fringed and overlaid with industry, North and West Melbourne has cultural heritage significance for its representation of the nineteenth century development which characterised the north western fringe to the city grid. Partly in and partly out of the 1837 Town Reserve, central city functions have been a consistent influence on development. Particularly important are the early markets, and industries which developed to service them and which boomed after the gold rush. The Victoria Market was a key generator for the small-scale peripheral industry in the eastern portion of the precinct. Although there are some buildings of individual significance, most contributory elements in North and West Melbourne are typical and sometimes humble examples of their date and style. Grouped together, they illustrate a nineteenth century living and working place. Some early buildings from the 1850s and early 1860s survive. Areas of outstanding architectural significance are found in the shopping precinct of Errol and Victoria Streets, focused on the fine Town Hall. Victoria Market

West Melbourne Heritage Review

has city, state and national significance as a nineteenth century market. It is also significant as a burial ground for the early settlers of Melbourne and for the Aboriginal community.

North and West Melbourne is an area of irregular shape. The West Melbourne swamp and Moonee Ponds Creek define the west; and the important boulevards of Flemington Road and its extension as Elizabeth Street, define the north and east. Broad Streets provide a distinctive urban form through the oblique relationships of the four street layout patterns, separately generated by the juxtaposition of the position of the city grid, the magnetic north cadastral layout for the State and topographical factors. The boulevards, Flemington Road, Elizabeth Street and Peel Street, illustrate La Trobe's intention for Melbourne to have well planned entrances from the hinterland to the city centre.

Except for the Benevolent Asylum site, the principal period of development contributing to cultural significance is 1837 to 1914. The principal period of development contributing to cultural significance of the Benevolent Asylum site bounded by Elm, Abbotsford, Miller and Curzon Streets is 1913 to 1930.

How is it significant?

Historical Significance

North and West Melbourne is historically significant as a part of La Trobe's intentions for Melbourne to have residential precincts of high urban amenity, and impressive boulevards defining the entrances to the city.

Scientific Significance

*North and West Melbourne has scientific (horticultural) significance for the collection of mature plants in street plantings including avenues and individual specimens of *Ulmus procera*, now rare throughout the world. North and West Melbourne as scientific (archaeological) significance at the burial ground on the site of Victoria Market, including the post 1835 settlers and the Aboriginal community*

Architectural Significance

North and West Melbourne has architectural significance for the diverse range of nineteenth and early twentieth century built forms; including industrial and residential sites. Often these are typical and sometimes humble structures. North and West Melbourne has some individually significant buildings that are landmarks in Melbourne, some outstanding nineteenth century shopping precincts and some buildings surviving from the 1850s which are rare in Melbourne.

Aesthetic Significance

North and West Melbourne has aesthetic significance for the sometimes dramatic spaces and views created by the interaction of the

undulating topography, and the broad streets with sometimes quirky oblique intersections.

Social Significance

North and West Melbourne has social significance through the burial ground which remains under Victoria Market.

Contributing Parts to the Cultural Significance of the North and West Melbourne Precinct:

The following elements contribute to the cultural heritage significance of North and West Melbourne:

Victoria Market, Royal Park and the Flagstaff Gardens. (Note that these abut the precinct boundary)

The boulevards of Flemington Road, Elizabeth Street and Peel Street, including the plantations, street trees and road form.

Buildings graded A, B, C and D.

Places included on the Victorian Heritage Register which are within the primary period of significance for the Precinct

The nineteenth century form of the roads and lanes. The oblique intersections, at the abutment of the four different subdivision directions, are a key feature of the precinct. The extensive railway system.

Mature street trees.

Pleasance gardens including the mature trees.

Civic works, including bluestone kerb and channels and gutters, bluestone paving, sewer siphons, service covers etc.

North and West Melbourne Precinct Characteristics

Key attributes of the North and West Melbourne precinct character include:

Wide principal streets and a network of lanes

Large parks/open spaces with mature tree plantings and smaller parks in the London-square style

Residential buildings and residential service buildings from the second half of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth century.

Terrace row form as the most common building type, rear wing scale lower than that at the front and a small open space.

A low scale - two storey and single storey development as the most common.

Face brick and rendered masonry construction, sometimes incorporating a verandah element.

Less common, is timber and stone construction.

Small scale industrial redevelopment in the early twentieth century, generally limited in extent and primarily located in the small streets.

Consistent scale adapted to the changing topography.

Bluestone street engineering works and asphalt roads and footpaths.

Additional attributes of the Hotham Hill sub-precinct character include:

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Terrace row form, usually including: a front garden setback, rear wing scale lower than that at the front; and open space at the rear of allotments.

Few non-contributory intrusions to streetscapes

Additional attributes of the Benevolent Asylum sub-precinct character include:

Face red brick or render as the prominent wall materials

Single storey construction or single storey with a discrete attic roof first floor • A front garden setback. Side setbacks are common on one or two boundaries.

Prominent roof forms, usually with terracotta tiles.

Consistent date of construction between 1913 and 1930, with few non-contributory elements.

Additional attributes of the O'Connell Street sub precinct

Nineteenth and early twentieth century warehousing as the dominant built form.

Occupation of the whole of the site with built form.

Implications for this study area from the North & West Melbourne Statement of Significance

Conservation and enhancement of elements in the area that express the above significant aspects:

- Its representation of the nineteenth century development, which characterised the north western fringe to the City grid, particularly the early markets, and industries that developed to service them and boomed after the Gold Rush;
- Some places of individual significance but more likely many contributory examples, each identified for their largely Victorian-era and Edwardian-era creation date, and, as a group, illustrating a Nineteenth and early Twentieth Century living and working place, with some early places from the 1850s and 1860s;
- Shaping of the suburb by the West Melbourne swamp and Moonee Ponds Creek, on the west, and the important boulevards of Flemington Road and Elizabeth Street, on the north and east. Broad streets provide a distinctive urban form through the oblique relationships of the four street layout patterns and topographical factors; and

- the principal period of development identified as the cultural significance of the area, as c1837 to c1914, with recognition of the special precinct created at the former Benevolent Asylum site that derives from the Edwardian-era and Interwar.

Further Historical Themes identified in the study area 2010

The following themes were identified in the MGA *Heritage Assessment Arden Macaulay Structure Plan Area* (2010) report. The first draft of this study, issued in 2005, was adopted by the City of Melbourne on 2 September 2008. Although the structure plan area covered only part of West Melbourne, its findings are still relevant because of the close historical relationship of the Kensington, and North and West Melbourne localities, as formed around primary and secondary industries, and their workforce, along with the transport hubs that still serve them and Victoria.

Theme 1. 1830s 'a very pretty country having the appearance of an English Park'

Elements:

- Aboriginal life at contact;
- onset of sheep grazing before settlement;
- shaping of the settlement by the natural environment (West Melbourne swamp and Moonee Ponds Creek).

Theme 2. The early railways - building infrastructure for exports

Elements:

- Railway construction and influence on industry.

Theme 3. Filling the valley, milling and wool, consolidation of the railways

'The combined wool stores and milling site in Elizabeth Street Kensington complete with railway sidings, and the North & West Melbourne block defined by Munster Terrace, Laurens, Queensberry and Miller Streets, are landmarks in the Structure Plan area and are at least of regional heritage significance.'

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Elements:

- Infrastructure such as the Moonee Ponds Creek canal;
- Railways, yards and associated works;
- Industrial and warehouse complexes, flour milling, wool stores.

Theme 4. 20th Century industrial development, civilising the streets, flooding.

Elements:

- Wool and flour milling sites, with associated railway infrastructure;
- Local parks;
- Bluestone street kerb and gutters;
- Kensington railway footbridge;
- Mature street tree avenues around Gracie Street, specimen gums and pepper trees; and
- pumping station infrastructure associated with flood control.

Theme 5. Post WW2 Housing

Elements:

- HCV housing estates;
- Slum clearance; and
- Original street patterns.

Theme 6. Citylink

Elements

- Moonee ponds Creek; and
- CityLink and Tullamarine Freeway construction.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Historical Themes

The City of Melbourne and Victorian Framework of Historical Themes historical themes, that formed the background to this Review, derive from *Thematic History - A City of the City of Melbourne's Urban Environment* (2012). The themes can be loosely associated with the Australian Historic

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
PROMOTING SETTLEMENT	beginnings, inter-racial conflict; Hoddle, La Trobe, pastoral industry	2.1 Founding stories	2.2 Exploring and mapping,
PROMOTING SETTLEMENT	beginnings, inter-racial conflict; Hoddle, La Trobe, pastoral industry	2.3 Promoting immigration	2.4 Arriving in a new land; 2.5 Migrating and making a home
SHAPING THE URBAN LANDSCAPE	architecture, planning, parks and gardens, the 'Garden City', street trees, public spaces, City Square	3.1 From town to city	6.2 Creating Melbourne, 6.3 Shaping the suburbs
SHAPING THE URBAN LANDSCAPE	architecture, planning, parks and gardens, the 'Garden City', street trees, public spaces, City Square	3.2 Expressing an architectural style	6.2 Creating Melbourne, 6.3 Shaping the suburbs, 9.3 Achieving distinction in the arts
SHAPING THE URBAN LANDSCAPE	architecture, planning, parks and gardens, the 'Garden City', street trees, public spaces, City Square	3.3 Naming places	6.2 Creating Melbourne
SHAPING THE URBAN LANDSCAPE	architecture, planning, parks and gardens, the 'Garden City', street trees, public spaces, City Square	3.4 Defining public space	4.7 Transforming the land and waterways
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne City Council;	4.2 Administering	6.1 Establishing

Themes matrix and the Victorian Framework of Historic Themes (VFHT).

The following table sets out the themes identified in the thematic history and their links with the Victorian Framework of Historic Themes, as applied to this Review.

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne as a state and federal capital city, other local municipalities, MMBW, the courts system, police, defence	the City of Melbourne	Melbourne Town, 6.2 Creating Melbourne, 6.3 Shaping the suburbs
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne City Council; Melbourne as a state and federal capital city, other local municipalities, MMBW, the courts system, police, defence	4.3 Melbourne's role as Federal capital	7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne City Council; Melbourne as a state and federal capital city, other local municipalities, MMBW, the courts system, police, defence	4.5 Administering Aboriginal affairs	7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne City Council; Melbourne as a state and federal capital city, other local municipalities, MMBW, the courts system, police, defence	4.6 Administering justice	7.3 Maintaining law and order, 7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne City Council; Melbourne as a state and federal capital city, other local municipalities, MMBW, the courts system, police, defence	4.7 Policing the city	7.3 Maintaining law and order
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne City Council; Melbourne as a state and federal capital city, other local municipalities, MMBW, the courts system, police, defence	4.8 Defending the city	7.4 Defending Victoria and Australia
BUILDING A COMMERCIAL CITY	pastoral industry, trading port, merchants, banking, manufacturing, exhibitions, retail development	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port	5.3 Marketing and retailing, 3.2 Travelling by water
BUILDING A COMMERCIAL CITY	pastoral industry, trading port, merchants, banking, manufacturing, exhibitions, retail development	5.3 Developing a large, city based economy	5.3 Marketing and retailing, 5.2 Developing a manufacturing capacity, 5.4 Exhibiting Victoria's innovation and products
BUILDING A COMMERCIAL CITY	pastoral industry, trading port, merchants, banking, manufacturing, exhibitions, retail	5.4 Developing a retail centre	5.3 Marketing and retailing

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
	development		
BUILDING A COMMERCIAL CITY	pastoral industry, trading port, merchants, banking, manufacturing, exhibitions, retail development	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	5.2 Developing a manufacturing capacity, 5.4 Exhibiting Victoria's innovation and products
BUILDING A COMMERCIAL CITY	pastoral industry, trading port, merchants, banking, manufacturing, exhibitions, retail development	5.6 Publishing newspapers and periodicals	3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications, 5.4 Exhibiting Victoria's innovation and products
CREATING A FUNCTIONING CITY	water supply, sewerage, port, transport, public services, public utilities, hospitals	6.2 Sewerage	6.2 Creating Melbourne, 8.3 Providing health and welfare services
CREATING A FUNCTIONING CITY	water supply, sewerage, port, transport, public services, public utilities, hospitals	6.3 Providing essential services	8.3 Providing health and welfare services
CREATING A FUNCTIONING CITY	water supply, sewerage, port, transport, public services, public utilities, hospitals	6.4 Disposing of the dead	8.6 Marking the phases of life
CREATING A FUNCTIONING CITY	water supply, sewerage, port, transport, public services, public utilities, hospitals	6.5 Public toilets	6.2 Creating Melbourne, 8.3 Providing health and welfare services
CREATING A	water supply,	6.6 Street	3.1

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
FUNCTIONING CITY	sewerage, port, transport, public services, public utilities, hospitals	making, drainage and river works	Establishing pathways, 3.2 Travelling by water, 4.6 Exploiting other mineral, forest and water resources, 4.7 Transforming the land and waterways
CREATING A FUNCTIONING CITY	water supply, sewerage, port, transport, public services, public utilities, hospitals	6.7 Transport	3.1 Establishing pathways, 3.2 Travelling by water, 3.3 Linking Victorians by rail, 3.4 Linking Victorians by road in the twentieth century, 3.5 Travelling by tram
APPRECIATING AND ADAPTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	appreciating the natural environment, Garden City movement	7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic	6.2 Creating Melbourne, 4.7 Transforming the land and waterways
LIVING IN THE CITY	settling, education	8.2 Housing the population	6.7 Making homes for Victorians, 6.8 Living on the fringes
LIVING IN THE CITY	settling, education	8.3 Educating the people	8.2 Educating people
WORKING IN THE CITY	working life	9.2 Women's work	5.8 Working
WORKING IN THE CITY	working life	9.3 Working in the post-war city	5.8 Working
SHAPING CULTURAL LIFE	arts and culture, ethnicity, community groups, religion,	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	8.1 Maintaining spiritual life, 8.4 Forming community

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
	cemeteries		organisations
SHAPING CULTURAL LIFE	arts and culture, ethnicity, community groups, religion, cemeteries	10.3 Belonging to an ethnic or cultural group	8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating
CARING FOR THE SICK AND DESTITUTE	infant and maternal care, public health, hospitals and welfare	11.2 Providing welfare services	8.3 Providing health and welfare services
CARING FOR THE SICK AND DESTITUTE	infant and maternal care, public health, hospitals and welfare	11.3 Caring for the sick	8.3 Providing health and welfare services
CARING FOR THE SICK AND DESTITUTE	infant and maternal care, public health, hospitals and welfare	11.4 Caring for mothers and babies	8.3 Providing health and welfare services
EXPRESSING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL OPINION	Parliament, Eight-Hour Day monument, Federation, Yarra Bank speeches,	12.2 Staging protests	7.2 Struggling for political rights
EXPRESSING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL OPINION	Parliament, Eight-Hour Day monument, Federation, Yarra Bank speeches,	12.3 Upholding conservative values	7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy, 7.2 Struggling for political rights
EXPRESSING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL OPINION	Parliament, Eight-Hour Day monument, Federation, Yarra Bank speeches,	12.4 Celebrating the larrikin spirit	7.2 Struggling for political rights
ENJOYING THE CITY	theatres, hotels and cafes, Bohemian Melbourne, recreation, entertainment, festivals,	13.2 Promoting tourism	5.7 Catering for tourists

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
	tourism,		
ABORIGINAL COUNTRY	Aboriginal occupation	1.0 Aboriginal Country	1.4 Creation stories and defining country, 2.1 Living as Victoria's first inhabitants
PROMOTING SETTLEMENT	beginnings, inter-racial conflict; Hoddle, La Trobe, pastoral industry	2.2 Defending traditional country	2.8 Flighting for identity; 4.3 Grazing and raising livestock
GOVERNING, ADMINISTERING AND POLICING THE CITY	Melbourne City Council; Melbourne as a state and federal capital city, other local municipalities, MMBW, the courts system, police, defence	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
BUILDING A COMMERCIAL CITY	pastoral industry, trading port, merchants, banking, manufacturing, exhibitions, retail development	5.1 Establishing a pastoral industry	4.3 Grazing and raising livestock
CREATING A FUNCTIONING CITY	water supply, sewerage, port, transport, public services, public utilities, hospitals	6.1 Water supply	6.2 Creating Melbourne
APPRECIATING AND ADAPTING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	appreciating the natural environment, Garden City movement	7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape	1.6 Appreciating and protecting Victoria's natural wonders
LIVING IN THE CITY	settling, education	8.1 Settling as immigrants	6.7 Making homes for Victorians, 6.8 Living

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
			on the fringes
WORKING IN THE CITY	working life	9.1 A working class	5.8 Working class
SHAPING CULTURAL LIFE	arts and culture, ethnicity, community groups, religion, cemeteries	10.1 Arts and creative life in the city	9.3 Achieving distinction in the arts, 9.4 Creating popular culture, 2.6 Maintaining distinctive cultures, 8.6 Marking the phases of life
CARING FOR THE SICK AND DESTITUTE	infant and maternal care, public health, hospitals and welfare	11.1 Improving public health	8.3 Providing health and welfare services
EXPRESSING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL OPINION	Parliament, Eight-Hour Day monument, Federation, Yarra Bank speeches,	12.1 Introducing social and political reforms	7.1 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy, 7.2 Struggling for political rights
ENJOYING THE CITY	theatres, hotels and cafes, Bohemian Melbourne, recreation, entertainment, festivals, tourism,	13.1 Public recreation	5.6 Entertaining and socialising, 9.1 Participating in sports and recreation
ADVANCING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE	Observatory, origins of BOM, Mueller at the RBG, Royal Society	14.1 Keeping weather records	9.5 Advancing knowledge
PRESERVING AND CELEBRATING THE CITY'S HISTORY	civic monuments, centenary 1934-35, heritage movement, commemorations,	15.1 Remembering the past	7.5 Protecting Victoria's heritage, 8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating
ENJOYING THE CITY	theatres,	13.3 Staging	5.6

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
CITY	hotels and cafes, Bohemian Melbourne, recreation, entertainment, festivals, tourism,	exhibitions	Entertaining and socialising, 5.7 Catering for tourists, 9.1 Participating in sports and recreation
ENJOYING THE CITY	theatres, hotels and cafes, Bohemian Melbourne, recreation, entertainment, festivals, tourism,	13.4 Processions and street events	5.6 Entertaining and socialising, 5.7 Catering for tourists, 9.1 Participating in sports and recreation
ENJOYING THE CITY	theatres, hotels and cafes, Bohemian Melbourne, recreation, entertainment, festivals, tourism,	13.5 Building a city of fashion and style	5.6 Entertaining and socialising, 5.7 Catering for tourists
ENJOYING THE CITY	theatres, hotels and cafes, Bohemian Melbourne, recreation, entertainment, festivals, tourism,	13.6 Eating and drinking	5.6 Entertaining and socialising, 5.7 Catering for tourists
ADVANCING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE	Observatory, origins of BOM, Mueller at the RBG, Royal Society	14.2 Observing the heavens	9.5 Advancing knowledge
ADVANCING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE	Observatory, origins of BOM, Mueller at the RBG, Royal Society	14.3 Pioneering botanical research	9.5 Advancing knowledge
ADVANCING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE	Observatory, origins of BOM, Mueller at the RBG, Royal Society	14.4 Developing zoological gardens	9.5 Advancing knowledge
ADVANCING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE	Observatory, origins of BOM, Mueller at	14.5 Establishing scientific institutions	9.5 Advancing knowledge

Thematic History 2012	Theme content	Sub theme	VFHT Themes
	the RBG, Royal Society		
PRESERVING AND CELEBRATING THE CITY'S HISTORY	civic monuments, centenary 1934-35, heritage movement, commemorations,	15.2 Raising monuments	7.5 Protecting Victoria's heritage, 8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating
PRESERVING AND CELEBRATING THE CITY'S HISTORY	civic monuments, centenary 1934-35, heritage movement, commemorations,	15.3 Remembering the Aboriginal past	7.5 Protecting Victoria's heritage
PRESERVING AND CELEBRATING THE CITY'S HISTORY	civic monuments, centenary 1934-35, heritage movement, commemorations,	15.4 Preserving the fabric of the past	7.5 Protecting Victoria's heritage, 8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Thematic Chronology

The following Thematic Chronology (date order) sets out some key events and their contribution to identified City of Melbourne historical themes in the project area and the adjoining areas of North Melbourne and Kensington that shared the historical themes seen in West Melbourne. Population data is entered in red as milestones in the growth of the area.

Creation dates for key significant West Melbourne places are also included in the chronology. The basic sources are as follows with acronyms used in the table:

- Graeme Butler *North and West Melbourne Conservation Study* (1983) cited as N&WMCS;

- Graeme Butler *Flemington and Kensington Conservation Study* (1984). Cited as F&KCS;
- Meredith Gould Architects (MGA) *Heritage Assessment, Arden- Macaulay Structure Plan Area* (2010),
- Context, *City of Melbourne Thematic Environmental History* (final 2011), see also 2012 publication;
- *Royal Historical Society of Victoria Journal* (RHSVJ);
- *Victorian Government Gazette* (GG);
- National Library of Australia (Trove) including online newspapers.

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1802-1803	David Collins's party of marines and convicts sent an exploratory party to Port Phillip — and the future site of Melbourne	2.2 Founding stories	Context 2011: 4
1803	Surveyor General of N.S.W. Charles Grimes. ascended the Saltwater River (now the Maribyrnong) in February 1803, he described the land where Flemington now stands as rich pasture suitable for grazing.	2.2 Founding stories	F&KCS:
1833	John Batman navigated the Maribyrnong River and claimed part of Flemington for his rural estate.	2.2 Founding stories	F&KCS: 5
1836	First sheep shorn in Melbourne occurred on the banks of the Saltwater River near the present day racecourse in November 1836.	5.1 Establishing a pastoral industry	F&KCS: 5
1836	George Stewart, a Sydney magistrate, in a revenue cutter to report on the state of affairs in the Port Phillip settlement. Stewart's report stated that the District comprised a population of 177, of whom 142 were males and 35 females, and that there were 26,000 sheep and a number of horses and horned cattle. It is not certain that Stewart's report included the Portland Bay settlement...	2.1 Founding stories	VYB 1973
1836-	Port Phillip District declared open for settlement by the British, immigration encouraged so Melbourne would become a site of significant New World immigration, which saw Europe expand its markets and political power through the colonisation of new lands.	2.3 Promoting immigration	Context 2011: 5
1837	Governor Bourke visited Melbourne in March 1837 he proclaimed the town and confirmed the site of the town survey, first land sales took place	3.1 From town to city	Context 2011: 9
1837	St James Anglican Old Cathedral was created in 1837 (1914 relocated at BATMAN STREET West Melbourne)	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	WMHR 2015
1837	Hoddle, <i>Map of the surveyed lands of Melbourne</i> , Roll Plan 104, (S.L.V.) shows the course of the Moonee Ponds Creek, as 'Monee Chain of Ponds bad water' indicating its termination at a horseshoe water body, a central oval water body and a smaller southern water body (under the second 'Moonee') with the annotation 'termination of the Bed of Moonee Monee'. (Racecourse Road now runs east-west, south of the horseshoe lagoon or billabong). Northern crossing of Moonee Ponds Creek near the existing Flemington Bridge, connecting with Melbourne town along a track roughly aligned with Flemington Road.	2.2 Founding stories	MGA:8

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1837	Hoddle, <i>Map of the surveyed lands of Melbourne</i> , Roll Plan 104, (S.L.V.) showing the Town Reserve plan for Melbourne, with Victoria Street as the northern boundary, its western alignment later extended as Boundary Road - west of this was swamp.	2.2 Founding stories	MGA: 7
1837	Hoddle's Map of 1837 shows North and West Melbourne as lightly wooded, with rounded hills and fringed with She-oaks, since described as being 'park-like', with a main track beginning near Curzon Street and winding northwards, over the Moonee Ponds Creek and eventually to Geelong. A swamp formed the western barrier.	2.2 Founding stories	N&WMCS, V1:
1837-	<p>The township named Melbourne, in honour of the then Prime Minister, and the first land sales were held there on 1 June 1837...William Street, so named (like Williamstown) in honour of the King, as the intended administrative centre, climbed directly along the western ridge. Because many of the allotments adjoining both it and King Street (to the west) had been reserved for government requirements, either immediate or future, its eastern neighbour, Queen Street, had immediately become the main commercial-business thoroughfare. As shipping agents established themselves around the Queen Street-Collins Street intersection, the lawyers and bankers joined them. Both William and King Streets led directly towards the highest point on the western ridge, where shipping movements observed within the bay were announced to the Melbourne community by flags and signals. A time-ball erected on the same hill served both town and shipping in place of a public clock...</p> <p>The stock routes and wagon tracks which veered east around the Flagstaff Hill continued along the western ridge to where the eastern ridge converged with it, to run on and form a main route towards the northern pastures and the Murray-known then and now as the Sydney Road. The stock route to the central and western pastures ran north-westwards from the same junction. Here, where the main town and country tracks converged, flocks and stock were bought and sold; it was to remain a major saleyard area for a century, until the Royal Melbourne Hospital complex occupied the site.</p>	2.1 Founding stories; 3.3 Naming places; 4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1973
1837-1877, 1917	Larger site for a cemetery open in West Melbourne on the site of the current Victoria Market, after Melbourne's first burial ground of around eight acres was used on Burial Hill (later named Flagstaff Hill) in 1837-8.	6.4 Disposing of the dead	Context 2012: 41
1838	First horse race meeting in Victoria was held on 6 and 7 March 1838 over a semi-circular course between the present sites of the North Melbourne and Spencer Street railway stations; a similar meeting was held on the same site in 1839.	13.1 Public recreation	VYB 1973
1839	Construction of permanent buildings in Melbourne had started and St James' Cathedral. Designed by Robert Russell, it was considered important enough to be built in stone, and it stands as one of the very few brown sandstone structures among the very much more common bluestone buildings...moved in 1914 to its present site in King Street, opposite the Flagstaff Gardens.	3.1 From town to city; 10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	VYB 1973
1840	The Melbourne Racing Club formed in 1838 and in 1840, moved the site of their races from Batman's Swamp to the more suitable river flats at Flemington, first known as the Saltwater Course or Flat and was formerly reserved in 1845.	13.1 Public recreation	F&KCS: 12
1840s	In those times, this sheet of water was termed indifferently " The Blue Lake " and " The Salt-water Lake " or " Lagoon " also I have later heard it styled as Batman's " or the "North Melbourne Swamp."	2.2 Founding stories	RHSVJ V2:117 Recollections of Melbourne in the forties.

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1840s	Many Aboriginal people had been moved from the town centre to a reserve at Yarra Bend on the Merri Creek.	1.0 Aboriginal Country; 2.2 Founding stories; 15.3 Remembering the Aboriginal past	Context 2011: 4
1840s-	Melbourne had ironmongers, mills of all kinds, soap-making establishments, tanneries and breweries with the Yarra and Maribyrnong providing water for power and disposal of waste products. Sites were low-lying and undesirable for residential use; concentrated in West Melbourne, North Melbourne (Food-processing plants) and Kensington.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	TEH: 35
1840s-	Work of forming and draining roads rested with the Melbourne City Council. By the 1870s many of the streets were macadamised.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	Context 2012: 42
1841-1851	Port Phillip District in connection with the New South Wales Censuses. In 1841 the population was recorded as 11,738; it had increased to 32,879 in 1846, and to 77,345 in 1851. The Census of 1851 was taken on 2 March before the proclamation of the Port Phillip District as a separate Colony on 1 July 1851.	2.1 Founding stories; 4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1973
1842	Melbourne declared a municipality. Its official boundary ran three miles from east to west, the mid-point exactly one mile from the river basin and the Customs House. The eastern and western boundaries now ran directly to the river, to be extended southwards to the Bay in December 1844.	2.1 Founding stories; 4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1973
1842	Hoddle Plan of North and South Melbourne shows West Melbourne swamp as 'Occasionally covered with water. Marshy land'.	2.2 Founding stories	MGA: 8
1842-	Hay, Horse and Pig Markets, in the triangular area between the Sydney and the Flemington Roads (renewed and the Queen Victoria Market built 1873-4)	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 5.4 Developing a retail centre	N&WMCS, V1: xiii; Context 2011: 33
1845	North Melbourne was included in the town reserve of the Melbourne Corporation in 1844-1845, after Melbourne achieved municipal status in 1842	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	N&WMCS, V1: vii
1847	Golf was one of the earliest games played in Victoria, the first course being on the site of what is now the Flagstaff Gardens; a group of enthusiastic Scotsmen played there in 1847	13.1 Public recreation	VYB 1973
1847	Town of Melbourne was officially raised to the status of City	3.1 From town to city	Context 2011: 9
1847	Charles Laing's map of 1847 shows no development in North and West Melbourne	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: vii
1847-9	Original crown allotments in Flemington and Kensington consisted of large rectangular pastoral tracts. Owned by a landed gentry from their sale in the period 1847-9, used for grazing sheep and cattle.	3.1 From town to city	F&KCS: 5
1849	Kensington 'Village Lots'- a survey of lots each of 2 acres straddling the current North Melbourne & Kensington localities, later shown on maps of 1855 (Kearney), 1856 etc. as sold but now part of the Moonee Ponds creek. Lots taken from Crown Portion 16 Dousta Galla Parish, surrounded by existing pastoral Portions, formed residential areas of the late Victorian-era.	3.1 From town to city	MGA: 11, 21; F&KCS: 5

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1849	Subdivisions had filled in the main western Melbourne township area to its extended northern boundary, and houses were appearing beyond Victoria Street by 1849, following land sales in North Melbourne.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 3.1 From town to city	VYB 1973
1849, 1851	<i>The Argus</i> of 6th September, 1849, stated that " the site for the proposed Benevolent Asylum on the summit of the hill overlooking the junction of the Moonee Ponds Creek with the saltwater swamp ... The site selected is about the most magnificent that could well be imagined, the view not only being extensive and beautiful in the extreme, but peculiarly eligible for a public building, from the fact of its commanding every entrance to the city—north, south, east, and west—as well as forming a most prominent object of observation from the bay." This was the only building standing on any part of North Melbourne in September, 1852...The Asylum was opened on Thursday, 27th-November, 1851.	11.3 Caring for the sick	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-104 (1917)
1849-1850	Melbourne Building Act proclaimed in NSW and imposed in 1850 on Central Melbourne between the Yarra River and Victoria Street (East Melbourne and Jolimont, West Melbourne and part of North Melbourne south of Victoria Parade), and to what is now known as South Fitzroy, controls aimed mainly at minimising the risk of fire-requiring buildings to have a permit, to be made of non-combustible material (unless it was isolated by setbacks from the boundaries of the site), and to separate different occupancies by fire walls passing through the roof, markedly altering the appearance of terrace housing and shop rows. Said to have encouraged residential development outside of its boundaries in East Collingwood and Brunswick. By the 1870s the Melbourne Building Act had been extended to other areas of the City of Melbourne such as Carlton	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 3.1 From town to city	VYB 1973; eMelbourne (Miles Lewis); Context 2011: 13; Patrick Troy 'A History of European Housing in Australia'
1850	Melbourne Building Act (passed 1849, proclaimed 1850) to control building in an area south of Victoria Street and east of the Sydney Road in Hotham.	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: viii
1850s	Street tree planting and plantations in public reserves had been advocated from the 1850s. Von Mueller had planted trees in a public reserve in Flinders Street ... in the 1850s. The first elm (<i>Ulmus</i> sp.) was planted in Collins Street in 1875. Lines of elms and plane trees ...were used to form grand avenues, such as those along St Kilda Road and Royal Parade.	7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic	Context 2012: 44
1850s	Stables: in the early fifties, ... stables presented a very busy appearance from the large number of carters' who kept their horses and drays there while they were securing fresh loads for the diggings. At night, many of them slept in their drays as a protection to the goods entrusted to their care.	6.7 Transport	Mattingley: RHSV: 18-87 (1916)
1850s	Footscray and Flemington had emerged as dairying and market gardening communities along streams running down to the lower Yarra;	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1973
1850s	...a large marsh, at first called Batman's, but which some years afterwards was called the West Melbourne swamp, formed a portion of the western boundary of North Melbourne. It also was the western boundary of West Melbourne, and extended southward nearly to the River Yarra. ...	2.2 Founding stories	Mattingley: RHSV: 18-82 (1916)
1850s	Superintendent C.J. La Trobe aided in the reservation by the early 1850s of large areas of parkland close to central township, including the sites of Yarra Park, Royal Park (grazed with stock) and Princes Park (Royal	7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape	Context 2012: 44

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	Park cited for – remnant indigenous vegetation)		
1850s-	At first there was but little difficulty in obtaining firewood, all that was necessary being to cut down one of the trees growing either on your own land or on one of the streets and cut it up, but later on this source of supply failed, and then we had to depend on wood carters, who used to stand with their loads in that part of Elizabeth-street north immediately in front of the present Victoria market.	6.3 Providing essential services	Mattingley: RHSV: 18-85 (1916)
1850s-1890s	Melbourne had the largest population in Australia, the Gold Rush, transforming Melbourne from provincial colonial outpost to a leading city of the British Empire.	3.1 From town to city	Context 2011: 10
1851	Benevolent Asylum, at the western end of Victoria Street. opened November, 1851 after site requested in 1848, as bound by Abbotsford, Elm, Curzon and Miller Streets- today marked by Edwardian-era housing built after laying a new foundation stone at Cheltenham in April 1909.	11.2 Providing welfare services	N&WMCS, V1: viii; Context 2011: 64
1851	Supply of Water to The City Report of the City Surveyor (Melbourne City) To the Chairman and other Members of the Water Works Committee- Moonee Ponds Creek considered among other sources	6.1 Water supply	'The Argus': Saturday 11 January 1851
1851-	Gold traffic route via Mt Alexander road along the northern verge of area	2.3 Promoting immigration	F&KS
1851-1860	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 13.62%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1852	...the land on which North Melbourne now stands, and which had formed a part of the Bourke Ward of Melbourne from the time the City was divided into wards in 1842, was surveyed and cut up into allotments, the first sale being held by Tennant and Co. In their auction room, Elizabeth-street, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th and 9th days of September, 1852.The allotments consisted of quarter-acre blocks, and they realized from £ 200 to £ 700 each, the allotments situated at the corners of Victoria and Capel streets selling for the latter price.	8.2 Housing the population	Mattingley: RHSV: 18-82 (1916)
1852	The site of the future town was an ideal one, consisting of undulating land richly carpeted with grass and studded with noble red gum trees, which gave it a beautiful park-like appearance. Such was the site as I saw it on a bright October morning in 1852. The town was bounded on the north by the Moonee Ponds channel and the Flemington-road, where they intersect each other at the Flemington-bridge; on the south by a straight line from the Moonee Ponds channel to the centre of Victoria-street, and thence to Elizabeth-street; on the east by a line along the centre of Elizabeth-street and the Flemington-road to the bridge, and on the west by portion of Batman's, or West Melbourne, Swamp and the Moonee Ponds Creek. The last-named boundary was altered on the 28th September, 1891, to the Moonee Ponds channel. Running down through its centre from the Royal Park was a large deep storm-water channel. This can still be traced between Park and Gatehouse streets, Parkville, which streets at that time formed a portion of the Royal Park, and passes under the Flemington Road, under the playground of the Errol-street State school, and under Harris and Arden streets, finally discharging its waters into one of the canals which drain the swamp...	2.2 Founding stories	Mattingley: RHSV: 18-82 (1916)
1852	North Melbourne formed a portion of the Bourke Ward of the City of Melbourne, but on the 26th January, 1855, it was proclaimed the Hotham Ward of the City, being named after His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, the then Governor of Victoria, and it adopted his coat of arms.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	Mattingley: RHSV: 18-84 (1916)

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1852	North Melbourne- land auctioned for the influx of gold-seekers outside Melbourne Building Act area, from a 588 lot subdivision south of Arden and Errol Streets, and east of Dryburgh Street: limited physically by a creek following what became Harris Street, and the swamp to the west. Grid layout, with street width of 30 metres.	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: viii
1852-1860s	<p>Melbourne emerges from wooden huts and canvas tents and begins to build in brick: 1854 laying of the foundation stones of the Public Library and the University, 1856 that of Parliament House at the Eastern Hill, 1858 that of a new Treasury, and 1859 that of the new Elizabeth Street Post Office.</p> <p>Original inner ring of municipalities from Hotham (North Melbourne) clockwise to Emerald Hill (South Melbourne) there was added an outer ring by the early 1860s stretching from Essendon in the north-west to Brighton in the south-east, each specialising in a particular function; quarrying, brick making, market gardening, wharfage and storage, coach and railway wagon repairs, noxious trades, or suburban residential retreats.</p> <p>Melbourne held one-quarter of the Colony's population. Australia's first public railway, linking Melbourne with its port at Sandridge (Port Melbourne), was opened in 1854 by the Hobson's Bay Railway Company with subsequent government control. Victorian Government acquires Melbourne-Geelong line in 1859, built lines to Williamstown and Sunbury, extended the systems to Ballarat (via Geelong) and Bendigo in 1862, and to the Murray border at Echuca in 1864. Public infrastructure stimulated private enterprise as a central strand in the future economic life of Victoria.</p>	3.1 From town to city; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 6.7 Transport	VYB 1984
1852-1861	Around 600,000 migrants came to Victoria, including nearly 300,000 from the United Kingdom and 250,000 from other Australian colonies and New Zealand- most seeking gold, most via Melbourne ports- Victoria produced forty per cent of the world's gold output in that period.	2.3 Promoting immigration; 3.1 From town to city	VYB 1984
1853	Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway; the Geelong and Melbourne Railway and the Melbourne; Mount Alexander and Murray River Railway approved as proposed privately owned railways. Last two eventually completed by the Colonial Government in 1856-7. (cites Harrigan, Victorian Railways to '62)	6.7 Transport	MGA: 11
1853	City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company gasworks were commenced on a new West Melbourne site which provided gas for the city street lamps: and in September 1854 the foundation stone of the Melbourne Gas Works was laid.	6.3 Providing essential services	VYB 1973
1853-	The construction of the Yan Yean water supply began but with the Gold Rush immigration ... as a precautionary measure, a large water tank, erected on Eastern Hill in 1853. People still drew water from the Yarra and many relied on their own private wells. The Yan Yean water supply was operational in 1857	6.1 Water supply	Context 2012: 37
1854	First railway operational in the Colony was the two and a quarter mile line from Flinders Street to Sandridge (Port Melbourne) which was opened for business on 13 September 1854- Australia's first public railway, the locomotive of which had been built in Melbourne.	6.7 Transport	VYB 1973
1854	'Brick works, flour mill, tanneries, a couple of soap and candle factories, a pottery and a bone mill sprawled along its (Moonee Ponds Creek) banks'. Thought to be the outcome of the 1854 'Act to Prevent Further Pollution of the Waters of the River Yarra above the City of Melbourne'	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	MGA: 12; F&KCS: 9

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	which aimed to protect Melbourne's Yarra River water supply and forced noxious trades upstream or elsewhere to the Moonee Ponds Creek. Flour supply: the railways supplied the wheat from the Victorian hinterland directly to the mill door, the population of Melbourne provided a workforce and the proximity to the docks and the city enabled quick delivery by rail or road to meet local and export demand.		
1854	First application of electricity in Victoria was the telegraph installed between Melbourne and Williamstown in 1854, mainly to transmit information of shipping movements to Flagstaff Hill (now Flagstaff Gardens).	6.3 Providing essential services; 4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 5.2 Melbourne as a trading port	VYB 1973
1854	Religious denominations in the Colony included 46 per cent of the population as Church of England, 19 per cent were Catholic (including Roman Catholic), 18 per cent Presbyterian, and 7 per cent Methodist-indicative of the strong Christian beliefs among the people.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	VYB 1984
1854	Port Phillip population enumerated was 236,798, including 2,500 Aboriginals.	2.1 Founding stories; 4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1973
1854-	Phoenix Clothing Company factory and warehouse located at King Street West Melbourne, was created from 1854.	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1854-1866	Four-fold growth in manufactories from 192 in 1854 to 983 in 1866 in the whole colony of Victoria. Manufacturing industry virtually originated in the Gold Rush period and it was nurtured from then on by the state.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Vines 1989
1855	Government subdivision at North Melbourne, by surveyor Clement Hodgkinson, adopted an extension to the north of Arden Street	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: viii
1855	North Melbourne declared as a separate ward in the City of Melbourne called Hotham, named after the current Governor of the Colony and in 1859 became a separate municipality (borough).	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	N&WMCS, V1
1855	Melbourne town was divided into four wards, Gipps, Lonsdale, La Trobe and Bourke- Bourke extending over North and West Melbourne until North Melbourne as 'Hotham' became a separate ward in 1855.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	N&WMCS, V1: vii
1856	The Cattle Yards reserve for the Melbourne Corporation was located north west from the Kensington Village Allotments. City of Melbourne moves its cattle yards there from the corner of Elizabeth and Victoria Streets (there since 1842). The Newmarket saleyards were completed in 1858 and the first sales were held January 1859, as further served by the extension and refurbishing of the Essendon to Melbourne Railway in the 1870s. Early establishment of cattle sales at Newmarket and meat sales at the Victoria Market site and, later at the Metropolitan Meat Market made North Melbourne a major meat and allied trades centre.	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	F&KCS: 5, 9; N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1856	Kensington Village shown on the Doutta Galla Parish Plan of 1856.	3.1 From town to city	MGA: 10
1857	Melbourne Geelong railway opened. Work had commenced in 1853 and on 25 June 1857 the line opened with an arrangement with the Mt Alexander Co. for Geelong trains to travel over its Williamstown branch line from Newport to Melbourne, but as this line was not ready in time	6.7 Transport	N&WMCS, V1; VYB 1973

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	the Geelong trains operated from a temporary terminus on the Yarra River near Newport; passengers and goods were conveyed by river craft to and from Melbourne. By 1859 Geelong trains were able to run to Spencer Street Station.		
1857	Board of Land and Works was established in 1857 with authority to build railways and other public works, and with power to supervise all railways, public and private...Victorian Railways Commissioners Act 1883 provided for the appointment of three Commissioners as a body corporate to administer all railway activities previously controlled by the Board of Land and Works	6.7 Transport	VYB 1973
1857	North Melbourne streets and occupiers listed in Melbourne Directory: Chetwynd (15) Curzon (37) Errol (41) Howard (27), Leveson (56) Queensberry (51) and Victoria Street (35). North Melbourne: 6,016 persons in 1258 dwellings	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: xii
1857	Port Phillip population enumerated was 410,766, including 1768 Aboriginals	2.1 Founding stories; 4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1973
1857-1863	Second observatory to that at Williamstown was opened on Flagstaff Hill in Melbourne, to analyse weather reports from land stations and data of ocean currents and winds extracted from ships' logbooks, and to determine the components of the earth's magnetic field. Magnetic data for Melbourne were published in 1860, meteorological and nautical data in 1864, and the results of a magnetic survey of the Colony followed in 1869. In 1863 the two observatories were closed and their work transferred to the new Domain Observatory in Melbourne.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 6.7 Transport	VYB 1973
1858	First railways workshops were established at Williamstown and Batman Hill (Spencer Street)	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 6.7 Transport	VYB 1973
1858	Hotham shown as idealised circles and squares with Moonee Ponds Creek as series of 3 lagoons linked by thin dotted stream on path to West Melbourne Swamp on south edge of Geelong railway	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape	Melbourne Roll Plan 18
1858	Site works contract by William Randle for North Melbourne railway station awarded and extended	6.7 Transport	GG 1858, 2365
1858	Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory, under the direction of Professor G. Neumayer, was established in the Flagstaff Gardens. In 1863 both observatories were transferred to the Domain	14.2 Observing the heavens	VYB 1973
1858	North Melbourne and Carlton Building Society established	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 8.2 Housing the population	VPP-RETURN for the Year 1868 of the various Building Societies in the Colony of Victoria
1858	FIRST CRICKET GROUND. This was situated in the Royal Park, a splendid site having been granted to the North Melbourne Cricket Club by the Government. The club fenced in the land, erected a pavilion on it, and laid down an excellent pitch early in 1858.	13.1 Public recreation	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-99 (1917)

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1858	Tenders called to alter course of a gully at North Melbourne	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	GG 1858, 1313
1859	West Melbourne: more building allotments in random shaped blocks between King and Peel Street south of Victoria Street, around the Roman Catholic Church reserve and west of the Melbourne cemetery, since removed, marrying the oblique axis of the existing North Melbourne subdivision with the north-south line of Melbourne town at their junction.	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1
1859	North Melbourne became the Municipality of Hotham, under the provisions of Act 18 Victoria No. 15, by the proclamation of His Excellency Sir. Henry Barkly, Governor of the Colony of Victoria, on the 30th September, 1859.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-97 (1917)
1859	Melbourne and Essendon Railway Co. authorized to construct a branch line off the government line around North Melbourne Junction (known as 'Dirty Gully') through Kensington. 1860 single track was open; 1861 a branch line to Flemington racecourse opened. 1867 after financial issues, acquired by Government who re-opened it for the Flemington racecourse line in time for the Melbourne Cup. (cites Harrigan, Victorian Railways to '62)	6.7 Transport	MGA: 11; VYB 1973
1859	Thomas Swanson's house located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1859	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1859	Railway network now links the major population, industrial and shipping centres and have a profound effect on the development of the region. The Geelong to Melbourne line with a branch to Williamstown was completed to Newport after several delays in 1859 and the Melbourne to Mt Alexander (Castlemaine) line opened as far as Sunbury- provided local industries with access to the commercial heart of Melbourne, the wharves of Williamstown and the Yarra, and the agricultural regions to the north and west. Construction and maintenance of the railways created a major industrial system, needing huge amounts of crushed blue stone for ballasting the tracks, and timber for sleepers (boost to quarrying in Williamstown, Footscray, Moonee Ponds Creek and timber cutters and mills in the Wombat Forest etc)	6.7 Transport; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	Western Region Industrial Heritage Study 1989
1859	Public meeting called by 14 petitioners to constitute Hotham municipality at Presbyterian School Hall, Curzon & Elms Streets- to discuss councillor numbers, elect councillors etc.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1859, 2090
1859	The first government train ran from Spencer Street (to Geelong) in an arc around the east and north sides of the low lying West Melbourne swamp and crossed it at what is now known as the North Melbourne rail junction. 'The railway was of great importance to the young colony, providing a much faster and more reliable form a transport than shipping and road'.	6.7 Transport	MGA: 11
1859	An additional railway station at North Melbourne was opened for traffic on the 6th October, 1859.	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Friday 1 June 1860
1859-	First public urinals for men built, later were dotted in various locations around the city and in North Melbourne	6.5 Public toilets	Context 2012: 41
1859-1889	Gas was first laid on in North Melbourne by the Melbourne Gas Company in 1859, the large gas-holder, facing Macaulay Road, which has a capacity of 3,000,000 cubic feet, being erected in 1889	6.3 Providing essential services	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-98 (1917)

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1859-60	Privately constructed Williamstown (1859) and the Essendon-Melbourne railway line of 1860 -promised greater access to and further, development of the district, hitherto hindered by the need for bridges and punts and their removal by flooding.	6.7 Transport	F&KCS: 13
1860	<p>iron-rolling mills of Messrs Hughes & Co., of Dudley street, West Melbourne.</p> <p>An event, says the Argus, likely to prove of considerable importance to the manufacturing interests of Victoria took place on Friday by the opening of the iron-rolling mills of Messrs Hughes & Co., of Dudley street, West Melbourne. These are the first mills of the kind which have been opened on this side of the line, and, as an earnest of the development in these colonies of that manufacturing excellence so peculiarly the attribute of the mother country, their erection is doubly interesting. The mills are situated at the extreme end of Dudley street, close to the borders of Batman's Swamp, and cover at present about a quarter of an acre of ground. They are worked by two boilers, together of about 40 horse-power, and are equal to the production of all kinds of bar and round iron, from a gauge of 2 x 1½ inches to ¼ inch. The process of manufacture is simple, economical, and expeditious, and gives employment to a considerable number of men, and about thirty boys. The principle feature of the manufacture lies in the fact that the material used is simply old or "scrap" iron, as it is called, which, when wrought, is found to possess qualities of strength and fineness which render it, undoubtedly, superior as a marketable commodity to any imported bar-iron. The scrap, for which a ready market has thus been opened in the colony, is cut up and packed into faggots weighing about 30 lbs. each, and these, after being subjected to the furnace for from half to three quarters of an hour, are drawn out in fused masses ready for rolling. It would be useless to describe the process of rolling, with which, doubtless, many of our readers are acquainted, since to those not familiar with it an inspection of the works would be necessary, in order to its comprehension. It may suffice to say, that the fused metal is passed rapidly through powerful rollers of successively smaller gauge, until it is brought to the required size. Some doubt had been expressed, until Messrs Hughes & Co. tried the experiment, as to whether scrap iron would "run" properly; but the result has placed its capabilities beyond the reach of argument, and the fact is, that better bar iron is produced from it than is made in England, where inferior ores are sometimes mixed with the finer in similar manufactures.</p> <p>The iron makes up into capital horse-shoes, and, we understand, the establishment can produce even girders for bridges. The superior qualities of the colonial article are so manifest, that it must ere long become a serious question whether its introduction into all Government contracts will not be a sine qua non. It can be produced at something like £15 a ton, and in any quantity; and as its manufacture has at length been effected, after the expense of much time, and encountering many difficulties, it is to be hoped the enterprise will succeed.</p>	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	The Star 25/6/1860
1860	Romolo, or Bagley house located at Victoria Street West Melbourne, was created in 1860	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1860	Hotham municipality added by-laws governing crossovers and bridges, access to roads and footpaths	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1860, 866
1860	Hotham municipality set aside Jika CAs 1-6/92 as a gravel pit for road works, noting Shiel and Canning Streets as boundaries	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1860, 1342
1860-1893	Victorian wheat growing acreage increased from 161,000 acres to 1,469,000 acres. During this period Victoria also developed as a wheat	5.1 Establishing a pastoral industry; 5.2	VYB 1973

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	exporting colony, second only to South Australia, the exports going mainly to the United Kingdom, and to Guam in the Mariana Islands. Clipper sailing ships, by exploiting the westerly winds, made low cost global circumnavigation a practical reality and therefore greatly assisted export development.	Melbourne as a trading port; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	
1860s	Newmarket abattoirs, cattle yards and the Flemington racecourse led to the growth of stables, furriers and cattle dealers nearby. Feed merchants, butchers, bakers and hotels such as the Newmarket, the Pastoral and the Racecourse also sprang up in the 1860s.	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	F&KCS: 12
1860s	Population of the metropolitan area expanded by 47.84%-expansion in North Melbourne was nearly twice that (91.3%).	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1
1860s-	As an early Colonial industry Felton and Grimwade produced drugs and basic pharmaceutical products from the 1860s. This enterprise was to branch out into the manufacture of glass containers in 1872, and it eventually became part of one of Australia's largest industrial groups - Australian Consolidated Industries Ltd. In the following year...These types of enterprises were to be the foundation of Victoria's manufacturing industry.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1973
1860s-	Trams in Melbourne were initially horse-drawn operating in the 1860s and 1870s; these were replaced in 1885 by the cable tram system...In the 1880s Melbourne had one of the largest cable tram networks in the world... until closing down in 1940	6.7 Transport	Context 2012: 43
1860s-1880s	Early houses of the City of Melbourne were often two storey terraces, sometimes extending for considerable lengths... the Victorian version of the terraces of Bath, Brighton, and Cheltenham. Sweeps of terraces, making a total architectural environment of townscapes rather than the medley of totally unrelated buildings side by side, were the supreme legacy of the regency town style, soon to be lost in the Victorian liking for variety, a taste encouraged by the cheapness and diversity of the new machine made components. Varied and elaborate pediments and parapets decorated with urns and statuettes in all manner of shapes and attitudes became the preferred Victorian skyline. Stucco was the favourite wall finish, sometimes with incised decorations, until a later phase introduced multi-coloured brickwork in a variety of patterns-a much less effective background for the cast iron decoration... early verandahs had wooden posts, often with fretted decorative brackets, but later, largely as the result of the establishment of a substantial iron casting industry, cast iron posts and decorative components replaced the older wooden ones. Balustrade panels, gates, lamps, finials, weather vanes, and on the heavy structural side, components for bridgeworks, were the products of the iron foundries.	3.1 From town to city; 3.2 Expressing an architectural style	VYB 1973
1861	Hotham municipality proclaimed a town.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1861, 842
1861	Zeplin's house located at William Street West Melbourne, was created in 1861	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1861	Robert Finlay's house located at Miller Street West Melbourne, was created in 1861	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1861	Deputation from North Melbourne waited yesterday upon the Commissioner of Railways, for the purpose of bringing under the notice of the Government the advisability of erecting a central railway station on the cattle-yard site, at the junction of Elizabeth- street and Victoria-street, and making that the Melbourne Terminus of the Victorian Railways.	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': 22 October 1861

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1861	Only Prahran (in the immediate vicinity of the city centre) was not yet connected to the Yan Yean water supply	6.1 Water supply	Context 2012: 37
1861	Hotham municipality regulate cabs in the town via by-law 11	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1861, 1920
1861	First zoo in Melbourne was founded in 1857 by the Zoological Society of Victoria on a site in what is now the southern end of Yarra Park. In 1861 the zoo was re-established at a larger site on higher ground at Royal Park.	14.4 Developing zoological gardens	Context 2012: 79
1861	Melbourne & suburbs population 139,916	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1861	Kensington and Flemington locality had 265 dwellings and a population of 1,291, the majority of their inhabitants being either labourers, artisans, hoteliers or shopkeepers. precursing the later working class character of the area concentrated on the gold route of Mt Alexander Road.	3.1 From town to city	F&KCS: 13
1861-1870	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 3.91%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1862	The directors of the Hobson's Bay Railway Company—Messrs. T. T. A'Beckett (chairman), Germain Nicholson, Degraives, Sutherland, and Heape—accompanied by the secretary, Mr. T. Finlayson, had an interview with Mr. Mitchell, the Commissioner of Railways and Roads, yesterday, and submitted plans which had been prepared by Mr. Elsdon, the engineer of the company, for the construction of a branch line from their station in Flinders-street to the Government Railway Station, in Spencer-street, and for the erection of a central passenger station on the land contiguous to their present station	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Saturday 27 September 1862
1862	Hotham municipality proclaim Town Common for depasturing stock, being 320 acres of crown Land south of Flemington Rd near Doutta Galla CP17, CP73, corners of Haines, Dryburgh and Harker Streets. By-law 15 governed its managers.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 3.4 Defining public space	GG 1862, 1030
1862	Flemington and Essendon proclaimed a borough.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	F&KCS: 22;
1862	Hotham municipality regulate night men and their carts in the town via by-law 16	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 6.2 Sewage	GG 1862, 2276
1862-	Flagstaff Gardens fronting WILLIAM STREET West Melbourne, was developed from 1862-	3.4 Defining public space; 7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape	WMHR 2015
1863	The proximity of the swamp, these creeks and the Yarra, meant houses on the lower part of North & West Melbourne were flooded to a depth of four feet due to tidal action meaning that the western boundary of urban development would be Dryburgh St.	3.4 Defining public space	N&WMCS, V1: cites Mattingley: 11
1863	Hotham municipality proclaim Munster Terrace between Arden and Victoria Streets (as a road not to be built on etc.) at 99 feet wide, with 75 feet carriageway and 12 feet wide footpaths	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1863, 673
1863	Hotham municipality proclaim by-law 17 regulating water closets and cess pools	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 6.2 Sewage	GG 1863, 1925

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1863-	Major floods in 1863, c.1891, and 1934 each promoted more City Council abatement schemes and works	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	Context 2012: 42
1863, 1870, 1891.	Floods: The 19th December, 1863, was noted for a disastrous flood, some of the houses in the lower parts of the town being inundated to a depth of 4 feet. There was another great flood on the 7th September, 1870, the waters of which came up Harris-street as far as Curzon-street.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-99 (1917)
1863, 1872	Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place, West Melbourne, created in 1863-1872	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1863-1874	North Melbourne or Hotham constituted a Borough on the 14th October, 1863, and on the 30th June, 1870, was divided into wards, viz., the Eastern, Middle, and Western Wards. It was proclaimed the Town of Hotham on the 18th December, 1874.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-97 (1917)
1863-9	Kidd's row houses later Langdon Buildings located at KING STREET, West Melbourne, created in 1863-9	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1864	Request by Hotham Council for a new siding at the Spencer St station- more goods yards at Spencer Street meant expansion of industries such as or uncut and processed timber, Princes Bridge and Spencer Street being the centres for the metropolitan wood trade. Wheat for the flour mills such as Brunton's (Laurens Street complex) and wool for the stores arrived by rail.	6.7 Transport	N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1864-5	Thomas Hulse later Haddon's house, part 159 -163 Roden Street, West Melbourne located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1864-5	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1864-5, 1889-90	Victoria Buildings or Walton's shop & residence row located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1864-5, 1889-90	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1864-8	Noble's house located at CAPEL STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1864-8	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1864-8, 1871	Wigton cottages, 171-179 Roden Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1864-8, 1871	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1865	North Melbourne Building and Investment Society established	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 8.2 Housing the population	VPP-RETURN for the Year 1868 of the various Building Societies in the Colony of Victoria
1865	Public Health Act 1865 extends to cover Hotham municipality	11.1 Improving public health	GG 1865, 1431
1865	Florence or Hawkins house located at CAPEL STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1865	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1865	Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises (part) located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1865	5.4 Developing a retail centre; 6.4 Disposing of the dead	WMHR 2015
1865	Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley St located at ADDERLEY STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1865	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1865	That part of the town (North Melbourne) called Hotham Hill, lying to the	8.2 Housing the	Mattingley:

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	north of the storm-water channel before mentioned, with the exception of a few odd allotments, was not sold until the 5th September, 1865, and at succeeding dates.	population	RHSV: 18-82 (1916)
1865	Bay View Hotel located at King Street West Melbourne, was created in 1865	13.1 Public recreation; 13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1865	Kensington Common School 349 committee named	8.3 Educating the people	GG 1865, 1962
1865-	Royal Standard Hotel located at WILLIAM STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1865-	13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1865, 1888	Wickham's, later Oakey's house located at WALSH STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1865, 1888	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1865-6	Alfred house or Agnew's house, later Bedeque-house or Thompson's house located at DUDLEY STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1865-6	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1866	North Melbourne's wealthier citizens moved to Hotham Hill and continued to do so through the 1870s. Dryburgh, Canning, Chapman and especially Brougham Streets all showed higher rating values, than other parts of the municipality.	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1866	Dean's house located at CAPEL STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1866	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1866	Hotham Borough municipality accepts tender to build a storm-water channel from Royal Park to lower Hotham - £2751 recommended - £1500 from Downie & Mattinson. (later shown on parish plans)	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	
1866	Memorial given to Acting Governor- That the line of railway known as the Melbourne and Essendon Railway, extending from Melbourne to Essendon, with intermediate stations at North Melbourne, Kensington, Newmarket, Ascot Vale, and Moonee Ponds, was opened for traffic in the month of November, 1858, and subsequently a branch line was formed to the Melbourne Racecourse, making the aggregate length of the railway five miles, at a cost in the whole, ... Of about £97,000...proposed extension, ...expense, of the said railway from its present terminus at Essendon to the junction of the Keilor and Deep Creek roads-a distance of less than one mile-the passenger traffic would be largely increased.	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Friday 6 July 1866
1866	Commander Cox coastal survey plan (State Library of Victoria) shows the Geelong railway cutting off the northern portion of the salt marsh/lake or West Melbourne swamp, affecting drainage and flow of the Moonee Ponds Creek.	2.2 Founding stories	MGA: 12
1866-	Alexander Cooper's house located at CAPEL STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1866-	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1866-1871	Pearson & Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace located at Peel Street West Melbourne, created in 1866-1871	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1866-1901	In response to popular feeling, high unemployment, and David Syme's advocacy in the Age, Victoria embarked on a policy of protection. The duties imposed were at first moderate but in the 1890s they reached 50 per cent on some items. The primary purpose was to protect local manufacturing industries, such as textiles, clothing, footwear, and carriage building, against British and other overseas competition. Victoria did in fact lead other States in the development of these	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VYB 1973

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	industries and in the replacement of consumer goods by raw materials and capital goods as its major overseas imports. By 1891 nearly 25 per cent more people were employed in secondary industry in Victoria than in the more populous New South Wales.		
1866-7	Thomas Hulse's house, part 159 -163 Roden Street, West Melbourne located at Roden Street West Melbourne, was created in 1866-7	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1867	Hotham (North Melbourne) Post Office Savings Bank begins 1st October	6.3 Providing essential services	VPP-STATISTICS OF VICTORIA, 1868
1867	Charles Barber's shop and two residences, located at Chetwynd Street West Melbourne, created in 1867	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1867	Jesmond, or the Dixon house located at STANLEY STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1867	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1867	Hotham Borough municipality proclaims extensive list of streets, most at 99', some at 33 and 20'.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1867, 739
1867, 1878	Yarra Cottages located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1867, 1878	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1868	Crabtree's tailor shop & residence, part Victorian-era commercial streetscape located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, was created in 1868	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1868	Touzel's row houses located at Capel Street West Melbourne, was created in 1868	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1868	George Swanson's house located at Victoria Street West Melbourne, was created in 1868	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1868	Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, West Melbourne, created in 1868	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1868	Alexander Cooper's house located at Dudley Street West Melbourne, was created in 1868	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1868	West Melbourne, Hotham, and Carlton Permanent Building and Investment Society established	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VPP-RETURN for the Year 1868 of the various Building Societies in the Colony of Victoria
1868	McLeod's row house & shop, later Edwards' general store (part) located at SPENCER STREET West Melbourne, created in 1868	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1868	Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part located at CHETWYND STREET West Melbourne, created in 1868	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1868	...report of the surveyors is to the effect that the bridge over the Moonee Ponds Creek, on the Macaulay-road, is in an unsound condition, the Council of Hotham be asked what action they will take in the matter.	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Friday 9 October 1868
1868,	Three Crowns Hotel located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was	13.6 Eating and	WMHR 2015

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1878, 1886	created in 1868, 1878, 1886	drinking	
1868-1870	Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke St (5 houses) West Melbourne, was created in 1868-1870	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1869	Phillip Bevan's, later Conway's shops & residences (2) located at Victoria Street West Melbourne, was created in 1869	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1869	ESSENDON AND FLEMINGTON. The report of the Public Works Committee was adopted, recommending that tenders be called for lowering the hill and forming footpaths on the Macaulay-road, near the Moonee Ponds Creek.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Friday 5 November 1869
1869	Eagle Hotel, later shop & residence located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, was created in 1869	13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1869	Sparey's row houses, part 36-38 Milton Street located at Milton Street West Melbourne, was created in 1869	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1869	Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house, part 70-72 Dudley St located at Dudley Street West Melbourne, was created in 1869	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1869	Perth House or part Thomas Stevenson's row houses, 70-72 Dudley St, West Melbourne, was created in 1869	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1869-70	Cullen's shops & residences, part 349-359 Victoria St, West Melbourne, was created in 1869-70	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1869-70	Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station, part 74-76 (once 78) located at DUDLEY STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1869-70	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1870	James Noonan's house, also Cameron House located at Walsh Street West Melbourne, was created in 1870	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1870	Hotham Borough proclaims land for pound- Jika Jika part CAs 1&2/92 at Macaulay Rd and Shiel St; later enclosed and commenced at south-west corner of Municipal reserve off Munster Terrace (parish plan shows granted to Collingwood Gas Company in 1876?)	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1870, 1141; 1882, 1978
1870	Wards created in Hotham Borough: Eastern, Middle, Western	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1870, 928
1870	Court House and Town Hall Reserve proclaimed in Hotham Borough at Errol & Queensberry St corner	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	GG 1870, 1500
1870	BOROUGH COUNCILS. HOTHAM. Public Works Committee, recommending that the Macaulay-road, from the Boundary-road to the Moonee Ponds Creek, be formed at a cost not exceeding £75: that the northern foot- path be formed for £20, and kerbed and channelled at a sum not exceeding £150: total, £245.	6.7 Transport; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Wednesday 2 February 1870
1870, 1890 additions	School teacher, Peter Madden's house located at Roden Street West Melbourne, was created in 1870, 1890 additions	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1870-1885	Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd St, West Melbourne, was created in 1870-1885	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1870-2	John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1870-2	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1870s	Moonee Ponds Creek on the north-west of the area drained into the swamp and had been encased in a bluestone barrel drain, flowing under	6.6 Street making, drainage and river	N&WMCS, V1: cites Daley: 2

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	Flemington Road, the Elm Street State School, Harris Street, and into the swamp behind the North Melbourne football ground.	works	
1870s	Industrial growth along the Moonee Ponds Creek with swamp reclamation	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	F&KS
1870s-1880s	Increasing tariff protection of native industry- customs duties stimulating native manufacturing by placing local entrepreneurs at an advantage against overseas, and particularly British, competitors, used for raising revenue, and became wider and heavier in their application. Victoria was the most highly industrialised of the Australian colonies by 1891 and its manufacturing industry employment was 25 per cent higher than New South Wales.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1870s-1880s	Building boom, both commercial and residential. Intensive development continued in Melbourne's inner suburbs, and also began in Kensington - with most new houses as freestanding weatherboard cottages, though the cladding of the front walls was often milled to resemble more prestigious ashlar or stone.	8.2 Housing the population	Context 2011: 14
1871	Cleary's houses, part 81-83 Capel St, West Melbourne, was created in 1871	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1871	NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY, this railway, commencing in Melbourne, will reach the Murray at Wodonga, and its total length will be about 180 miles. A portion has already been opened for traffic for a distance of five miles to the village of Essendon on the Moonee Ponds Creek. At this point begins the work in progress on what is termed the first section, terminating at the town of Seymour on the Goulburn river, fifty-six miles beyond Essendon...	6.7 Transport	'Illustrated Sydney News': Saturday 28 October 1871
1871	ROB ROY HOTEL located at CAPEL STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1871	13.1 Public recreation; 13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1871	Melbourne & suburbs population 206,780	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1871	Hotham Borough rephrase by-laws 2-5, 8, 12, 16 includes regulation of unyoked cattle and unbroken horses driven through streets	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1871, 760
1871-1880	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 3.31%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1871-6	Annagh Terrace, 582-588 Spencer Street created in 1871-6	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1872	TRIAL TRIP ON THE NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY. The opening of the first section of the North-Eastern Railway-i.e. from Essendon to Schoolhouse-lane, two miles and a half from Seymour...some five years since the Government purchased from the Essendon Railway Company the line which, branching from the Victorian Railways at a point this side of Footscray, led on the one hand to the racecourse, and on the other via Kensington, Newmarket, Ascot Vale, and Moonee Ponds to Essendon, a village five miles from Melbourne...The racecourse line was at once repaired and put in working order, but it was not till within two or three years after that the Essendon line was completely laid out again by Mr. W. R. Martin, of the Railway department.	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Friday 12 April 1872

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1872	Service from the Yan Yean was extended and the water carts became less in number, until the year 1872, by which time the reticulation was completed in North Melbourne - before this a water cart built by Mr. Robert Aitkin, of Villiers-street, supplied North Melbourne with water at about 7s. Per hogshead. Then 1859-60 parts of North Melbourne were reticulated, and a large amount of pipe laying took place in 1865.	6.3 Providing essential services	Mattingley: RHSV: 18-87 (1916)
1872	Sadler's row house located at Hawke Street West Melbourne, was created in 1872	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1872	Reticulated water supplies from Yan Yean to North Melbourne	6.1 Water supply	N&WMCS, V1
1872	Area bounded by O'Shannassy. Dryburgh, Haines and Courtney Streets surveyed by John Lardner, with the creeks now paved with basalt pitchers and 126 new building allotments, known as Parkside, a northern neighbour of North Melbourne and adjoining the Royal Park (Housing Commission of Victoria eliminated blocks 77A, 77B, in 1960 and 1971.)	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1
1872	Hughes shop & residences located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1872	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1872-	<p>Education Act of 1872, and new 'state schools' were created, Within the City of Melbourne, new state schools were built at Yarra Park in 1872; King Street, West Melbourne (No. 1689) in 1876; Faraday Street, Carlton; and Queensberry Street, Carlton also in McCracken Street Kensington opened in 1881.</p> <p>After the inefficiency of clerical competition in education had been demonstrated, encouraged the growth of State schools organised by a Department of Education, - and abolished financial support for church schools.</p> <p>The Catholic Church opposed this solution, and the conflict between liberals and Catholics was for long reflected in politics</p>	8.3 Educating the people	Context 2012: 45; VYB 1973
1872-	Debney Brothers (Thomas. George and F.W. Debney) took over the Buntingford tannery in Boundary Road, North Melbourne, and with the swamp drainage schemes, the tannery enlarged and moved in 1876 to the west side of Mt. Alexander Road near Flemington Bridge. The tannery and buildings covered more than an acre by 1900. Later to become a park and adjoining HCV estate.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	F&KCS: 18;
1872-3	George Donald's house located at KING STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1872-3	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1873	Hotham Borough proclaims another street: extension of Munster terrace to corner of Arden & Macaulay Rd	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1873, 1454
1873	Hotham Borough orders removal of Henry Warne's tallow chandler from Flemington Rd (CAs 2, 3/80 Jika Jika, (near Haymarket on Flemington Rd) because of public nuisance- to CA 4/18 Footscray Cut Paw Paw parish- not less than 2 miles outside Hotham	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1873, 1071
1873	Hotham Borough proclaims more streets: Buncliff Street at 66' from Canning to Sutton; 33' from Sutton to Flemington Rd; mark St 66' from Melrose to Boundary Rd	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1873, 128
1873	Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street located at William Street West Melbourne, was created in 1873	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1873	Hotham (North Melbourne) stables in Macaulay Road, North Melbourne	6.7 Transport	Victorian

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	of the Melbourne Omnibus Company, built in 1873, were the third of a series of eleven stables established by the company for their city and suburban services, which began in 1869. The Hotham stables closed in 1890 when the local omnibus services were superseded by the North Melbourne cable trams. The buildings housed the horses and buses, and the complex included a breaking-in facility, where all the company's horses were trained.		Heritage Database
1873	Kensington Starch Company Ltd registered under the Company's Act of 1864	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	GG 1873, 939
1873	Prince Albert Hotel, later shop & residence, part 195-197 Victoria St located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1873	13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1873	THE WESTERN SWAMP. The meeting of the Hotham Committee for the reclamation of the Western Swamp was held on the evening of Wednesday last at the Hotham Town Hall. Present-His Worship the Mayor (in the chair,) Councillors Carroll, Barwise, Fogarty and White; and Messrs. Lloyd, Aitken, Weilburg, H Clarke, Leonard, C. Mackenzie, and D. Blair, Hon. Sec. The Committee, having endorsed the proceedings of a preliminary meeting held some weeks previously, a letter was read from the Town Clerk, enclosing a communication from the West Melbourne Improvement League, whereupon a long discussion arose. Finally, the Hon. Sec. was instructed to acknowledge receipt and forward to the League a report of what had been done by the people of Hotham in public meeting assembled in reference to the reclamation of the swamp, to which object it was considered advisable to concentrate all their efforts for the present. It was then agreed that a deputation should wait upon the Chief Secretary, and a petition be presented to Parliament praying that immediate action be taken towards the abolition of the monster nuisance, and the committee adjourned until the following Tuesday, when the Hon. Sec. stated he would be prepared to lay before them the draft of the petition, and also state the time when the Hon. the Chief Secretary would receive a deputation.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	North Melbourne Advertiser Wednesday 24 September 1873
1873	Values of property in North Melbourne rise: 'Thus it will be seen that this advanced in value upwards of fifty per cent in the short space of fifteen months, and it will continue to advance to a still far greater value; indeed, all properties in the immediate vicinity of the new markets, now in rapid course of erection, are advancing in value at such a rapid rate, the like of which is quite unprecedented in the history of the colony.'	3.1 From town to city	North Melbourne Advertiser Wednesday 24 September 1873
1873	Pringle's baker's shop & residence, part 195-197 Victoria St located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1873	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1873	THE-LOWLANDS COMMISSION. 'A meeting of the Royal Commission on low lying land...reclamation of West Melbourne or Batman's Swamp. Mr. Hodgkinson read the following memorandum relative to the design prepared: under his directions: ...rendering available for building purposes part of West Melbourne Swamp...the area of this ground is 120 acres, of which, after allowance for streets, 74 acres would be available for sale in building lots' (needing much fill) ... The proposed channel for conveying the flood water of the Moonee Ponds Creek into the Yarra without spreading over the swamp would have a width of 200ft., and a depth of 10ft. Below the level of ordinary low water. The construction of such channel would involve the excavation of 500,000 cubic yards of earth, which would be used for forming raised banks on both sides of the channel, and rendering a portion of the surface on the	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Saturday 22 February 1873

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	east side of it available for sites for factories.' ...` a public park for West Melbourne, part of the existing lagoon would be deepened so as to create a small permanent lake, and the earth derived there from would be used for raising the adjacent swampy surface'...'`obtained by making a smaller cut for connecting the Moonee Ponds Creek with the Yarra'		
1873-	West Melbourne swamp drainage schemes of the late 1870s following the 1873 Royal Commission on better use of low lands west of the city and the economic expansion of the 1880s and 1890s meant larger manufacturing businesses chose Flemington-Kensington as well located to transport, supply and commerce centres.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	F&KCS: 17; Vines & Lane
1873-4	Sturgess row houses, part 1-9 Miller Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1873-4	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1874	LOW LYING SECTIONS. From David Henry (see CA 1/92 corner Canning & Macaulay Rd), asking that the water which is at present on certain of his sections should be drained. Councillor Laurens thought that the request should be granted. As a matter of fact, the water had been drained some time ago, but owing to a channel being cut by some burgess across a street in the vicinity the storm water had again flowed in.'	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	
1874	Flour mill complex begins at Miller St, Anderson streets and Munster Terrace, built up by Smith & Sons, later Thomas Brunton (1888-), TB Guest (c1896-) and Brockhoff in the 1880s, 1890s. Adjoining railway sidings and yards.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Butler, 1983: 388-
1874	Kensington State School 1133 site cleared and fenced by Thomas Prendable	8.3 Educating the people	GG 1874, 775
1874	Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1874	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1874	Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1874	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1874	Hotham Borough (North Melbourne) proclaimed a Town	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1874, 2204
1874	ARDEN STREET EXTENSION. Hotham Council- representation from `a number of ratepayers, seeking an interview with the Council with regard to the extension of Arden street, which was described- as a main artery in the borough...'`...£700 was given by the Government to the Borough Council-.for making Arden- street decently passable, It is said that the Council has only received £500 of this money, but where is it gone? From Errol street down, to the swamp the roadway in wet-weather is a perfect crab hole and a Godsend to the shoe makers, for if an unfortunate ratepayer attempts to cross it, nine times out of, ten, he comes out of the mire minus a, boot or a shoe...'	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	North Melbourne Advertiser Thursday 29 January 1874, 12 February 1874
1874	Public baths temporary reserve of 5 Jan 1869, revoked October 1874	13.1 Public recreation	GG 1874, 1917
1874	Larrikinism in Hotham: The larrikin nuisance is spreading in Hotham. On Sunday evenings, during church hours, the rowdy element is especially objectionable, and the most filthy and disgusting language is indulged in public thoroughfares. Then again property suffers from the depredations of these young blackguards. The English and Scottish Bank is the latest example of this. The larrikins object to banks, and whenever one is newly painted they are pretty sure to deface it by casting mud or filth against the building. This happened to the Scottish Bank, and entailed considerable trouble, loss, and annoyance to the painter, Mr. O'Shea. The police are not very numerous in Hotham, and cannot be	4.7 Policing the city	North Melbourne Advertiser Thursday 29 January 1874

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	expected to exercise a strict surveillance in every part of the borough, but their efforts to preserve peace would be much more efficient if the citizens informed them of the names of the offenders and the locality where our city Arabs perpetrate their rascality'		
1874	Hotham Union and Imperial Cricket Club: MATCHES TO COME. The Hotham Union and Imperial Cricket Club play in the Royal Park on Saturday next at three o'clock sharp.	13.1 Public recreation	North Melbourne Advertiser Thursday 29 January 1874
1874-5	John Stedeford's house located at HOWARD STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1874-5	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1874-9	James Oliver's row houses, part 599-601 King Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1874-9	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1875	William French house located at ADDERLEY STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1875	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1875	William Hughes warehouse located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1875	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1875-	Michael Moran's row houses located at ADDERLEY STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1875-	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1875-6	West Melbourne State School No. 1689 later West Melbourne Central School located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1875-6	8.3 Educating the people	WMHR 2015
1875-6	James Lee's house located at HOWARD STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1875-6	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1875-6	Mair's row house, part 555-557 King Street located at KING STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1875-6	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1876	Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street located at SPENCER STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1876	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1876	Cockram & Comely's row houses, part 45-47 Hawke Street located at HAWKE STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1876	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1876	North Melbourne streets and occupiers listed in Melbourne Directory: Harris, Murphy, Laurens, Kipling, Station, Henderson, Fogarty, Langford, Steel, Straker, Gracie, Bradby and Lloyd Streets, had no occupiers listed, out of the approximately 89 existing streets in 1983. Much of the area was developed by c1880.	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: xii
1876	New weatherboard church of England building on the Crown grant near Manningham Road and Royal Park opened, previously Flemington and Kensington Anglicans went to St. Mary's Hotham.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	F&KCS: 19;
1876-7	Tait's house, formerly part Emerald Cottages, 132-142 Roden Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1876-7	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1877	Alfred Coope's house located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1877	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1877	Formation of the Melbourne Harbor Trust with intention to relocate port facilities close to the western end of the city, leads to a new entrance to the sea with the construction of the Sir John Coode canal open in 1887 and for Victoria Dock operative in 1892 - eroding the prospects of Williamstown, Sandridge, Footscray and Yarra River ports.	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 6.7 Transport	Vines 1989; VYB 1973

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1877	Roden Terrace, part, 148 & 152 Roden Street located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1877	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1877	The three existing Melbourne gas companies City of Melbourne Gas and Coke Company, Collingwood, Fitzroy and District Gas and Coke Company, and the South Melbourne Gas Company merged and in 1878 the Metropolitan Gas Company's Act 1878 created the Metropolitan Gas Company to supply gas within a circle of radius of 8 miles from the Melbourne General Post Office, but excluded the municipal districts of Brighton, Footscray, and Williamstown where other gas works were operating. Absorbed in 1950 with Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria.	6.3 Providing essential services	VYB 1973
1877	James Burns row houses, part 99-101 Stanley Street located at STANLEY STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1877	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1877	Sharp's house located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1877	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1877	<p>WEST MELBOURNE SWAMP. ITS RECLAMATION. The large area of low-lying land and stagnant water that lies between the Yarra and Saltwater rivers, and Melbourne, popularly known as the West Melbourne Swamp, is at length to be reclaimed and converted to purposes of usefulness...</p> <p>The canal will leave the Yarra just below Mr, Halliburton's wool-washing establishment, 28 chains down stream from the Melbourne Gas Company's works thence it will proceed in a N.E. direction towards the Victorian Railway reserve, 38 chains; thence NW., parallel with the railway fence and two or three chains distant from it, to near the Footscray road (called the Swamp-road), 71 chains thence westerly towards the Saltwater River, 120 chains. At this point the canal will make a deviation to avoid 11 acres of purchased land, on which the Apollo Candle Company's works and some other manufactories are situated, and proceed south 16 chains; then into the Saltwater river, nearly opposite Bunbury-Street, in Footscray, nine chains. This done, the area will be protected by the canal bank to the extent of 3 miles 14 chains of its circumference... Mr. Nathaniel Munro, of the Lands-office, had prepared plans for it which were submitted to several Ministers.' Tenders for the execution of the works were called. Stewart and Cox, successful -amount of contract £16,177 .0s. 10d to be completed March 1878.</p> <p>'In the course of a few years the land, when reclaimed, will be of excellent quality, and just as desirable for residence as much of the land in the city and suburbs that is now occupied. And there is a great and growing demand for cheap house accommodation in that neighbourhood. The railway prevents the extension of the city in a westerly direction and there is a large number of men employed on the railways, the wharves and the river, who have, at much inconvenience to themselves to make their homes on Emerald Hill, at Hotham, or Collingwood Then the reclaimed area will suit admirably for workshops at which ships' work is done, for wool washing establishments, and for manufactories of various kinds. It is highly desirable that no such establishments should be permitted to remain on the banks of the Upper Yarra -here then, is the very place for them '.</p>	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Monday 4 June 1877
1877-	Plans to drain and reclaim the West Melbourne swamp begin in 1877, with steam-powered pumps at Brown's Hill discharging water to a network of ditches that ultimately discharged to the Maribyrnong River along Swamp Road (now Dynon Road).	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	Lack, eMelbourne
1877-1878	City of Melbourne population at 62000, with 13027 dwellings and	4.2 Administering the	VYB 1877-

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	property vale at £8757130; Hotham was 15,000 with 3421 dwellings	City of Melbourne	1878
1878	The drainage of the West Melbourne Swamp is now an accomplished fact, and the drainage of that portion of it north of the railway line, and into which the Moonee Ponds Creek flows, as well as the drainage of Hotham, which has been so long a disgrace to the town, will also soon be completed	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 11.1 Improving public health	'The Argus': Thursday 21 February 1878
1878	West Melbourne Swamp reclamation: elevated channel to receive the waters of the Moonee Ponds Creek and carry them into the channel skirting recently reclaimed swampland south of the Footscray road. It begins about half way between the level crossing at the North Melbourne Station and the projecting point on the Footscray road known as Browns Hill, then eastward to and on Macaulay road, thence northward to Kensington hill, ... A wooden pile bridge carries Arden street over the main channel. At Macaulay road 'substantial pitched channels are being constructed' to carry the storm waters of the elevated portions of North Melbourne into the drains in the reclaimed area.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Monday 23 December 1878
1878	<p>THE FLOODS: From the mouth of the Moonee Ponds Creek to the Saltwater River and the Yarra there was one vast sheet of water, broken only by two narrow strips of land-the Macaulay-road and the main line of railway and by the swamp embankment. The ring round the old swamp seemed perfect, and there was little expectation that any breaches would be effected save at the point already mentioned...</p> <p>three great floods in the Yarra-river, the flood of November, 1849, December, 1863, and March, 1878-are separated by periods of a little over 14 years ... On this occasion the highest point reached by the water was estimated at 4ft 6in below the flood mark of 1863...</p> <p>The implement yard of Mr. Hugh Lennon, near the North Melbourne railway station, was flooded, and a number of ploughs and harrows were to be seen yesterday and on Boundary St landed in about a foot of water. At the intersection of Boundary-street and the racecourse road two tanneries were submerged, and some damage done. The waters of the Moonee Ponds were here the direct cause of the mischief, and the flood was at its height between 5 and 6 a.m. on Saturday, or fully 12 hours before the breach in the swamp embankment occurred. By 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the water had fallen 2ft. or 3ft. at the tanneries, and left them both uncovered. Some parties were disposed to attribute the height reached by the flood north of the railway line to the erection of the swamp embankment...'</p>	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Monday 18 March 1878
1878	THE WEST MELBOURNE SWAMP IMPROVEMENTS- West Melbourne swamp, that reclamation of which was undertaken more than a year ago. ...in all probability quite ready for successful and profitable cultivation. Indeed, there does not appear any reason why the ground should not be inhabited forthwith- The rain falling upon the area is conveyed by means of canals and subsidiary drains to its lowest point, near Browns-Hill. where it is collected in a well and-pumped over the retaining bank into the main canal outside... Hitherto, the pumping, machinery has only been brought into requisition during a few hours in, any week... Originally it was intended that it should be nearly 800 acres, but a considerable slice of it was subsequently cut off, and served for railway purposes. That the land will prove very valuable for many economic purposes there can be no doubt.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	he Australasian (Melbourne, Vic.: 1864 - 1946) Saturday 28 December 1878
1878	Queen Victoria Market opened in March 1878, and extended in 1922 over the site of Melbourne's first cemetery and continued to be the chief wholesale market in Melbourne, until a wholesale fruit and vegetable market complex in Footscray Road, West Melbourne, was	5.4 Developing a retail centre	VYB 1973

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	<p>begun in 1968</p> <p>Market gardeners moved to the Queen Victoria Market, which had been opened to accommodate wholesalers while the Eastern Market was being rebuilt... The Eastern Market was re-opened in May 1880 but, as was the case with the Western Market earlier, it failed to revive and gave way to the Queen Victoria Market.</p>		
1878	William Chambers' row house, part 34-40 Eades Place located at Eades Place West Melbourne, was created in 1878	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1878	Moses Park's row houses, part 95-97 Stanley Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1878	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1878	Hessey's house located at Roden Street West Melbourne, was created in 1878	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1878, 1913	Newstead or Ormiston house located at King Street West Melbourne, was created in 1878, 1913	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1878, c1891-1900	Athlunkard or Malone's house located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1878, c1891-1900	8.2 Housing the population; 13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1878-1883	Glance's row houses part 470-476 William St, West Melbourne, was created in 1878-1883	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1879	The drainage of the whole of the West Melbourne Swamp is now a work of the past. An excellent channel has been made to carry of the water of the Moonee Ponds Creek also the drainage to Queensberry street.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Tuesday 18 February 1879
1879	Land reserved from areas of Footscray and Hotham being some 750 acres extending the Harbor Trust and Railways reserves	6.7 Transport	GG 1879, 162
1879	Hotham Town proclaims regulation 3- control of buildings: distance between buildings, class and thickness of external walls, party walls, building over public ways, chimneys, roofs, drains, etc.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 11.1 Improving public health	GG 1879, 2003
1879	By 1879 a railway viaduct connected the Flinders Street station with the terminus at Spencer Street and the Melbourne Railway Yard expanded via land-fill west into Batman's Swamp, extended to the to the southern Boundary of the study area by 1890. Track installation meant the Moonee Ponds Creek outflow was placed in a bluestone lined canal south of Racecourse Road, removing three natural billabongs or lagoons which had terminated the Moonee Ponds Creek.	6.7 Transport	MGA: 15
1879	Auction of Kessock cottage, Chapman St, Hotham-hill as an indication of how property was viewed then: 'Very Comfortable RESIDENCE, with Flower and Kitchen Garden, Stabling, and Poultry Yard ...A very substantially built house, containing four rooms, passage, bathroom, etc. neatly fitted, with verandah in front, flower and kitchen garden, stabling cowhouse, and poultry yard, ... This property is situated in one of the most aristocratic streets of Hotham The flower garden is divided by trelliswork, intertwined with pretty creeping plants, kitchen garden, planted with the best fruit trees, altogether forming as pleasant a retreat as a man can wish for.'	3.1 From town to city; 8.2 Housing the population	'The Argus': 1 November 1879
1879	West Melbourne swamp was considered insanitary in 1879, costing the Government £41,373 to have it drained and the land reclaimed, as urged by the West Melbourne and Hotham Improvement Leagues since 1873, the publication of the Low Lying Royal Commission's Report.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	N&WMCS, V1:
1879	Hotham Town proclaims regulation 1- control of assembly on public	4.2 Administering the	GG 1879,

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	roads or footpaths (stated to halt larrikinism)	City of Melbourne	1133
1879-	Jones row houses, part 74-78 Hawke St located at HAWKE STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1879-	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1879-	first major land sale in Kensington occurred 10th May. 1879. Sam' P. Davies purchased land on the corner of Racecourse and Rankins Road most already sold in Government sales during 1849-60 and re-subdivided for the encroaching boom of the early 1880s with allotments generally smaller than at adjoining Flemington. And advertised as building sites suited to tradesmen, clerks, artisans and mechanics - the skilled industrious working class with a white collar element in small, detached and semi-detached weatherboard cottages.	3.1 From town to city	F&KCS: 15
1879-1880	Haddon's houses, part 154-156 Roden Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1879-1880	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1880	Barnes' shop & residence located at SPENCER STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1880	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1880	Commercial streetscape 491-501 Spencer Street West Melbourne, was created in 1880	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1880	213 acres of land permanently reserved for railway purposes later (1887) vested in the Melbourne Harbour Trust, on the northern side of the River Yarra, for dock purposes (later Victoria Dock)- part of West Melbourne swamp, 1272 acres.	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VPP- Victoria. Royal Commission on the Extension of Melbourne Westward, Alexander, J. M., Anderson, W., Burrowes, R., Cain, W., Coppin, G. S., Wright, P. (1887); Vines 1989
1880	Stedeford's shop & residences, part 313-315 Victoria Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1880	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1880-	Delivery in England of the first consignment of Australian frozen meat, 1881 the first shipment of butter; governments provided cool stores and freezing works in the 1890s- promotion of export potential and need for better ports	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VYB 1984
1880-1	Easton's row house located at HAWKE STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1880-1	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1880s	Excavation of part of Kensington Hill to be used in fill for the Melbourne Freight Yard	6.7 Transport	MGA: 12-14: cites VPRS 12800/P1 Item H 1125.
1880s	The 1880s, especially the latter years of the decade, were years of hitherto unequalled prosperity. Land values became highly inflated, wages and prices were very high, and expenditure by many sections of the community tended to be lavish. Moreover, Victoria occupied a more important position as a manufacturing colony than any other part of Australia, and by this time Melbourne had attained a considerable reputation overseas for its rapid economic development.	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1973

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1880s	Sanitation was limited to backyard cesspits and larger dumping grounds for nightsoil, which were situated inappropriately close to human habitation. So great was the problem in the mid 1880s that the city famed as Marvellous Melbourne earned the less savoury title of 'Smelbourne'...	6.2 Sewage; 11.1 Improving public health	Context 2012: 38
1880s	New Kensington commercial enterprises establish themselves along Racecourse Road, as well as Macaulay and Rankins Roads, Kensington, away from the old transport route along Mt. Alexander Road.	5.4 Developing a retail centre	F&KCS: 16
1880s	Electric street lights were introduced in City of Melbourne	6.3 Providing essential services	Context 2012: 39
1880s-	Melbourne had grown from being a small settlement serving pastoral interests to a major international port- Coode Canal, which was formed in 1886, altered the course of the Yarra to provide a shorter and more direct passage for shipping and so improve the harbour...Dry docks were built on the reclaimed site of the drained West Melbourne Swamp.	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	Context 2011: 31
1880s-	The junction of the North east and North west railway networks at North Melbourne and Kensington developed as a storehouse for rural produce used for processing in Melbourne factories or for export by sea - wool stores like Younghusband or New Zealand Loan had convenient access to pastoral districts, manufacturing areas as did the flour mills such as Kimpton's, Gillespie's and Burton's and the docks in Port Melbourne, Williamstown and Melbourne.	6.7 Transport; 5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	Vines 1989
1880s boom	Cable Tramway Engine House built in Abbotsford Street, the North Melbourne Gas Works developed and the new court house and police station sites were also acquired in 1888.	6.3 Providing essential services	N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1880s	Drainage outlet through the Moonee Ponds Creek coal canal to the Yarra closed in the late 1880s, and the Maribyrnong River became even fouler.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	Lack, eMelbourne
1881	Second railway track laid between North Melbourne and Essendon, the later extensions of the line to Victoria's border ensured its future and supply to the stock markets.	6.7 Transport	F&KCS: 13
1881	Kensington Primary School No. 2374 ...Costing 1,636 pounds, the first three-classroom Kensington State School in McCracken Street was opened in May 1881. Initially 228 children were enrolled and by 1898 this had dramatically increased to 1000.	8.3 Educating the people	F&KCS: 21;
1881	Nyora, part Jones row houses 74-78 Hawke St, West Melbourne, was created in 1881	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1881	James Campbell's shop & residence located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, was created in 1881	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1881	Melbourne & suburbs population 282,947	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1881	North Melbourne rate of growth slowed to 32.3%, but with the highest population density in the Metropolitan area (78 persons per hectare)	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: xi
1881	Reserve for Municipal Purposes west of Munster terrace, south of Arden St Town of Hotham- four acres, also as reserved 14 Jan 1879 (CA1/75B)	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1881, 1079
1881-	Stedeford's shop & residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1881-	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1881-1890	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 5.56%	4.2 Administering the	VYB 1924-5

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
		City of Melbourne	
1881-2	Gibbs row houses, 218-220 ADDERLEY STREET West Melbourne, created in 1881-2	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1882	Hotham Recreation Reserve: regulations for management, part of Public Purposes Reserve (West Melbourne Swamp) permissively occupied by Hotham Cricket Club, divided into 'grandstand, pavilion, members and ladies' reserves; the playing ground, the remainder of the reserve (free admittance daylight hours, rest need ticket). Regulations about damage of buildings, fences, trees, grazing stock, etc. Permanent reserve 1884.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 13.1 Public recreation	GG 1882, 1742
1882	Kensington Methodists built a small wooden church April 1882: having been originally granted a reserve facing Parsons Street 1856. Numbers were significant in the nineteenth century but by 1981 dwindled to approximately 200.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	F&KCS: 19;
1882	New Borough of Flemington and Kensington, with borough offices in Racecourse Road until the 1901 new town hall in Bellair Street.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	F&KCS: 23;
1882	Land reclamation and railway works: levelling of Kensington hill, with the construction of the Coburg railway running through the swamp, and channel proposed; a new passage for the waters of the Moonee Ponds Creek.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Saturday 4 November 1882
1882	Frederick Stones' row houses, part 589-591 King St, West Melbourne, was created in 1882	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1882	<i>North Melbourne Advertiser</i> commented on the departure of the respectable middle-class from North Melbourne to areas south of the river.	3.1 From town to city	N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1882	Edward J & Samuel Spink workshop, also JB Watson's stores, later Molloy & Co, hide & skin merchants located at La Trobe Street West Melbourne, was created in 1882	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 5.2 Melbourne as a trading port	WMHR 2015
1882	Ornamental Plantation site reserved at Hotham- 3 roads, west side of Dryburgh St, north of O'Shanassy, Macaulay Rd (later Gardiner Reserve); Essendon municipality was also preparing such a reserve in 1884	3.4 Defining public space; 7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic; 7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape	GG 1882, 1787; 'The Argus': 1 April 1884
1882	John Stedeford's shop & residence row located at VICTORIA STREET West Melbourne, was created in 1882	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1882-1883	City of Melbourne population at 65878, with 13696 dwellings and property vale at £9983180; Hotham was 17801 with 3681 dwellings	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1882-1883
1882-3	Bell's house, part row houses, 585-587 King St, West Melbourne, was created in 1882-3	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1882-3	Victoria House or Dewar's house, part row houses, 584-587 King St, West Melbourne, was created in 1882-3	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1882-3	Tyns House, part Clark's row houses, 218-220 Adderley Street, West Melbourne, was created in 1882-3	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1882-5	Alexander Stewart's shops & residences, part 349-359 Victoria St, West Melbourne, was created in 1882-5	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1883	Edward Williams house located at Eades Place West Melbourne, was	8.2 Housing the	WMHR 2015

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	created in 1883	population	
1883	Charles Hill added to Committee of management for Hotham Cricket Club's permissive occupancy of part of public purposes Reserve known as West Melbourne Swamp	13.1 Public recreation	VGG: 1883 Gazette 90 Page 2228
1883	Kensington Hill Works: PWD contract drawings show removal of part of hill and use of fill to railways and reserved land (Hotham) north of an extended Queensberry St west end, towards Arden St - forming part Railway Reserve	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	VPRO: PWD collection
1883	Arden street bridge contract for replacement with timber, old one removed	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	VGG1883 Gazette 105 Page 2450
1883	Flemington & Kensington Hall Company Ltd registered	13.1 Public recreation	GG 1883, 1183
1883	William Barrow's house located at Hawke Street West Melbourne, was created in 1883	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1883	Henry McKersie's row houses, part 39-41 Hawke Street, West Melbourne was created in 1883	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1883	John Stedeford's shop & residence, part Victoria Buildings, 343-345 Victoria St, West Melbourne, was created in 1883	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1883	Railways Reserve extended in Hotham, Flemington & Kensington by 5 acres in 3 parts; parts being in Hotham 32 p at intersection of Munster and Arden St, and Melbourne and Coburg Railway Reserve and Moonee Ponds Creek (new cut) and some 3 acres bounded by Melbourne & Coburg and Melbourne & Essendon Railway Reserves, Moonee Ponds Creek (new cut) and Arden St; plus 2 roods in Flemington & Kensington with similar boundaries to above	6.7 Transport	GG 1883, 1714
1883	First Presbyterian services held in the Flemington and Kensington Hall 323 Racecourse Road	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	F&KCS: 19;
1883	Land filling for duplication of railway from Essendon Junction to North Melbourne station	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Tuesday 13 February 1883
1883-	West Melbourne builder, John Jones' workshop located at Adderley Street West Melbourne, created in c1883	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1883-1886	Boom years of unprecedented and metropolitan-wide industrial and residential growth, Flemington and Kensington population of 1,811 in 1883 and 4,825 in 1886 and by 1890 9,069. Kensington's streets did not appear in the Melbourne Directories until 1885.	3.1 From town to city	F&KCS: 15
1883-4	Primitive Methodist Church parsonage located at SPENCER STREET West Melbourne, created in 1883-4	8.2 Housing the population; 10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	WMHR 2015
1883-4	Glenarra House located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, was created in 1883-4	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1883-4	Ellan Vanan (or Ellan Vannin), Martha Goldsmith's row house located at ADDERLEY STREET West Melbourne, created in 1883-4	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1883-5	Burnside House, part Houston's row houses 581-583 King St, West Melbourne, created in 1883-5	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1884	NEW MOONEE PONDS CREEK BRIDGE AT MACAULAY RD AND CANAL: 25' wide bridge with footbridges built of red gum with white box piles, canal commences at the Arden street bridge, is 42 chains in length and 15ft wide at the bottom, bordered by new Coburg line - tanners and manufacturers hope prevention of future storm damage.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Saturday 29 March 1884
1884	In 1884 North Melbourne was the most thickly populated of all the municipalities, there being 31 persons to the acre.	8.2 Housing the population	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-97 (1917)
1884	Henry Munn's row house, part 34-40 Eades Place located at Eades Place West Melbourne, created in 1884	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1884	Removal of the Moonee Ponds Creek billabongs and the insertion of the coal canal and Upfield Railway line which follows the east side of the wide grassed floodway.	6.7 Transport; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	MGA: 26; Vines & Lane: 9
1884	Moonee Ponds (Creek) Channel Extension Contract 1: PWD contract drawings show new channel east of natural course of street, south of Barwise Street (Racecourse Rd)	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	VPRO: PWD collection R/R1 2092
1884	Loch-End or Gillespie's house located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1884	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1884	Sam Cullen's house located at Eades Place West Melbourne, created in 1884	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1884	Richard and Emily McKenna's home, horse training stables built in Ascot Vale Rd near major horse racing venues as indicative of many other stables built in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras.	13.1 Public recreation	F&KCS
1884	Railway Construction Act 1884 (first of the "Octopus Acts") authorised the construction of more than sixty lines in various districts, while under a similar Act of 1888 many more railways were built. Between 1884 and 1895 the route mileage had increased from 1,600 to 3,120.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 6.7 Transport	VYB 1973
1884, 1893-4	Henry Munn's row houses, part 34-40 Eades Place, West Melbourne, created in 1884, 1893-4	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1884-5	Mezrich-house, or Abraham Smith's house, later Don Henry Fulton's office located at King Street West Melbourne, created in 1884-5	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1885	Donald's shop & residence row, part 293-295 Victoria Street, West Melbourne, created in 1885	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1885	Roslin or Thomas May's house, later Walker house located at ROSSLYN STREET West Melbourne, created in 1885	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1885	Railways Department receive £8841 to aid purchase of lands for Moonee Ponds Creek channel construction	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	GG 1885: 2485
1885	Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row houses, part 90-92 Miller St, West Melbourne, created in 1885	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1885, 1878	Colonial Bank of Australasia (branch) located at Victoria Street West Melbourne, created in 1885, 1878	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1885,	John White's house located at Roden Street West Melbourne, created in	8.2 Housing the	WMHR 2015

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
c1897	1885, c1897	population	
1885-1889	Net immigration figures for the years 1885 to 1889 were remarkable, especially when compared with those of the 1860s and 1870s. The gain of 85,457 through immigration was even more than that by natural increase (83,704). Prosperity undoubtedly was an important attraction, but the relatively swift and comfortable passages, lasting 40 to 45 days, provided by the ocean steamers of the <i>Peninsular</i> and <i>Oriental</i> , and Orient companies, and the French Messageries Maritimes, probably persuaded many British and European people to emigrate	2.3 Promoting immigration; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1973
1885-7	William Cullen's house or Ballydavid House, part 191-193 Stanley St West Melbourne, created in 1885-7	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1886	John Young's row house located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1886	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1886	Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden St, West Melbourne, created in 1886	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1886	Brick railway signal boxes erected at Kensington and Kensington Hill by AT Taylor and WJ Brewer also bridge over Brown's Road by A Tozer. Tar paving of station platforms in 1887	6.7 Transport	GG 1886, 3738
1886	Peacock's row houses, 30-32 Milton Street, West Melbourne, created in 1886	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1886	Act proclaimed to grant Land situated in the Town of Hotham to the Victorian Railways Commissioners and to permanently reserve certain other Land in the said Town of Hotham and for other purposes. Reserved land was to be exchanged between the Hotham municipality and the Commissioners.	6.7 Transport	VPP, Act of Parliament
1886	Railway Purposes Reserve extended 32 acres bounded by Munster Terrace, north side of Queensberry, Arden St, Municipal Reserve.	6.7 Transport	GG 1886, 1282
1886	Coal platform erected near North Melbourne railway station by McLarty & McKenzie for £11,418; added to in 1889 by RROW HOUSE Roberts for £421	6.7 Transport	GG 1886, 2326; 1889, 1373
1886	Parsons Street culvert over Moonee Ponds Creek by D Walsh (existing structure north of this line on Moonee Ponds Creek)	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	GG 1886, 2178
1886	Railways gatekeeper's cottages contract at Arden St and Macaulay Rd on Coburg line	6.7 Transport	VGG: 1886 Gazette 50 Page 1120
1886	Construction of culvert over Moonee Ponds Creek in line with Parsons St	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	VGG: 1886 Gazette 82 Page 2178
1886	Raising low lying land by Moonee Ponds Channel- contract	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	VGG: 1886 Gazette 134 Page 3666
1886	Flemington (or Kensington) Hill excavation and embankment for railway sidings contract to R Roberts & Co	6.7 Transport	GG 1886, 1972
1886	Le Capelain drainage scheme for Moonee Ponds Creek: 1 to use the existing channel between Footscray and Flemington roads as a storm water channel, subsidiary pitched channels 4-ft wide being constructed to carry the drainage to the river intercepting Miller and Dudley streets drains on their way. 2. to extend the Moonee Ponds channel in a straight	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 11.1 Improving public health	'The Argus': Saturday 3 July 1886

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	line across the swamp, and pave the bed of channel 6ft wide. 3 Reclaim and fill up to proper gravitation level the swamp area contained within the canal and river embankments about 700 acres, to be raised by silt from the river in place of being deposited as at present in the bay- estimated cost £120 000		
1886	Parsons St culvert over Moonee Ponds Creek by D Walsh	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	GG 1886: 2178
1886	<p>MOONEE PONDS CREEK. BY THE MAYOR of HOTHAM. Anyone who could take a bird-eye view of Melbourne with its magnificent buildings, parks and gardens, would be struck with wonder and astonishment when the eye rested on the western portion of this great city, to see there, within one mile of its splendid post office and law courts, a wretched swamp with a canal running round it filled with the most horrible seething black mud, caused by all the sewerage from the north and north western part of the city. The Moonee Ponds creek empties its deadly fever breeding poison into it, at the junction of Footscray road, and I do not think there is a country in the world that could produce 'such a shadow of death,' such a standing disgrace as this, is to the health of its population. And yet year after year passes, millions of money are spent by the Government in palatial buildings and decorative works all over the colony but this dreadful menace to health is left untouched. That it has not commenced its deadly work long since is a mystery, or rather a matter for thankfulness, that hundreds of people are surprised at. The stench that arises from the canal and its tributaries is unbearable and is becoming more and more so every day...</p> <p>The Moonee Ponds creek although dry for months in the summer has a large catching area, and in case of heavy rains volumes of water, come down for a few hours, a regular banker. Now any one would naturally suppose that to carry off this water a straight canal would have been cut to allow the water a free passage but instead, a tortuous channel has been made, which impedes a free flow, add makes it so sluggish in its motion that the same dead animals can be seen floating up and down the Moonee Ponds creek for weeks, proving that it hardly ever empties itself...</p> <p>In the event of the West Melbourne swamp being taken up for docks and other works, the Moonee Ponds Creek, ought long since to -have been diverted from its present course and taken with a slight curve westward round into the Saltwater River, north of Brown's Hill, by this means cutting it off from all the valuable land that is wanted by the Harbour First for docks &c. If this were done and the bed of the creek risen and pitched or concreted to the level of about 18 inches above low water mark the water of the creek would have a gradual flow towards the Saltwater River, and by this means empty itself constantly.</p>	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 11.1 Improving public health	'The Argus': Friday 30 July 1886
1886-1887	Tenders called for locomotive sheds on West Melbourne Swamp reclaimed land, for protection of the locomotives while being cleaned and when not required- Moonee Ponds Creek is to be diverted westward by means of a canal, and the earth taken out of the cutting used in raising the site of the engine sheds above flood level- Garnsworthy and Smith canal builders.	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Friday 9 April 1886, Friday 21 January 1887
1886-7	Allandale or Allen's houses, part 37-39 Miller St, West Melbourne, created in 1886-7	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1887	Proposed extension of Melbourne westward - Royal Commission on removal of the Spencer-Street railway station to allow for the extension of Melbourne city westward, also in regard to the best means of connecting the city with the proposed docks (later Victoria Docks), West	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 6.6 Street making, drainage and	VPP- Victoria. Royal Commission on the

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	Melbourne swamp- extension westward of some of the principal business thoroughfares- Flinders-street, Little Flinders-street, Collins-street, Little Collins-street, and Bourke street across the Spencer Street station ground (connected with about 5,000 miles of railway). Not recommended by Royal Commission.	river works	Extension of Melbourne Westward, Alexander, J. M., Anderson, W., Burrowes, R., Cain, W., Coppin, G. S., . . . Wright, P. (1887).
1887	Municipal conference on Moonee Ponds Creek nuisance as a virtual open sewer and a risk to public health that must be fixed urgently - a standing source of immediate danger to the health, not only of Melbourne and suburbs but the colony at large " It is considered desirable that a channel should be constructed along the bed of the creek, from Flemington bridge to the River Yarra, ... conference decided to ask the Minister of Public Works to direct that an officer of his department be instructed to devise the most effective means of improving the creek and canal.'	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'The Argus': Tuesday 20 December 1887
1887	Filling in of old canal near North Melbourne railway station by M Keating.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	GG 1887, 2391
1887	McGlone's shop & residence at Victoria Buildings, 343-345 Victoria St West Melbourne, created in 1887	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1887	Hotham to North Melbourne on the 26th August, 1887.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-97 (1917)
1887	Holy Trinity. Kensington November 1887 opened its church, the present day Holy Trinity Centre.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	F&KCS: 19;
1887	Macaulay Railway Station passenger platform built by Jackson & Co for £689	6.7 Transport	GG 1887, 2391
1887	Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden St located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, created in 1887	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1887	Macaulay Road Railway Station passenger platform and station buildings contract called	6.7 Transport	VGG: 1887 Gazette 76 Page 2391
1887	Fortune or Allan's houses, part 37-39 Miller St, West Melbourne, created in 1887	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1887	Corris or Robert & Catherine Jones house located at Adderley Street West Melbourne, created in 1887	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1887	Hotham Council seek name change to North Melbourne, proclaimed so August 1887	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1887, 2476; 1887, 2538
1887	Filling in of old canal near North Melbourne station	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	VGG: 1887 Gazette 76 Page 2391
1888	Harrison's Railway Hotel, part located at Stawell Street West Melbourne, created in 1888	13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1888	Railway Hotel in Ireland Street built after expansion at North Melbourne: railway station, accommodation for those attached to the North Melbourne arrival and shunting yards over Dynon Road, or the businessmen arriving to negotiate on the horse or timber trades.	6.7 Transport; 13.1 Public recreation	N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1888	Railway workshops, built in distinctive multi-arched form south of North Melbourne Railway Station (demolished 1965)	6.7 Transport	N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1888	Royal Commission reveals the serious lack of sanitary services -the outcome was the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; its initial tasks of sewerage were financed by a special London loan, and it played no small part in halving the mortality from typhoid fever and similar infections by the end of the century.	6.2 Sewerage; 11.1 Improving public health	VYB 1973
1888	June 1888 the foundation stone for the Flemington and Kensington Presbyterian Church laid.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	F&KCS: 19;
1888	Heaton House or John Greenwood's house located at Adderley Street West Melbourne, created in 1888	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1888	Elizabeth St (Chelmsford to Arden) is in list of Kensington streets proclaimed also Chatham St from Eastwood St to Canal, Chelmsford St from Eastwood St to Canal, Eastwood St from Macaulay Rd to Chelmsford St, Bellair St from Arden St west to Macaulay Rd	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	GG 1888, 598
1888	Kensington Station Master's Residence erected by W Blackwood, also station buildings by Campbell & Gray	6.7 Transport	GG 1888, 1097
1888	Monaltrie House or George Small's house located at CURZON STREET West Melbourne, created in 1888	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1888	Harrison's Railway Hotel located at Ireland Street West Melbourne, created in 1888	13.1 Public recreation; 13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1888	Plan for PLANTING OF THE WEST MELBOURNE SWAMP by GS Perrin	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	'The Argus': 3 August 1888
1888-1889, 1900	Sands and McDougall Ltd factory & warehouse complex located at SPENCER STREET West Melbourne, created in 1888-1889, 1900	5.6 Publishing newspapers and periodicals; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1888-1898	Royal Commission into the Sanitary Condition of Melbourne was held and the British sewerage expert James Mansergh also prepared an independent report- identified urgent need for an underground sewerage system. Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works carried out this work in the 1890s and Melbourne was connected in 1898.	6.2 Sewage; 11.1 Improving public health	Context 2012: 38
1889	New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Company moved its wool and grain stores to Kensington (3 Lloyd St) where the main Sydney and north-eastern railway lines joined those from the west and north with sidings connecting the stores with both railway systems and the shipping ports.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 6.6 Street making, drainage and	F&KCS: 17;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
		river works; 6.7 Transport	
1889	Arden and Laurens Street Wood Yard - Victorian Railways, urge North Melbourne Council. 'the necessity of making Arden street and Burns road, (half cost of which to be borne by the Department) fit for traffic without delay, so as to enable the new wood yard, at Arden and Laurens street, being opened at an early date. The work required would be inexpensive, and would form part of the permanent construction of the street. .	6.3 Providing essential services; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	North Melbourne Advertiser Saturday 13 July 1889
1889	Flemington Court House erected in the former Flemington and Kensington Borough (now within the City of Melbourne).	4.6 Administering justice	Context 2011: 26
1889	PUBLIC WORKS AND FINANCE. The public works committee recommended: -That the tender of Messrs. J, McCann and Co, amounting to £320 16s. 8d., for the extension of the Moonee Ponds canal, from Racecourse road to Flemington bridge (Flemington Rd crossing), be accepted. (Flemington & Kensington Borough)	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'North Melbourne Advertiser' Saturday 19 January 1889
1889	Flemington & Kensington public park reserved as 5 acres at corner site Epsom, Racecourse and Smithfield Roads.	3.1 From town to city; 7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape; 7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic	GG 1889, 2967
1889	Clarke's grocer's shop & residence located at Adderley Street West Melbourne, created in 1889	8.2 Housing the population; 5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1889	Filling low lying land at Moonee Ponds Channel	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	GG 1889: 1138
1889	West Melbourne (later Victoria) Dock commenced: situated on the east bank of the Yarra river, commences immediately below the West Melbourne gas works, and extends along the river to the railway canal...the total cost near £900,000, mammoth scale, and only one dock in the world — the Cavendish Dock, at Barrow-on-Furness-is larger than it... Wharf accommodation provided- 16,617 feet, or 55 ships each 300 feet in length	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	'Illustrated Australian News' Friday 1 April 1892
1889	Australian Biscuit Company Ltd stores located at Rosslyn Street West Melbourne, created in 1889	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1889	O'Brien's grocer's shop & residence located at Miller Street West Melbourne, created in 1889	8.2 Housing the population; 5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1889-1894	Melbourne's land boomers and house builders were operating well in advance of demand; the Victorian economy faltered, and then collapsed as British funds dried up, balance of payments problems emerged, private investment declined, and the Victorian Government cut public works programmes- building and construction, and engineering were hard hit; unemployment increased from 10 per cent in mid-1891 to some 30 per cent in 1893. More than 20,000 vacant dwellings in Melbourne, many going bush on government funded swamp-draining or scrub-clearing projects, and a vast exodus in the late 1890s to the Western Australian goldfields	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 8.2 Housing the population	VYB 1984

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1890	Victorian Railways Commissioners granted 487 acres Jan 1 extending west from Laurens St, south from Arden St	6.7 Transport	Parish Plan Jika Jika 314/13
1890	Three engine turntables erected at North Melbourne engine shed by W McKenna.	6.7 Transport	GG 1890, 1101
1890	Kensington railway subway built by M Govan	6.7 Transport	GG 1890, 273
1890	Arden Street railway yards built, facilitating Brunton's second large flour mill (later Love, now Weston Foods) in Laurens Street. These two mills (with a third 'Minifies' at South Kensington) developed the process of roller milling in Australia, enabling the development of flour exports – a major component of Australia's economy.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	MGA: 12
1890	Water supply works at North Melbourne by H Hart for Railways £3086	6.3 Providing essential services; 6.7 Transport	GG 1890, 1992
1890	Kensington was described as a thriving Melbourne suburb, with several hotels, two churches. A bank, a State School and numerous buildings springing up daily. Known previously only as a railway station adjoining Flemington two miles north of Melbourne' (Municipal Directory 1880).	3.1 From town to city; 8.2 Housing the population	F&KCS: 15
1890-1935	North Melbourne Abbotsford Street cable tramway engine house and trackway, which operated between 1890 and 1935 to power the cars of the North and West Melbourne lines, was one of eleven engine houses built by the Melbourne Tramways Trust for the central cable tramway network. The Melbourne cable tram system became one of the largest and most complex in the world. The entire network (except the local and separately built Northcote line) was constructed by the Trust between 1884 and 1891 and leased to the Melbourne Tramways & Omnibus Company until 1916, superseded in 1919 by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board. 1935 the North Melbourne line was electrified and the West Melbourne line closed with buses replacing trams	6.7 Transport	Victorian Heritage Database; VYB 1973
1890s	Wool became the chief Victorian export, replacing gold, with wool stores located in Melbourne, North Melbourne, West Melbourne and Kensington.	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port	VYB 1984
1890s	Land reserved for rubbish incinerators for Melbourne, Footscray and Flemington Councils in association with the rubbish tips on the swamp. Melbourne constructed their incinerator known as a desiccator located south of the North Melbourne Swamp or Dynon Road west of the Coal Canal. A jetty was constructed to allow loading of refuse for dumping in the bay and possibly for unloading coal and other combustible material for firing the desiccator. Slaughter house and market waste may also have been dried in the desiccator for making fertilizer. On the north side of Swamp Road, the council had a substantial stable for its horses used in collecting rubbish from the city.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 11.1 Improving public health	Vines & Lane: 9
1890s-1920s	Decline in the residential population of the central city as people moved out to the newly developed suburbs. Inner-city suburbs like North Melbourne, West Melbourne, Flemington and Carlton remained strongly residential, with a large working-class population.	3.1 From town to city	Context 2011: 11
1891	Alexander Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel St, West Melbourne, created in 1891	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1891	Melbourne & suburbs population 490,896	4.2 Administering the	VYB 1924-5

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
		City of Melbourne	
1891	By 1891, there were 92 factories in the West Melbourne region employing more than 100 people, as a consequence of the increased scale of industry and the prominence of large export-oriented manufacturers which was becoming more common towards the end of the 19th century	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Vines 1989
1891	Victoria had a population of 1,140,653, of whom 490,986 lived in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Nowhere were the fruits of colonial prosperity - full employment, rising real wages, and improved living and working conditions - more apparent than in "Marvellous Melbourne". Nowhere in Australia were the tendencies to urbanisation and development of the commercial, industrial, and tertiary sectors better illustrated. Melbourne's population increased by over 200,000 in the 1880s, the city thereby absorbing almost three-quarters of the increase in Victoria's population, and housing more than four out of ten Victorians.	3.1 From town to city; 5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VYB 1984
1891-1894	Electricity could not yet be transmitted for long distances until then and was still limited to the vicinity of the place of generation. However, in 1891 electricity was transmitted for more than a hundred miles in Germany. ...Victoria electricity now began to compete seriously with gas which had been lighting Melbourne streets and houses since the late 1850s. Electric light companies moved out of their city premises into the suburbs, especially along the riverside where there was room to expand as well as an ample water supply. In 1894 the City of Melbourne began to operate a new power house in Spencer Street and lit most of the main city streets with electricity.	6.3 Providing essential services	VYB 1973
1891-1900	St Mary's Star of the Sea Church complex located in Victoria Street West Melbourne, created in 1891-1900	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	WMHR 2015
1891-1900	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 0.25%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1892	Early 1890s new canal connect to a river outlet to allow coal barges to reach the railway locomotives in the extensive Melbourne yards, terminating at Appleton Dock.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	MGA: 17
1892	Browne's houses, 23-25 Walsh St, West Melbourne, created in 1892	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1892	Weigh bridge installed for trucks at Arden St siding by E Clarkson.	6.7 Transport	GG 1892, 3104
1893	Newly formed Metropolitan Fire Brigade had local fire stations erected in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, including the North Melbourne Fire Station.	3.1 From town to city; 6.3 Providing essential services; 8.2 Housing the population	Context 2011: 40
1893	Bank moratorium: 1893, property values already slumped and the fevered building and development slowed to a trickle- few new industries established in the private sector and many reducing their production and staff drastically or closing down-loss of jobs led to a population decline, many going to the Western Australian goldfields or working on government projects like construction of Victoria dock and the dredging of the deep water shipping channels in 1891 also Melbourne sewerage scheme was begun around Footscray and North and West Melbourne in 1891 and completed in 1897, easily the largest	3.1 From town to city; 8.2 Housing the population	N&WMCS, V1: xiii; Vines 1989

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	civil engineering undertaking of the 19th century in Australia.		
1893	Increase in the size of trading ships is indicated by dredging carried out on the lower reaches of the Yarra. In 1856 it was dredged to only 10 ft; by 1887 it had a depth of 18 ft; and by 1893, 22 ft. The Melbourne Harbor Trust was established in 1877, and by 1893 it had opened Victoria Dock, for a long period one of Melbourne's main cargo-handling areas. 1877 to 1887 the tonnage of shipping entering the Port of Melbourne had more than doubled.	6.7 Transport; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VYB 1973
1893-	Wesley Central Mission was established after hardships of the 1890s depression highlighted the need for improved welfare provisions. There was soon a high rate of unemployment in Melbourne and as a result families suffered, especially children.	11.2 Providing welfare services	Context 2012: 64
1894	more than 20,000 dwellings stood vacant in the Melbourne metropolitan area. Many younger men had left for the Western Australian goldfields; many families were seeking a bare livelihood on the farmlands of Gippsland or the Mallee. Others were moving from the outer to the inner suburbs to escape rates and assessments for new streets and footpaths hitherto impatiently demanded.	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 8.2 Housing the population	VYB 1973
1894-5	Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King St, West Melbourne, created in 1894-5	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1896-7	Lochaber also Cameron house located at Adderley Street West Melbourne, created in 1896-7	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1897	Dominick Cleary's workshop, later Fibrini (or Fibrin) Milling Company located at CAPEL STREET West Melbourne, created in 1897	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1898	Shoreham, or Duke's house & stable located at Chetwynd Street West Melbourne, created in 1898	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1898	Barnet Glass Rubber Co. built 'vast' new premises at Kensington (Macaulay Road) in 1898, extending Wittingham's Maizdra Mills and employing up to 300 workers to manufacture articles out of Indian rubber, sent to the large company-owned warehouse in Flinders Street.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VHD: Glass; F&KCS: 18;
1900	Development in North Melbourne virtually static with 43 dwellings under construction compared with 192, the decade before - there was a general decline in population, of 13.7% over the same period. The encroachment of city-bred industries and warehouses and the replacement of the row houses, accumulated in the 19th century, by non-residential structures.	8.2 Housing the population; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	N&WMCS, V1: xiii
1900	Moreland Smelting Works factory located at Dudley Street West Melbourne, created in 1900	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1900	Sands and McDougall Ltd factory & warehouse complex, part located at SPENCER STREET West Melbourne, created in 1900	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 5.6 Publishing newspapers and periodicals	WMHR 2015
1900	Flemington-Kensington Borough had 2,500 dwellings and a population of 12,000, with sewerage connected to most houses c1904 electricity introduced.	6.2 Sewage; 6.3 Providing essential services; 8.2 Housing the population	F&KCS: 23;

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1900-	Wool stores followed flour mills including the 'impressive Goldsborough Younghusband complex' started in c1900 at Elizabeth St, served by own siding. 'The combined wool stores and milling site in Elizabeth Street Kensington complete with railway sidings, and the North Melbourne block defined by Munster Terrace, Laurens, Queensberry and Miller Streets, are landmarks in the Arden Macaulay Structure Plan area and are at least of regional heritage significance.'	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	MGA: 17-19
1900-1910 approx..	Federation era - renewed economic activity housing, industry, commercial growth, after economic depression of c1892-1898	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	F&KS
1900-1914	Recovery in industrial growth in the private sector and an escalation of Government public works programs, in part due to the changes in import tariff protection and free trade legislation enacted in the new Federal Parliament, allowing for more interstate trade, and when tariff protection was introduced on imports, many industries operated free of overseas competition. Textiles, clothing, food processing and agricultural implements made particularly rapid progress in the new economic climate.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Vines 1989
1900s	Melbourne house design showed an unusual style known unaccountably as "Queen Anne". Its origins are uncertain, but the typical house had a roof form of greatly varied shape and broken outline in terracotta tiles of bright orange, with little spires, attics, and ornaments in the form of scrolls, and in the more lavish cases, fearsome basilisks and dragons. Much of the wooden decoration and many of the beaten copper fireplace hoods showed art nouveau influence. Cast iron decoration had by now generally given way to wavy wooden fretwork, with internal screens and curvaceous aspidistra stands.	3.1 From town to city; 3.2 Expressing an architectural style	VYB 1973
1901	Melbourne & suburbs population 496,079	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1901	City of Melbourne population 97,440	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1901	Union Trustee Company row houses, part 616-618 Spencer St, West Melbourne, created in 1901	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1901-1910	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 1.74%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1902	Moonee Ponds Creek Channel extension and Improvements showing 9" pitched channel surface from Essendon line crossing of creek to south of Swamp Road (Dybon Road) past what was then the Railway Dock (since filled in) to Dudley St, with former creek flowing to the east of the new line at the north end. Estimated to cost £10,408. Also concrete lining along creek from Arden St to Macaulay Road	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	VPRO: PWD collection R/R1 2096, 2097, 2098 see also 2094 stone lined channel
1902	Holy Rosary Church. Kensington began in Derby Street in 1902 and soon moved to a brick church on the corner of Ormond Street.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	F&KCS: 19;
1903	Kensington Bone Dust Manufacturing Works trade mark registered.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	GG 1903, 3626
1903	Flemington & Kensington as electricity suppliers and subject to the Electric Light and Power act 1896, listing streets for electric lines also to construct electric tramway (with adjoining municipalities) under	6.3 Providing essential services; 6.7 Transport	GG 1903, 2327; 2328

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	Tramways Act 1890		
1903	Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King St, West Melbourne, created in 1903	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1904	Kimpton's Flour Mills burned down.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Flemington/Kensington News Vol.1, No.2, 24 May 1985 (FKN, 1985)
1905	North Melbourne, Flemington & Kensington united with Melbourne to become the new Hopetoun Ward.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1904, 4063; F&KCS: 23;
1905	Tree Reserve in Canning Street created allowing Council to 'improve, plant, fence, cultivate and take charge of same.' (see Pleasance Gardens)	7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic	GG 1905, 3499
1905	Railways Commissioners given title to Crown land extending from Flinders street station on the south to beyond the North Melbourne station on the north. ... this area includes- a 'number of reservations made from time to time...', estimated value of the land is £1,500,000, ... The most valuable title ever been issued in Australia.	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Monday 19 June 1905
1906	Bennett's Dalston Bakery located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1906	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1906	Connibere, Grieve & Connibere hat factory and showroom located at Howard Street West Melbourne, created in 1906	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1906	Electric lighting was introduced to North Melbourne	6.3 Providing essential services	Mattingley: RHSV: 19-98 (1917)
1906	Trams serve Flemington & Kensington area, Racecourse & Mt Alexander Roads. Nth Melbourne Electric Tramways & Lighting Co. tram sheds built 318-372 Mt Alexander Rd.	6.3 Providing essential services; 6.7 Transport	F&KCS: 23;
1908	Aaron Danks' factory-warehouses located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1908	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1909	MELBOURNE'S BUILDING'ACT. MELBOURNE'S OBSOLETE REGULATIONS. LONG DELAYED REVISION. The Councils of all the cities of Australia seem to be preparing to reform their building regulations. The Age says--The city of Melbourne presents a singular paradox. On the one hand is its reputation of being among the most progressive cities of the Empire, and the best laid out city in the Commonwealth; on the other is the notorious fact that for the last twenty years it has been at the mercy of an obsolete set of building regulations that would not be tolerated by any other body than the City of Melbourne. If an investor wishes to build in the city he may only do so under the provisions of an act passed in 1849, and amended for the last time in 1888--twenty-one years ago. Not until 1905 did the civic authorities take a definite step to bring the regulations into line with modern methods of building construction. It was then decided to revise	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	The Mercury (Hobart, Tas.: 1860 - 1954) Wednesday 21 July 1909

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	the regulations-and the revision has been going on over since...		
1909	Lizzie Boan's house located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1909	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1909-10	El-Rae or Geuer's house located at Dryburgh Street West Melbourne, created in 1909-10	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1910	North Melbourne public baths open (since replaced)	13.1 Public recreation	Context 2011: 72 cites 'Baths and bathing' in Brown-May and Swain, 2005, Parish Plan. 62-63.
1911	Closure of Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851, building demolished and land redeveloped to government survey during and after WW1	11.1 Improving public health	WMHR 2015
1911	City of Melbourne population at 100,342, with 21749 dwellings and rated property valuation at £1,782,143	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VMD 1911
1911	City of Melbourne population 103,593	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1911	PROPOSED NEW RAILWAY WORKS: ESTIMATED COST, £1,201,000: Recommended extension of the gravitation goods yard at North Melbourne to relieve the congestion of traffic and business in the existing yard and sheds. Railways Commissioners to investigate a new yard constructed between Dynon Road and the stations at Kensington and South Kensington -Badges and retaining walls, £40000...	6.7 Transport	'The Argus': Saturday 8 April 1911
1911	Williamstown, Footscray and Braybrook had become the most highly industrialized suburbs of Melbourne as part of a network of industry that fanned out from the City.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Vines 1989
1911	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 4.11%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1911	Melbourne & suburbs population 593,237	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1912	Newport Power station begun allowing electrification of the railways and the beginnings of the domestic electricity supply in Melbourne.	6.3 Providing essential services; 6.7 Transport	Vines 1989
1912	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 3.92%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1913	Relwof or Fowler house located at Miller Street West Melbourne, created in 1913	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1913	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 3.77%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1913-	Calls for a planning scheme for Melbourne when the planning 'movement' officially began with Sir James Barrett, founding president of the Victorian Town Planning and Parks Association from 1914	3.1 From town to city	Context 2011: 11
1914	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 3.08%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1914	Sands & McDougall Pty Ltd. part located at Jeffcott Street West	5.5 Building a	WMHR 2015

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	Melbourne, created in 1914	manufacturing industry	
1914	Bevan & Edwards bulk store located at Stanley Street West Melbourne, created in 1914	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1914	Valkyrie or Bjornsen's house located at Miller Street West Melbourne, created in 1914	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1915	Doyle's shop & residence, 509-511 Spencer St, West Melbourne, created in 1915	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1915	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 1.24%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1915	Albert Mattingley of Shiel Street described the bird life, fish etc of the West Melbourne swamp: 'On the waters of the large marsh or swamp lying between North Melbourne and the Saltwater (Maribyrnong) River graceful swans, pelicans, geese, black, brown, and grey ducks, teal,' (cites Albert Mattingley 1915, Recollections of early Melbourne)	7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape	MGA: 10
1915	Gollin & Co Pty Ltd. bulk store located at BATMAN STREET West Melbourne, created in 1915	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port	WMHR 2015
1916	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 1.92%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1916	Testing for the Suburban Electrification done at Newmarket Railway Yards on the Flemington Racecourse Spur Line	6.3 Providing essential services; 6.7 Transport	F&KCS: 24;
1917	West Melbourne Baptist Church manse located at Hawke Street West Melbourne, created in 1917	8.2 Housing the population; 10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	WMHR 2015
1917	Free Kindergarten Union of Victoria commenced a training course for kindergarten teachers- Many of the first free kindergartens were established in the municipality by philanthropic women, including one in Carlton. Model kindergartens were also established at Carlton and at North Melbourne. Lady Huntingfield Free Kindergarten, North Melbourne cited as significant example - purpose-designed by Eric Beilby, City Council Architect as a "2-unit" kindergarten on a large block of land 87 - 93 Haines Street, built and equipped by City of Melbourne in 1939-40.	8.3 Educating the people	Context 2011: 52; National Trust of Australia (Vic) file B7387
1917	Melbourne Council declare the City's Public Pound at the corner of Arden and Munster terrace North Melbourne (CA 1/75B)	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	GG 1917, 3690
1917	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 2.00%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1918	Ogden's house located at Victoria Street West Melbourne, created in 1918	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1918	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 2.05%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1919	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 2.75%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1920	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 3.45%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1920	<p>City of Melbourne July 1920 set up a town planning conference ...with twenty-one municipalities represented. A committee was set up and in January 1921 its report recommended the appointment of a planning commission, consisting of nine members, five to be appointed from the municipalities and the remainder as technical members. In December 1922 an Act was passed to setup the advisory and honorary Metropolitan Town Planning Commission to' be financed partly by all metropolitan municipalities and partly by fixed contributions from the Railways Department, Tramways Board, Harbor Trust, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.</p> <p>The Commissioners were appointed on 27 March 1923, and Alderman Stapley as the representative of the City of Melbourne became chairman. In December 1925 the term of the Commission was extended and a tenth member to represent the Railways Commissioners was added.</p>	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1973
1920, 1928	Fitchett Bros. Pty Ltd. Factory located at Stanley Street West Melbourne, created in 1920, 1928	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1920-1930	Western Region saw considerable industrial growth during the 1920s catching up with production losses during the war, the increase in population and family formation- renewed patriotism and confidence in local industry saw campaigns to encourage consumers to "Buy Australian".	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Vines, 1989
1920-1940	Inter-war industrial precinct located at BATMAN STREET West Melbourne, created in 1920-1940	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1920s	Manufacturing industry was the great generator of Melbourne's urban and domestic prosperity in the 1920s. Between the end of the war and the peak year of 1926-27, more than 2,500 new factories opened in Victoria (an increase approaching 50 per cent) and the factory labour force expanded by almost one-third to an average of 161,639 persons, representing almost one in ten of the Victorian population. The value of manufacturing industry production was nearly three times that of agricultural industry in 1927-28. The stimulation given by the war to textile, chemical, pharmaceutical, rubber, and leather industries was continued by tariff protection, stiff increases encouraging import replacement and stimulating large scale foreign investment (for example, in textiles and chemicals), especially in the form of Australian subsidiaries of British companies.	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1920s	Melbourne was not merely one of Australia's major manufacturing centres; it dominated the financing, direction, and control of metallurgical and other basic industries throughout the continent, a position which was strengthened in the 1920s, barely touched by the Depression, and confirmed by the war. Broken Hill Proprietary Co. Ltd (BHP), established in 1885 with its headquarters in Melbourne, was in the process of moving from silver-lead mining to steelmaking on the outbreak of the First World War which was to make the company's iron and steel central to the Australian construction industry. War accelerated base metal refining, replacing German interests which had been the chief buyers of Australian lead and zinc concentrates and copper.	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VYB 1984
1920s	City of Melbourne centre of manufacturing in Australia, decline after-	5.3 Developing a	Context 2011:

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	post-war many city factories and warehouses left empty or converted for other uses. Industrial area of Southbank virtually obliterated in the 1990s.	large, city-based economy; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	35
1920s	Railway traffic at Spencer-street increased greatly with general country passenger traffic for 1924 over that of 1918 approximately 20% while the country passenger journeys on lines radiating from Spencer-street for 1924, was 2,100,000, assuming an equal number travelling inward to Spencer-street, over 4,000,000 passengers annually use this metropolitan terminal station.	6.7 Transport	VPP-Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways
1920s-	Revival of building took place after the end of the First World War and small suburban houses said to have had their origins in a popular Californian style were the norm for the fast spreading suburbs (and parts of West Melbourne). Each had a tiled roof and a small front verandah with stocky roughcast brick piers.	3.2 Expressing an architectural style; 8.2 Housing the population	VYB 1973
1921	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 2.35%- since that date it exceeded the rest of Victoria	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 8.2 Housing the population	VYB 1924-5
1921	City of Melbourne population at 106,064, with 22702 dwellings and rated property valuation at £2,490,344	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VMD 1921
1921	City of Melbourne population 103,251	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1921	Melbourne & suburbs population 782,979	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1921-1934	Melbourne held more than half the State's population (1,531,280), and absorbed some 80 per cent of Victoria's population increase to 1933, giving it the highest concentration (55 per cent) in Australia. Melbourne's population exceeded one million in 1929, with a slight decline in the worst years of the Depression, and passed the million mark again in 1934	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1984
1922	Britannia Tie Company p/L factory located at Miller Street West Melbourne, created in 1922	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1922	Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty Ltd. located at Hawke Street West Melbourne, created in 1922	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1922	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 2.73%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1923	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 4.41%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1923-1929	Post-war prosperity under Victoria's Stanley Melbourne Bruce, was Prime Minister and later Viscount Bruce of Melbourne. His vision of an Empire strengthened by an internal circulation of migrants, capital, and produce struck a responsive chord in his home State, for Bruce's policies - closer settlement of the land, protection of manufacturing and agriculture, organised marketing of primary produce, State assisted migration, and development projects on a grand scale, planned, promoted, and financed by government - already had a secure place in Victoria	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1984

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1923-4	Keep Brothers & Wood bulk store, later Batman Hill Apartments located at Batman Street West Melbourne, created in 1923-4	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1923-4	Gardini Motor Company garage located at CHETWYND STREET West Melbourne, created in 1923-4	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1924	Melbourne & suburbs population 885,700	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1924	Melbourne & suburbs annual population growth rate was 3.85%	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1924-5
1924	Railways Commissioners proposed the resumption of land, extending: for a frontage of 730 feet along Adderley-street and 335 feet along Latrobe Street, West Melbourne, at an estimated cost of £90,000- acquires two double-story and several single-story brick residences, and a large brick building belonging to the General Merchants Association. It would remove a danger to shunters from limited visibility, increase the holding yard for 190 country cars to 238 initially, also allow a shelter shed and cleaning for costly railway cars. Adderley-street was then a well-made macadam roadway, and 99 feet wide, with pathways on each side, one tar-paved and one being of earth with metal screenings- it took a large amount of traffic as an alternative and easier route than Dudley-street from the Victoria Dock, Government Cool Stores, and Footscray industry.	5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 6.7 Transport	VPP
1924	Tramway to be built in Howard Street to link the North Melbourne Cable Tramway in Victoria Street to a proposed car depot and turn-out in Howard Street	6.7 Transport	GG 1924, 3103
1924-	State Electricity Commission (SEC) provided power to Melbourne in 1924, at the end of which year Yallourn had a capacity for 50,000 kW, and Newport station had already been constructed to supplement the city's requirements. Generation of power in factories changed dramatically: in 1930-31 electricity displaced steam as the principal motive power, and in 1938-39 just over three-quarters of the total rated horsepower was provided by motors driven by purchased electricity- efficiencies resulted- with trend to mechanisation and mass production, and the impact of foreign investment.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1925-	The Ford agency was relinquished to the Ford Company of Canada in 1925, and a large factory was built in West Melbourne under the name of Ruskin Motors Pty Ltd, (99 Dudley St, West Melbourne off Spencer St, near stadium), which produced motor bodies from 1925 to 1952 for various makes of cars. In 1949, the British Austin company bought the Melbourne based Ruskin Body Works and used the factory to make pick-up (Utility or Ute) and tourer bodies for fitting to imported Austin A40 chassis. Victoria's early prominence in carriage building greatly assisted the later development of the motor car industry which embraces many skills and techniques.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1973; Sands & McDougall Directory of Victoria 1935; Wiki- British Motor Corporation (Australia)
1925-1926	Tame & Company factory located at King Street West Melbourne, created in 1925-1926	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1925-6	Briscoe & Co ironmongers warehouse complex, located at Roden Street West Melbourne, part created in 1925-6	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1926	Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty Ltd., later Hygiene Baby Carriages Pty Ltd pram manufacturers located at Hawke Street West Melbourne, created in 1926	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1926	Drummond house located at Victoria Street West Melbourne, created in 1926	8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1926	North Melbourne War Memorial, King & Victoria Street Reserve (relocated) West Melbourne, created in 1926	15.1 Remembering the past; 15.2 Raising monuments	WMHR 2015
1926	J. Gadsden Pty Ltd factory located at Abbotsford Street West Melbourne, created in 1926	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1926-7	Hotel Spencer located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1926-7	13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1927	Doyle's factory, later Plywood & Trading Co Pty Ltd, later Fernshaws Pty Ltd located at Stanley Street West Melbourne, created in 1927	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1927	Depression- after 1926-27, Victorian factory employment began its first sustained fall since the war, and international prices for agricultural produce were declining at an alarming rate. Vast borrowing to finance migration, closer settlement, manufacturing advance, and improvements in suburban and rural living conditions, had created a massive debt, paid for by earnings from exports- from 1927 unemployment increased continuously, from some 7 per cent of trade unionists to a peak of 30 per cent in the second quarter of 1932. Employment in secondary industry in Victoria had grown to 162,000, but the world-wide depression brought employment in manufacturing industries down to 126,000 in 1931	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	VYB 1984; VYB 1973
1927-8, 1937-1940	Sands & McDougall Pty Ltd box factory located at Batman Street West Melbourne, created in 1927-8, 1937-1940	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1928	Holy Rosary commenced a new brick church in Gower Street, Kensington.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	F&KCS: 20;
1928-1929	Regulations exhibited for Children's Playground reserved at North Melbourne 11 September 1928 - detailed requirements (Buncle, Canning and Macaulay Rd)	7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic; 11.4 Caring for mothers and babies	GG 1929,115; 1928, 2527
1929	First town planning scheme for Melbourne was prepared by the Metropolitan Town Planning Commission	3.1 From town to city	Context 2011: 12
1930	City of Melbourne population at 102,000, with 22386 dwellings and rated property valuation at £5,081,659	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VMD 1930
1930-2,	Symington, R.H. & W.H. & Company (Aust) P/L, Liberty Corsets factory, now part Norwellan House located at Chetwynd Street West Melbourne, created in 1930-2	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1930s	Depression- although a period of failure and trouble for many of the West Melbourne region's established industries, also a period of innovative development where efficiencies gained from chain or assembly line mass production and new industrial concepts.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Vines, 1989
1930s	Melbourne was promoted in tourist literature as the 'Garden City'. The Curator of City Parks for the City Council during this period, J.T. Smith, was a tireless and innovative.	7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic	Context 2012: 44
1931-1935	<p>employment in Victorian manufacturing-126,000 in 1931, when it stood at its lowest level since 1919 - did not regain its pre-depression peak of 161,639 until 1934-35. Between 1934-35 and 1938-39 factory employment increased from 170,000 to over 200,000.</p> <p>Despite the Ottawa Agreement of 1932, which committed Australia to preferential treatment of British imports, and tariff modifications in the early 1930s, most industries were still well protected by the "Scullin tariff" of 1930 and the 1931 devaluation of the Australian pound. Consumer demand first registered itself in textiles, clothing, and food and drink - but recovery was most pronounced in metals and machinery, and in chemicals, explosives and fertilisers, areas revived by the resurgence in mining, metal refining, motor body building and car and truck assembly, and factory and office construction. Central to most of these developments was the expansion and diversification of the iron and steel industry. These developments took place outside Victoria but they were directed from Melbourne</p>	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1932-	Victorian Government set about making work for sustenance compulsory- work for sustenance was gazetted by the Argyle Government and administered through local councils. All able bodied unemployed men had to earn unemployment relief by working on government provided projects; any who refused could be struck out - despite poor physical conditions, many sizeable projects were mounted by State departments and instrumentalities-those under the direction of the Public Works Department included the Yarra Boulevard at Studley Park and Fairfield (1933-1935), roads around Albert Park Lake, and the construction of Linlithgow Avenue and the approaches to the Shrine; in rural Victoria a major project was the Great Ocean Road, west of Geelong.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 11.2 Providing welfare services	VYB 1984
1933	City of Melbourne population at 103,400, with 22179 dwellings and rated property valuation at £4,274,703	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VMD 1933
1933	Religious denominations were 34 per cent Church of England, 19 per cent were Catholic (including Roman Catholic), 15 per cent Presbyterian, and 11 per cent Methodist- .2% had no religion	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination	VYB 1984
1933 (1882 rebuilt)	Moderne style W B Simpson's real estate office & residence located at Victoria Street West Melbourne, created in 1933 (1882 rebuilt)	5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1933-1954	Manufacturing industry grew substantially between 1933 and 1954, but since 1954, has involved an increasingly lower proportion of the working population although in 1984 it remained the largest single industry grouping in Victoria. In summary, Victoria's economy began with a heavy reliance on agricultural and mining industry but, by the initial post Second World War years, this had changed to a manufacturing base.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1934	Ralph A Stuart & Co. wool brokers, later NCO House located At King Street West Melbourne, created in 1934	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port	WMHR 2015
1935	Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty Ltd located at Spencer Street	5.5 Building a	WMHR 2015

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	West Melbourne, created in 1935	manufacturing industry	
1935-1936	Gair Manufacturing Company P/L Bulk Store at King Street West Melbourne, created in 1935-1936	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1936	Oswald Barnett, a campaigner against slums led the Victorian Government to establish the Housing Investigation and Slum Abolition Board (HISAB) in July 1936, to investigate housing conditions in identified slum areas.	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	Context 2011: 64
1936-	Symington, R& WH & Co. (Aust) P/L offices and factory located at ROSSLYN STREET West Melbourne, created in 1936-	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1937	<p>BEAUTIFIED MOONEE PONDS CREEK-Red, pink, and white flowering gums and poplar trees will beautify the black Bad banks of the Moonee Ponds Creek at Kensington when- the Metropolitan Board of Works completes its flood, prevention work there soon. As part of a project costing £22,000, the board has widened the creek, and the banks have also been planted with grasses.</p> <p>For many years the creek has been criticised as insanitary. It has caused many floods which have washed residents to low-lying parts of Kensington and Macaulay from their homes. The flood prevention work is being carried out by the board and the City of Melbourne, which will begin its part of the project once the board's work is completed.</p>	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 7.2 Cultivating the 'Garden City' aesthetic	'The Argus': Tuesday 14 September 1937
1937	Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. (now a facade), located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1937	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 5.4 Developing a retail centre	WMHR 2015
1937-8, 1889	Briscoe & Co ironmongers warehouse complex, located at RODEN STREET West Melbourne, created in 1937-8, 1889	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1938	<p>NORTH AND WEST MELBOURNE Housing and Factory Problems (By E. HANKINSON) ...The callous indifference and lack of foresight of the City Council in its attitude to North and West Melbourne is shown in the utter disregard of the welfare of those people whose, homes are destroyed to make room for factories.</p> <p>The housing accommodation is acutely short of requirements, and the health officer in several instances has refrained from condemning houses unfit for human habitation so that the people would not be denied some shelter from the elements...a synonym for council fodder, if its attitude to the people of North and West Melbourne is to be taken as a criterion of judgment. That such a stricture is not unwarranted is shown by its decision to allow a skin store to be erected within the confines of our boundaries. The conditions obtaining in this particular locality, Mark-street and Boundary-road, are bad enough already.</p> <p>Tanneries and other objectionable stores are in close proximity to the State school, which is situated in the centre of a thickly populated area ...The City Council contends that Melbourne must move north, which practically means, from its point of view, that factories must be established in North Melbourne, and the residents driven out. The extension of this principle would mean that when North Melbourne was filled up with factories and further development needed then - residents farther afield would be driven out and factories put in their place...</p>	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 5.3 Developing a large, city-based economy	The Age (Melbourne, Vic.: 1854 - 1954), Tuesday 15 November 1938

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1938	Underground Public Toilets Hawke & King Street Reserve, West Melbourne, created in 1938	6.5 Public toilets	WMHR 2015
1938	Brown's factory also Commonwealth Steel Company located at STANLEY STREET West Melbourne, created in 1938	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1938	Housing Commission of Victoria established under the Housing Act 1937 in response to slum housing in Melbourne, and worked under the 'Slum Reclamation and Housing Act' 1938, with first estate established from early 1939 on 22 hectares of sandy waste lands with a beach frontage at Fishermen's Bend	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	VYB 1984; Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, cites Renate Howe. 1988. <i>New houses for old: fifty years of public housing in Victoria, 1938-1988.</i>
1938	Renovation of the Royal Mail Hotel (formerly Cook's Hotel) located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1938	13.6 Eating and drinking	WMHR 2015
1939	Industry revival 1934-1939: Victoria has good share of new manufacturing projects in the Commonwealth during the late 1930s: The State's central position for the distribution of goods in the south-eastern crescent of Australia, and Victoria was the lowest income taxed State of all. Despite inadequacies of the technical education system and the sad decline of apprenticeship, Melbourne could still offer a labour pool for assembly line production methods, a sophisticated metal trades base crucial to car assembly and aircraft production, and a ready made consumer market. Also the availability of large industrial sites at or near the centres of Melbourne...sustenance registrations stood at 27,468 in 1933, and then declined until 1938.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1939-1940s	Second World War, most new developments in industry in the West Melbourne region focused on the war effort, directly by arming, clothing and supplying the military or as a replacement for imports blocked by wartime. Part of the private sector benefited from war production as Government Annexes, where Government funds, sometimes on McArthur's Lend Lease scheme, financed building and operation of factories for the war effort.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry 4.8 Defending the city	Vines, 1989
1939-1945-	Victorian economy made a considerable contribution to the demands of WW2- available resources devoted to manufacturing within its large industrial base- most of the 3,690 Australian-produced aircraft and 2,840 aircraft engines, as well as many ships, vehicles, guns, and a range of machine tools and other war equipment, and much food, were produced in Victoria also a major munitions supplier...reduction in imports boosted local production e.g., publishing increased ... magazines, and newspaper production.	4.8 Defending the city; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1939-1948	Victorian factory employment between 1938-39 and 1948-49, the decade of the Second World War, increased from 201,831 to 292,006 persons, an increase of 45 per cent. The war boosted manufacturing industry in Victoria and, just as importantly, widened its base from a reliance on a narrow range of highly protected activities. Whereas 46 per cent of the 202,000 factory workers in 1939 were occupied in making clothing, textiles, and foodstuffs, these more traditional industries provided jobs for only 40 per cent of the 256,000 employees in 1946. Increases were in establishments engaged in engineering or the manufacture of munitions, explosives, aircraft, ships, and motor	4.8 Defending the city; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984, 1973

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	vehicles. Within the Melbourne metropolitan area, more than 60 per cent of the 40,200 workers that joined factory payrolls during the 1939 to 1946 period had jobs in the inner ring of suburbs.		
1939-1953	World War Two. development cessation except for key local industries in North & West Melbourne and Kensington who supplied the home front or war effort and expanded quickly	4.8 Defending the city; 5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	F&KS
1940	Local Government (Building Regulations) Act in December 1940 removed the administration of building regulations from municipal control and established a Building Regulations Commission for a two-year period to prepare uniform building regulations for Victoria. The Commission's Report subsequently led in 1945 to the constitution of a permanent administrative body and the promulgation of standard building regulations.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1984
1940-1	W. O'Donnell Engineer factory, part 33-47 Batman Street, West Melbourne, created in 1940-1	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1940s	Shortage of building materials in WW2, the Government set a maximum area of 1,250 sq. ft. for new houses, raised in 1949 to 1,400 sq. ft., while the average height of ceilings fell to below 9 ft... By 1952 materials were more plentiful	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria; 4.8 Defending the city	VYB 1973
1941	First North Melbourne Slum Reclamation Area declared - Molesworth, Curzon, Haines, and Abbotsford Streets North Melbourne where there are houses 'unfit for human habitation' and in the view of the Housing Commission insanitary or unhealthy because of their excessive number or bad arrangement of buildings, bad arrangement or narrowness of streets- that cannot be dealt with unless declared under the Slum Reclamation and Housing Act 1938 part III	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	GG 1941, 162
1941	City of Melbourne population at 103,892 with rated property valuation at £4,919,283, 1939-40	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VMD 1941
1942	South Kensington to West Footscray railway now completed and handed over the Commissioners by the Board of Land & Works and Chief Engineer for Railway Construction	6.7 Transport	GG 1942, 1890
1942, 1915, 1887	Felton Grimwade & Duerdins P/L chemical laboratory, factory & store complex located at Rosslyn Street West Melbourne, created in 1942, 1915 on site with part of the vast Dixon & Co. cordial factory of 1887	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 4.8 Defending the city	WMHR 2015
1944	Felton Grimwade & Duerdins P/L factory, later Lyell-Owen Pty. Ltd., Creffields located at Rosslyn Street West Melbourne, created in 1944	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry; 4.8 Defending the city	WMHR 2015
1944	<i>Town and Country Planning Act 1944</i> established the Town and Country Planning Board to assist and supervise the preparation - either voluntarily or on the requisition of the Minister - of statutory town planning schemes.	4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1984
1945-1970	During the post-war 'long boom' of 1945-1970, Melbourne's economy grew steadily as the financial capital of Australia, and associated industries (banking, stock-broking) and the workforce grew apace.	9.3 Working in the post-war city	Context 2012: 56
1946	Burge Brothers open large and distinctive factory using a structural plywood in an innovative manner in Racecourse Road.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	F&KCS

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1946	Town and Country Planning Board was appointed with a full-time chairman and two part-time members. It was given administrative authority over all municipal town planning schemes, and was to report independently on planning matters to the Minister	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1973
1947-	Organised post-war immigration of non-British persons had commenced, drawn largely from southern Europe, especially Greece and Italy, and also from the war-ravaged countries of Europe	2.3 Promoting immigration	F&KCS: 24; Context 2011: 8
1949	Town and Country Planning (Metropolitan Area) Act 1949 authorised the MMBW to prepare a strategy plan for the future development of Melbourne, although the delay in legislating for the future development of the metropolitan area exacerbated local government problems in the construction of infrastructure and service provision. The MMBW's planning scheme was subsequently drawn up and released for public comment in 1954.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne; 4.1 Governing the Colony and State of Victoria	VYB 1984
1950s	Population of the developed, inner west suburbs such as Essendon, Footscray and Williamstown declining with post-war growth in housing and industrial construction in the outer western areas such as Brooklyn, Sunshine and Braybrook, as a reflection of the modernization of manufacturing industry with new, larger factories replacing the old works on cheaper land with good road access.	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	Vines, 1989
1950s	Vigorous economic activity from the 1950s meant extensive construction and improvements in the ports of Melbourne and Geelong ...container terminals that were needed a new form of sea transport and the roll-on roll-off ships meant the port of Melbourne was extended onto tracts of unused land 1950s and 1960s matched by use of the old Dudley Flats between the Yarra and Maribyrnong Rivers for the erection of transport companies Melbourne terminals. The growth of the Port of Melbourne during these decades coincided with the expansion of sea trade across the world.	5.2 Melbourne as a trading port	VYB 1984
1950s-	Housing Commission of Victoria developed 'modern' new housing estates in socially disadvantaged residential areas, including the Hotham Estate in North Melbourne and the Holland Estate in Kensington (the former cited as a significant example)	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	Context 2011: 51 cites history of the Hotham estate', prepared by Frances O'Neill and Sheryl Yelland on the Hotham Estate, North Melbourne, 1993.
1951-	Wartime shortages of building materials continued to and beyond 1951, including bricks, glass, steel, soft timber, petrol, and many other items. Controls persisted for some years with some rationing of petrol, clothing, and certain foods. Special permits were still required for any non-residential building.	4.8 Defending the city; 4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1984
1952-3, 1884	West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices, later Brickley House located at King Street West Melbourne, created in 1952-3, 1884	4.7 Policing the city; 8.2 Housing the population	WMHR 2015
1954	Second North Melbourne Slum Reclamation Area declared - Lothian, Arden, O'Shannassy, and Abbotsford Streets North Melbourne (or CAs 1-3/76B) where there are houses 'unfit for human habitation' and in the	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public	GG 1954, 4762

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	view of the Housing Commission insanitary or unhealthy because of their excessive number or bad arrangement of buildings, bad arrangement or narrowness of streets- that cannot be dealt with unless declared under the Slum Reclamation and Housing Act 1938 part III	health	
1954	MMBW prepared Melbourne planning scheme, concerned with consolidating industrial areas, issues of transport, parkways - not gazetted until 1968.	3.1 From town to city	Context 2011: 12
1954-6	Sisalkraft Distributors P/L store and offices, located at Miller Street West Melbourne, created in 1954-6	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	WMHR 2015
1955	Gas and Fuel Corporation begin conversion of its West Melbourne works from a black coal base to that of petroleum products- blending refinery tail gases from the Altona Petroleum Refineries (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. oil refinery with coal gas - as the first such undertaking in Australia. Black coal carbonisation continued on a reduced scale until 1969, one hundred and thirteen years after the commissioning of the first hand-stoked horizontal retorts on the West Melbourne site (1856).	6.3 Providing essential services	VYB 1984
1955-	Number of factories and factory workers in the four inner core local government areas in Melbourne mid-1950s, reached a peak and then began to decline at a rate, in the case of factory employment, of about 1.2 per cent annually. Decline of various activities like the manufacture of clothing, footwear, and furniture, which had long been prominent in these inner areas and the competing demands for space led to rising land prices; changes in the ownership and use of buildings; redevelopment schemes; a decline in the role of this area as a market and supply focus; and a change in the nature and characteristics of the labour force residing in or near the centre of the city. Suburban areas became increasingly attractive to industrial firms because of the availability of spacious sites, and labour	5.5 Building a manufacturing industry	VYB 1984
1955-1956	West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall located at Dudley Street West Melbourne, created in 1955-1956	13.1 Public recreation	WMHR 2015
1956	Associated Taxi Services offices and service station, later Embassy café and service station located at Spencer Street West Melbourne, created in 1956	6.7 Transport	WMHR 2015
1956	Rebuilding of West Melbourne Stadium, renamed Festival Hall in the 1960s, as only large scale enclosed performance and sporting venue in Melbourne with others including Wilson Hall (rebuilt after destroyed by fire in 1952), and the Melbourne Town Hall being the only places available for many decades, the latter used regularly for symphony and choral concerts.	10.1 Arts and creative life in the city; 13.1 Public recreation	VYB 1984
1956	Olympic teams compete at the Arden Street Oval, North Melbourne, and at Princes Park in Carlton.	13.1 Public recreation; 13.3 Staging exhibitions	Context 2011: 72
1957	North Melbourne Slum Reclamation Area declared: CAs 1-10/77, 1/A Jika Jika: O'Shannassy, Abbotsford, Curzon, Arden Streets	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	GG 1957, 3222
1957	HCV proclaim desire to 'treat' or compulsorily acquire land from owners within the declared Slum Reclamation Areas	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	GG 1957, 245

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
1958	Housing Commission of Victoria (HCV) proposed multi-storey flats as a complement to the precast walk-up flats built.	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	Howe: 144
1960	The first Housing Commission of Victoria (HCV) tower designed by Bernard Evans was erected from 1960 in South Melbourne, followed by a 20 storey tower in Boundary Rd, steel framed with concrete block infill and 4 storey walk-up flats (on stilts) at its base.	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	Howe: 145
1960s	Numerous 'six-pack' flat blocks were erected in South Yarra, East Melbourne, North Melbourne and Carlton.	8.2 Housing the population	Context 2011: 51
1961	City of Melbourne resolved to prepare a Planning Scheme for the area bounded by the Yarra River, Spencer Street, Dudley Street, Peel Street, Victoria Street, Spring Street and the prolongation of the western building line of Spring Street until it meets the Yarra River. A planning scheme was submitted to the Council in 1964.	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1984
1961	Housing Reclamation Area declared at Kensington under Housing Act 1958 as unfit for human habitation etc. part CA20/2 Douutta Galla etc., plus many others to follow to 1965	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	GG 1961, 2136
1961-1964	Kensington, Holland HCV estate begun 1961-2 as the first use of precast load-bearing wall panels from the Holmesglen factory for high rise (8 storeys), connected by aerial bridges.	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	Howe: 146-
1964	First prefabricated multi-storey Housing Commission flat block was completed at Flemington, creating new concepts in structural design, community housing and the scale of residential building, with occupation by recent immigrants, Italians, Greeks, Yugoslavs, and more recently. Vietnamese.	8.2 Housing the population; 11.1 Improving public health	F&KCS: 24;
1966	Religious denominations were 28.7 per cent Church of England, 27.6 per cent were Catholic (including Roman Catholic), 12 per cent Presbyterian, and 8.7 per cent Methodist. Between 1933 and 1966 stated adherence to the Catholic faith grew significantly. This reflected the large number of migrants from southern Europe who arrived in Australia after the Second World War.	10.2 Belonging to a religious denomination; 8.1 Settling as immigrants	VYB 1984
1968	Tullamarine Freeway construction begins, originally designated in the 1969 'Melbourne Transportation Plan' as the F14 Freeway corridor. Moonee Ponds Creek upstream of Racecourse Road was realigned, parts of the creek bed concreted, removing the 'chain of ponds', found by Hoddle in 1837. The freeway terminated at Flemington Road.	6.7 Transport; 6.6 Street making, drainage and river works	WP
1970	West Melbourne gasworks closes after changeover to natural gas- large gas holders were progressively taken out of service and later dismantled	6.3 Providing essential services	VYB 1984
1970	Flagstaff House, Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty Ltd offices located at King Street West Melbourne, created in 1970	10.1 Arts and creative life in the city; 9.3 Working in the post-war city	WMHR 2015
1970	By 1970 nearly 4000 privately owned dwellings had been compulsory acquired and replaced by nearly 7000 high rise flats. Three housing towers (Y, T and S shape in plan, vary between 20-30 storeys in height) and one tower (I-Shaped) were built on a site in Boundary Rd, and Canning Street (Corner of Boundary Rd), North Melbourne	11.1 Improving public health; 8.2 Housing the population	Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia (WP), cites Renate Howe. 1988. New

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
			houses for old: fifty years of public housing in Victoria, 1938-1988.
1973	<p>Melbourne Strategy Plan of 1973 addressed the City of Melbourne, comprising the Central Business District and parts of Kensington, Parkville, North Carlton, Princes Hill, Carlton, North Melbourne, West Melbourne, East Melbourne, Jolimont, and South Yarra. It sought to guide the activities within the City of Melbourne towards new goals by implementing Action Plans in specific areas accounting not only for physical but social and economic factors based on continuing high density employment within a short walking distance of present and future suburban railway stations in the Central Business District of Melbourne.</p> <p>Recommended greater reliance on public transport and restriction on the use of cars for commuting, maintenance and enhancement of shopping, entertainment, cultural and historic areas in the Central Business District, provision of an area adjacent to the Central Business District where a mix of uses (including residential) could exist, encouragement of housing programmes that catered for a full range of income, age group and family types as well as the development of compact neighbourhood shopping and community centres. Victorian Government imposed its own controls in 1980 to implement the Strategy Plan.</p>	4.2 Administering the City of Melbourne	VYB 1984
1981	Plans announced to build a new Remand Section at Russell Street announced in 1973 delayed until 1981 proposal for a new remand section at Spencer St, West Melbourne- the Remand Section at Pentridge was totally unsatisfactory	4.6 Administering justice	VYB 1984
1985	Flemington Kensington Heritage Study published and adopted by CITY OF MELBOURNE, carried out by Graeme Butler in 1983	15.4 Preserving the fabric of the past	MGA:
1991	Weaver's 1991 study of the archaeology of the Moonee Ponds Creek recorded thirty-one Aboriginal archaeological sites, the majority of which were recorded within 200 metres of the creek (water and food source for the Aboriginal people of the Woiwurong language group of the Wurundjeri tribe). No post contact sites identified from the first settlement period.	1.0 Aboriginal Country; 15.3 Remembering the Aboriginal past	MGA: 8-9
1992	CityLink announced and received the State Government's formal approval in mid-1994. The western link was between the Tullamarine and Westgate Freeways. contract awarded to Transurban (partnership of Australia's Transfield Services and Japan's Obayashi Corporation in 1995). Estimated in 1996 at about \$1.8 billion. First part opened 1999, all by end of 2000. Part of the narrow section of the 1880s bluestone lined creek bed was changed.	6.6 Street making, drainage and river works; 6.7 Transport	WP; MGA: 26
1996	Ian Hill 1996 records the Moonee Ponds Creek photographically before CityLink construction (State Library of Victoria)	7.1 Appreciating the natural landscape; 15.1 Remembering the past	MGA: 26
1999	Most graded sites from the Butler studies (North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983) included in a Heritage Overlay in the Melbourne Planning Scheme, some as individual sites and some as part of a precinct.	15.4 Preserving the fabric of the past	MGA: 5
1999-2000	Allom Lovell. Review of E grade buildings (also reviewed by Meredith	15.4 Preserving the	MGA: 5

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Date	Event	Themes	Source
	Gould Architects): 'E' graded places either upgraded to A, B, C or D, or amended to have no grading (Kensington was not part of the City of Melbourne at this time, the A to E grading definitions from the original 1985 Study apply rather than the A to D grade definitions currently referenced in Clause 22.05 as the Heritage Places Inventory, July 2008.	fabric of the past	
2008	Heritage Places Inventory published listing graded places inside and outside of the Capital City Zone, Incorporated Document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme with places graded A-E and Levels 1-3 Streetscape, each defined differently to the 1985 policy document. MGA sees inconsistencies in Inventory and study listings.	15.4 Preserving the fabric of the past	MGA: 5-
2008	Heritage Precincts Project carried out 2005 by Meredith Gould Architects prepared new statements of significance for all heritage precincts within the City of Melbourne, adopted by CITY OF MELBOURNE 2008.	15.4 Preserving the fabric of the past	MGA: 5

Conclusions from chronology

The following conclusions were drawn from the thematic chronology, with examples of identified places that illustrate these themes:

- The oldest building identified in the West Melbourne project area is St James Anglican Old Cathedral created in 1837, and relocated to West Melbourne in 1914. St James is now one of the State's oldest and most significant places, reinforcing visually and historically the public perception of early Victorian-era development of the West Melbourne area as aligned with other historical landmarks such as the former burial ground at Flagstaff Hill, the Flagstaff Gardens, and early terraces or houses in Walsh, Capel and Dudley Streets;
- To link the City with the Colony's interior and busy gold routes, the northern and western expansion of the initial Melbourne Hoddle survey grid extended through West Melbourne, as shaped by natural elements such as Moonee Ponds Creek, the West Melbourne swamp and associated chain of ponds, Burial Hill (Melbourne's first cemetery, later Flagstaff Gardens) and existing transport routes to the north such as the Mount Alexander Road to the goldfields;
- West Melbourne was shown as built up in the *City of Melbourne* 1855 panoramic view after land sales from 1852 and 1859, much of this development has now been replaced;
- Opening of the Benevolent Asylum at the north end of West Melbourne (asylum reserve bounded by Miller, Victoria,

Abbotsford and Curzon Streets) coincided with the creation of Christian church reserves nearby (Baptists, Primitive Methodists, Roman Catholic), as a group of institutions that served the needy;

- Melbourne had the largest population in Australia from the Gold Rush of the 1850s to Federation, with the inner Melbourne suburbs (including West Melbourne) holding most of this population surge, as reflected by dense housing development in the area, since replaced in part by industry;
- New railway routes and a railways workshop located on the west side of West Melbourne from the 1850s were further urban development boundaries and formed the basis of future major industry for the area. Railways also created a need for stone quarrying along the Moonee Ponds Creek to provide crushed basalt ballast for tracks, bluestone houses such as Romolo in Spencer Street being built at this time;
- Railway employees, such as Thomas Hulse, located and invested in West Melbourne;
- Services such as gas and water, provided in the 1850s, facilitated inner Melbourne urban development,
- The Gold Rush initiated a local industrial and engineering base that thrived through the Victorian-era with Colonial government tariff protection;
- The opening in 1860 of Hughes and Co.'s rolling mills at the west end of Dudley Street, West Melbourne was a major event for the city's industrial development as well as that of West Melbourne, leading to Melbourne as the

West Melbourne Heritage Review

- most highly industrialised Australian city by 1891;
- Victorian wheat growing acreage increases from 161,000 acres to 1,469,000 acres c1860-1890, yielding large processing complex at the north end of West Melbourne served by nearby dock and railways expansion at West Melbourne;
 - Early West Melbourne growth also included a large percentage of residential development, for City and local business owners and investment, with row houses becoming the norm in the Victorian-era, proceeding stylistically from the Colonial Georgian to the Italian Renaissance revival;
 - North and West Melbourne commercial growth extended along Victoria Street after 1859, with businesses such as undertaker Henry Allison, at the east end, active from 1865, and the Three Crowns Hotel, at the other end, active from 1868, with John Stedeford as a major developer in this street during the Victorian-era;
 - Steady increases in Melbourne's population from the 1870s peaked in the decade before the bank moratorium of 1893 (5.6% growth), paralleled by many row house developments in West Melbourne, with Annagh Terrace (1871-6), 582-588 Spencer Street, at one end of the era, and Cooper's row houses (1891), 18-26 Capel Street, at the other, as boosted by the growing trade boom and associated transport expansion;
 - Continuing railways track and workshop expansion in the 1880s, allowed by the draining of the West Melbourne swamp, in turn inspired grand Italian Renaissance revival style hotels such as Harrison's Railway Hotel, located at Stawell Street West Melbourne, and created in 1888 near the North Melbourne railway station and major wool, flour, timber and firewood trading outlets;
 - The dire effect of the Melbourne population and economy, stalling in the 1890s, was alleviated in part by nearby public works such as the vast MMBW sewerage project that commenced in Footscray and West Melbourne, and construction of the Victoria Dock (now Docklands), that opened in 1893, also the dredging of the deep water shipping channels, while development such as Frederick Stones' row houses (1894-5), at 595-597 King Street, West Melbourne, continued in West Melbourne despite the recession;
 - Economic recovery, after Federation and the First War, meant industrial growth in Melbourne's west and north, with the encroachment of factories into North and West Melbourne, that would only increase up to WW2, with consequent reduction in housing and increasing public concern over amenity loss;
 - Moreland Smelting Works factory (1900), located at Dudley Street, West Melbourne, and Connibere, Grieve & Connibere hat factory and showroom (1906) located at Howard Street West Melbourne, were among the first of this industrial wave;
 - Closure of Melbourne Benevolent Asylum in 1911 generated a large Edwardian-era and Interwar development site, with associated Queen Anne, Federation and Bungalow house styles, set on a government subdivision, as a distinctive enclave in West Melbourne and a marker for this important landmark;
 - A major Melbourne population boost before and after WW1, truncated by the Depression in the late 1920s early 1930s, was accompanied by a new concern for town planning and residential amenity;
 - Melbourne was not merely one of Australia's major manufacturing centres; it dominated the financing, direction, and control of metallurgical and other basic industries throughout Australia, a position which was strengthened in the 1920s;
 - With new State guaranteed electricity supplies after the 1920s, and new interstate and overseas markets, industrial development continued to encroach on residential areas in West Melbourne, such as the Britannia Tie Company Pty. Ltd. factory (1922) located at Miller Street West Melbourne on the former Benevolent Asylum site, with other Interwar factory development closer to the City, such as Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company, Pty. Ltd. (1922-1926) located at Hawke Street, West Melbourne, and Keep Brothers & Wood bulk store (1923-4), located at Batman Street, West Melbourne;
 - Established West Melbourne industrial-warehouse uses, such as Briscoe and

West Melbourne Heritage Review

Company, ironmongers, warehouse complex (1925-6, 1937-8) expanded at Roden Street, West Melbourne, and the gigantic Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. box factory, in Batman Street, was added to the existing West Melbourne complex, in two stages, before and after the 1920s Depression (1928, 1937-1940);

- Not all businesses were stalled by the Interwar Depression, with wartime threats affecting imports and creating new markets, while the emergence of new factory designs increased efficiencies and lowered production costs, one example being the Moderne style R.H. & W.H Symington and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd., Liberty Corsets model factory (1930-1936), located at Chetwynd Street, West Melbourne;
- The Second War boosted some West Melbourne factories to supply the war effort, such as Felton Grimwade & Duerdins Pty. Ltd. (1942, 1944) in Rosslyn Street and W. O'Donnell Engineer works in Batman Street (1941);
- Oswald Barnett, active campaigner against slums, led the Victorian Government to establish the Housing Investigation and Slum Abolition Board (HISAB) in July 1936, with some West Melbourne housing considered for redevelopment as factories sites;
- Post Second War reconstruction included revival of building as materials shortages waned, with building supplier, Sisalkraft Distributors Pty. Ltd. store and offices (1954, 1956), located at Miller Street West Melbourne, and the new offices of

the Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria (1952-3), located in King Street West Melbourne and proposed as the renovation of a row house overcome post-war materials restrictions, aimed at supplying residential needs;

- Gradual move away from manufacturing in West Melbourne to warehousing, due to new large production-line industry plants demanding green fields sites on the edge of the City;
- Growth of offices and services around the City core in the 1950s and onwards, with examples such as expansion of the Associated Taxi Services offices and service station, in Spencer Street, in time for the 1956 Olympics;
- Also in time for the 1956 Olympics, the rebuilding of the West Melbourne stadium in Dudley Street (later Festival Hall), an entertainment venue for working people since the Edwardian-era,
- The Melbourne Remand centre in Spencer Street, another City-based public service set in West Melbourne; and
- With expansion available only to the north and west of the City (Yarra River and parklands restricting other directions), office use replaces former West Melbourne row houses, including the International Modern style, Flagstaff House (Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd. offices) located at King Street West Melbourne, in 1970, in place of Victorian-era row houses.

Appendix 5: Heritage definitions used by City of Melbourne

Definitions of the City of Melbourne heritage grading system

The following, drawn from the policy document the *Heritage Places Inventory* (2015), explains the current grading or evaluation system used in the City of Melbourne.

Each building or place with cultural heritage significance located within Heritage Overlays in the City of Melbourne has been assessed and graded or ranked according to its importance. Streetscapes, with groupings of buildings along a street frontage, have also been assessed and graded. Individual buildings or places are graded from A to D in this Review, while streetscapes are graded from Level 1 to 3, both in descending order of significance.

The following definitions are provided in the inventory of what each heritage grading level means.

Definitions

'A' Graded Buildings

These buildings are of national or state importance, and are irreplaceable parts of Australia's built form heritage.

'B' Graded Buildings

These buildings are of regional or metropolitan significance, and stand as important milestones in the architectural development of the metropolis.

'C' Graded Buildings

These buildings demonstrate the historical or social development of the local area and/ or make an important aesthetic or scientific contribution. These buildings comprise a variety of styles and buildings types. Architecturally they are substantially intact, but where altered, it is reversible. In some instances, buildings of high individual historic, scientific or social significance may have a greater degree of alteration.

'D' Graded Buildings

These buildings are representative of the historical, scientific, architectural or social development of the local area. They are often reasonably intact representatives of particular

periods, styles or building types. In many instances alterations will be reversible. They may also be altered examples which stand within a group of similar period, style or type or a street which retains much of its original character. Where they stand in a row or street, the collective group will provide a setting which reinforces the value of the individual buildings.

Streetscapes

The definitions used for each of the streetscape gradings are as follows:

Level 1 Streetscape

These streetscapes are collections of buildings outstanding either because they are a particularly well-preserved group from a similar period or style, or because they are highly significant buildings in their own right.

Level 2 Streetscape

These streetscapes are of significance either because they still retain the predominant character and scale of a similar period or style, or because they contain individually significant buildings.

Level 3 Streetscape

These streetscapes may contain significant buildings, but they will be from diverse periods or styles, and of low individual significance or integrity.

Appendix 6: Assessment criteria used in this report

Planning and Environment Act - heritage values and thresholds

Section 4(1)(d) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* lists the following heritage values for use in heritage assessment within a Planning Scheme:

- Scientific;
- Aesthetic;
- Architectural; or
- Historical interest; or
- other special value (includes social or spiritual interest).

The thresholds applied in any assessment of significance are:

- State Significance; and
- Local Significance.

Local Significance includes those places that are important to a particular community or locality.

City of Melbourne gradings

Buildings graded A, B, or C under the City of Melbourne definitions are proposed as locally significant with at least one of the above values being assessed as significant within the local context. Buildings graded A are significant at State level, with B graded places have potential, but not confirmed, State significance.

Assessment criteria used in this Review

This Review uses the above heritage values, as assessed under the *Victorian Planning Provisions (VPP) Practice Note, Applying the Heritage Overlay (2012)* which cites the following criteria as briefly described below:

A place may have:

- A importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance);
- B uncommon rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity);
- C potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history (research potential);
- D importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness);
- E importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance);
- F Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance);
- G. Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance); and/or
- H Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (historical association).

Burra Charter

In addition to the Register of the National Estate criteria, the ICOMOS *Burra Charter* sets out broad heritage assessment considerations. The *Burra Charter 1999 (1.2)* defines *Cultural significance* as aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is defined as embodied in the *place* itself, its *fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects*.

Appendix 7: Comparative analysis

The following table provides the groupings of place type or use, and date, used in this Review as the basis for comparative analysis in West Melbourne or the locally significant context. Compatible places listed on the City of Melbourne i-Heritage

web site were used for broader city-wide comparison. Listed places below have been identified as individually significant in the Review on the basis of favourable comparison within the local (West Melbourne) or State context. The largest group is row housing, with shops and residences, also typically built in rows. Industry related places such as warehouses, stores, factories, workshops are also in large numbers.

West Melbourne comparative analysis grouping by type and date

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
BOWLS RINK			
City of Melbourne Bowls Club clubhouse and rink	DUDLEY STREET	3	2009
CHURCH			
St James Anglican Old Cathedral	BATMAN STREET	2-24	1837-, 1914
CHURCH, ORGAN			
St Mary's Star of the Sea Church complex, stained glass window	VICTORIA STREET	273	1891-1900
FACTORIES			
Australian Biscuit Company Ltd stores	ROSSLYN STREET	300	1889
Moreland Smelting Works factory	DUDLEY STREET	27-31	1900
Connibere, Grieve & Connibere hat factory and showroom	HOWARD STREET	3-11	1906
Clayton-Joel & Company factory	JEFFCOTT STREET	17	1912-
Fitchett Bros. Pty Ltd. Factory	STANLEY STREET	240-250	1920, 1928
Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty Ltd.	HAWKE STREET	117-125	1922
Britannia Tie Company p/L factory	MILLER STREET	60-80	1922
Tame & Company factory	KING STREET	511	1925-1926
J. Gadsden Pty Ltd	ABBOTSFORD STREET	17-37	1926
Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty Ltd., later Hygiene Baby Carriages Pty Ltd pram manufacturers	HAWKE STREET	109-111	1926
Doyle's factory, later Plywood & Trading Co Pty Ltd, later Fernshaws Pty Ltd	STANLEY STREET	138-140	1927
Sands & McDougall Pty Ltd box factory	BATMAN STREET	83-113	1927-8, 1937-1940
Symington, R.H. & W.H. & Company (Aust) P/L, Liberty Corsets factory, now part Norwellan House	CHETWYND STREET	44	1930-2, 2003
Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty Ltd	SPENCER STREET	445	1935
Symington, R& WH & Co. (Aust) P/L offices and factory	ROSSLYN STREET	22-40	1936
Brown's factory also Commonwealth Steel Company	STANLEY STREET	154	1938
W. O'Donnell Engineer factory, part 33-47 Batman Street	BATMAN STREET	33-43	1940-1
Dixon & Co. cordial factory, later Felton Grimwade & Duerdins P/L chemical laboratory, factory & store complex	ROSSLYN STREET	109-133	1942, 1915, 1887
Felton Grimwade & Duerdins P/L factory, later Lyell-Owen Pty. Ltd., Creffields	ROSSLYN STREET	101-107	1944

West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
FACTORY GROUP			
Inter-war Batman & Jeffcott Streets industrial precinct	BATMAN STREET	33-47	1920-1940
FACTORY, STORE			
Edward J & Samuel Spink workshop, also JB Watson's stores, later Molloy & Co, hide & skin merchants	LA TROBE STREET	488-494	1882
FACTORY, WAREHOUSE			
Sands and McDougall Ltd. factory & warehouse complex	SPENCER STREET	355-371	1888-1889, 1900
Aaron Danks' factory-warehouses	SPENCER STREET	386-394	1908
HALLS			
West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall	DUDLEY STREET	300	1955-1956
HOTELS			
Bay View Hotel	KING STREET	360	1865
Royal Standard Hotel	WILLIAM STREET	333-337	1865-
Three Crowns Hotel	VICTORIA STREET	361-365	1868, 1878, 1886
Eagle Hotel, later shop & residence	SPENCER STREET	583	1869
ROB ROY HOTEL	CAPEL STREET	32-34	1871
Prince Albert Hotel, later shop & residence, part 195-197 Victoria St	VICTORIA STREET	195	1873
Harrison's Railway Hotel	IRELAND STREET	118-124	1888
Harrison's Railway Hotel, part	STAWELL STREET	1-9	1888
Hotel Spencer	SPENCER STREET	475	1926-7
Royal Mail Hotel (formerly Cook's Hotel)	SPENCER STREET	519	1938 renovation
HOUSES			
Robert Finlay's house	MILLER STREET	106	1861
Thomas Hulse later Haddon's house, part 159 -163 Roden Street, West	RODEN STREET	163	1864-5
Jesmond, or Dixon house	STANLEY STREET	8	1867
James Noonan's house, also Cameron House	WALSH STREET	54-56	1870
George Donald's house	KING STREET	438	1872-3
Newstead or Ormiston house	KING STREET	444	1878, 1913
Primitive Methodist Church parsonage	SPENCER STREET	660-676	1883-4
Loch-End or Gillespie's house	SPENCER STREET	707	1884
Monaltrie House or George Small's house	CURZON STREET	1	1888
Heaton House or John Greenwood's house	ADDERLEY STREET	279	1888
Lizzie Boan's house	SPENCER STREET	638-642	1909
Relwof or Fowler house	MILLER STREET	26	1913
Valkyrie or Bjornsen's house	MILLER STREET	44	1914
West Melbourne Baptist Church manse	HAWKE STREET	2	1917
MONUMENTS			
North Melbourne War Memorial, King & Victoria Street Reserve (relocated)	KING STREET	at	1926
MORTUARY			
Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises (part)	VICTORIA STREET	217-219	1865
OFFICES			

West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
Flagstaff House, Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty Ltd offices	KING STREET	407-415	1970
OFFICES, WOOL STORES			
Ralph A Stuart & Co. wool brokers, later NCO House	KING STREET	363	1934
PRISONS			
Melbourne Remand Centre, later Assessment Prison	SPENCER STREET	317	1989
PUBLIC GARDENS			
Flagstaff Gardens complex	WILLIAM STREET	309-311	1862-
PUBLIC TOILETS			
Underground Public Toilets Hawke & King Street Reserve	HAWKE STREET & KING STREET	1938	
ROW HOUSES			
Thomas Swanson's house	VICTORIA STREET	465	1859
Romolo, or Bagley house	VICTORIA STREET	469	1860
Zeplin's house	WILLIAM STREET	436	1861
Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place	EADES PLACE	32	1863, 1872
Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place	EADES PLACE	30	1863, 1872
Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place	EADES PLACE	28	1863, 1872
Kidd's row houses later Langdon Buildings	KING STREET	351-355	1863-9
Row houses (4), part 343, 345-349 William Street	WILLIAM STREET	347	1864-5
Row houses (4), part 343, 345-349 William Street	WILLIAM STREET	349	1864-5
Row houses (4), part 343, 345-349 William Street	WILLIAM STREET	343	1864-5
Row houses (4), part 343, 345-349 William Street	WILLIAM STREET	345	1864-5
Wigton cottages, 171-179 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	171-179	1864-8, 1871
Noble's house	CAPEL STREET	62	1864-8
Wigton cottages, part 171-179 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	171	1864-8, 1871
Wigton cottages, part, 171-179 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	173-175	1864-8, 1871
Wigton cottages, part 171-179 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	177	1864-8, 1871
Wigton cottages, part 171-179 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	179	1864-8, 1871
Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley St	ADDERLEY STREET	173-175	1865
Florence or Hawkins house	CAPEL STREET	36	1865
Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley St	ADDERLEY STREET	169-171	1865
Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley St	ADDERLEY STREET	177	1865-
Wickham's, later Oakey's house	WALSH STREET	62	1865, 1888
Alfred house or Agnew's house, later Bedeque-house or Thompson's house	DUDLEY STREET	38-40	1865-6
Dean's house	CAPEL STREET	64	1866
Alexander Cooper's house	CAPEL STREET	16	1866-
Pearson & Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace	PEEL STREET	57-59	1866-1871
Thomas Hulse's house, part 159 -163 Roden Street, West Melbourne	RODEN STREET	159	1866-7
Charles Barber's shop and two residences	CHETWYND STREET	3	1867
Yarra Cottages	SPENCER STREET	599-615	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	599	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	613	1867, 1878

West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	611	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	609	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	615	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	607	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	601	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	603	1867, 1878
Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	605	1867, 1878
Pearson & Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace	PEEL STREET	61-63	1866-1871
Touzel's row houses	CAPEL STREET	80-86	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	ROSSLYN STREET	62	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	CHETWYND STREET	14	1868
George Swanson's house	VICTORIA STREET	467	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	ROSSLYN STREET	64	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	ROSSLYN STREET	68	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	CHETWYND STREET	18	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	CHETWYND STREET	12	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	CHETWYND STREET	20	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	ROSSLYN STREET	66	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	CHETWYND STREET	16	1868
Alexander Cooper's house	DUDLEY STREET	2	1868
Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke St	HAWKE STREET	12	1868-1870
Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke St	HAWKE STREET	10	1868-1870
Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke St	HAWKE STREET	8	1868-1870
Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke St (5 houses)	HAWKE STREET	4	1868-1870
Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke St	HAWKE STREET	6	1868-1870
Perth House or part Thomas Stevenson's row houses, 70-72 Dudley St	DUDLEY STREET	72	1869
Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house, part 70-72 Dudley St	DUDLEY STREET	70	1869
Sparey's row houses, part 36-38 Milton Street	MILTON STREET	36	1869
Sparey's row houses, part 36-38 Milton Street	MILTON STREET	38	1869
Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station, part 74-76 (once 78)	DUDLEY STREET	76	1869-70
Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station, part 74-76 (once 78)	DUDLEY STREET	74	1869-70

West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
Peter Madden's house	RODEN STREET	68	1870, 1890 additions
Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd St	CHETWYND STREET	66	1870-1
Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd St	CHETWYND STREET	62	1870-1 (66),1885
John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	33	1870-2
John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	31	1870-2
John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	29	1870-2
John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	27	1870-2
Cleary's houses, part 81-83 Capel St	CAPEL STREET	83	1871
Cleary's houses, part 81-83 Capel St	CAPEL STREET	81	1871
Annagh Terrace, part 582-588 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	582	1871-6
Annagh Terrace, part 582-588 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	584	1871-6
Annagh Terrace, part 582-588 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	586	1871-6
Annagh Terrace, part 582-588 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	588	1871-6
Sadler's row house	HAWKE STREET	49	1872
Lee's house	HOWARD STREET	19	1872-3
Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street	WILLIAM STREET	450	1873
Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street	WILLIAM STREET	448	1873
Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street	WILLIAM STREET	446	1873
David Walker house, part 61-67 Stanley Street	STANLEY STREET	65	1873-
Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street	MILLER STREET	9	1873-4
Sturgess row houses, part 1-9 Miller Street	MILLER STREET	1	1873-4
Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street	MILLER STREET	3	1873-4
Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street	MILLER STREET	5	1873-4
Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street	MILLER STREET	7	1873-4
Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	46	1874
Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	44	1874
James Oliver's row houses, part 599-601 King Street	KING STREET	599	1874-5
John Stedeford's house	HOWARD STREET	13	1874-5
William French house	ADDERLEY STREET	263	1875
Michael Moran's row houses	ADDERLEY STREET	162-164	1875-
James Lee's house	HOWARD STREET	15	1875-6
Mair's row house, part 555-557 King Street	KING STREET	557	1875-6
Mair's row houses, part 555-557 King Street	KING STREET	555	1875-6
Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	594	1876
Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	596	1876
Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	592	1876
Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street	SPENCER STREET	590	1876
Cockram & Comely's row houses, part 45-47 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	45	1876
Cockram & Comely's row houses, part 45-47 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	47	1876
Tait's house, formerly part Emerald Cottages, 132-142 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	132	1876-7

West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
James Burns row houses, part 95-101 Stanley Street	STANLEY STREET	99	1877
Sharp's house	RODEN STREET	70	1877
James Burns row houses, part 95-101 Stanley Street	STANLEY STREET	101	1877
Alfred Coope's house	RODEN STREET	82	1877
Roden Terrace, part, 148 & 152 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	152	1877
Roden Terrace, part, 148 & 152 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	148	1877
Moses Park's row houses, part 95-101 Stanley Street	STANLEY STREET	97	1878
Moses Park's row houses, part 95-101 Stanley Street	STANLEY STREET	95	1878
William Chambers' row house, part 34-40 Eades Place	EADES PLACE	34	1878
Hessey's house	RODEN STREET	201	1878
Athlunkard or Malone's house	RODEN STREET	78	1878, c1891-1900
Glance's row houses part 470-476 William St	WILLIAM STREET	474-476	1878-1883
Glance's row houses part 470-476 William St	WILLIAM STREET	472	1878-1883
Glance's row houses part 470-476 William St	WILLIAM STREET	470	1878-1883
Jones row houses, part 74-78 Hawke St	HAWKE STREET	76	1879
Alexander Dick's house also Tinto house, later Curtin House	SPENCER STREET	384	1879
James Oliver's row houses, part 599-601 King Street	KING STREET	601	1879
Haddon's houses, part 154-156 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	154	1879-1880
Haddon's houses, part 154-156 Roden Street	RODEN STREET	156	1880
Jones row house, part 74-78 Hawke St	HAWKE STREET	78	1880
Easton's row house	HAWKE STREET	80	1880-1
Nyora, part Jones row houses 74-78 Hawke St	HAWKE STREET	74	1881
Gibbs row house, part 218-220 Adderley Street	ADDERLEY STREET	220	1881-2
Frederick Stones' row houses, part 589-591 King St	KING STREET	591	1882
Frederick Stones' row houses, part 589-591 King St	KING STREET	589	1882
Bell's house, part row houses, 585-587 King St	KING STREET	585	1882-3
Victoria House or Dewar's house, part row houses, 584-587 King St	KING STREET	587	1882-3
Tyns House, part Clark's row houses, 218-220 Adderley Street	ADDERLEY STREET	218	1882-3
Edward Williams house	EADES PLACE	22	1883
Henry McKersie's row houses, part 39-41 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	39	1883
Henry McKersie's row houses, part 39-41 Hawke Street	HAWKE STREET	41	1883
William Barrow's house	HAWKE STREET	37	1883
Glenarra House	SPENCER STREET	703	1883-4
Ellan Vanan (or Ellan Vannin), Martha Goldsmith's row house	ADDERLEY STREET	191	1883-4
Burnside House, part Houston's row houses 581-583 King St	KING STREET	583	1883-5
Burnside House, part Houston's row houses 581-583 King St	KING STREET	581	1883-5
Sam Cullen's house	EADES PLACE	10-8	1884
Henry Munn's row house, part 34-40 Eades Place	EADES PLACE	36	1884
Mezrich-house, or Abraham Smith's house, later Don	KING STREET	439	1884-5

West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
Henry Fulton's office			
Henry Munn's row houses, part 34-40 Eades Place	EADES PLACE	38-40	1884, 1893-4
Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row houses, part 90-92 Miller St	MILLER STREET	92	1885
Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd St	CHETWYND STREET	64	1885
Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row houses, part 90-92 Miller St	MILLER STREET	90	1885
Roslin or Thomas May's house, later Walker house	ROSSLYN STREET	49-51	1885
John White's house	RODEN STREET	86	1885, c1897
William Cullen's house or Ballinlough House, part pair 191-193 Stanley St	STANLEY STREET	193	1885-7
William Cullen's house or Ballydavid House, part 191-193 Stanley St	STANLEY STREET	191	1885-7
Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden St	RODEN STREET	199	1886
Peacock's row houses, part 30-32 Milton Street	MILTON STREET	30	1886
Peacock's row house, part 30-32 Milton Street	MILTON STREET	32	1886
John Young's row house	SPENCER STREET	697	1886
Allandale or Allen's houses, part 37-39 Miller St	MILLER STREET	37	1886-7
Corris or Robert & Catherine Jones house	ADDERLEY STREET	136	1887
Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden St	RODEN STREET	197	1887
Fortune or Allan's houses, part 37-39 Miller St	MILLER STREET	39	1887
Alexander Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel St	CAPEL STREET	18	1891
Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel St	CAPEL STREET	26-30	1891
Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel St	CAPEL STREET	22	1891
Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel St	CAPEL STREET	24	1891
Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel St	CAPEL STREET	20	1891
Browne's houses, part 23-25 Walsh St	WALSH STREET	23	1892
Browne's houses, part	WALSH STREET	25	1892
Frederick Stones' row houses, part 595-597 King St	KING STREET	597	1894-5
Lochaber also Cameron house	ADDERLEY STREET	195	1896-7
Shoreham, or Duke's house & stable	CHETWYND STREET	9	1898
Union Trustee Company row houses, part 616-618 Spencer St	SPENCER STREET	616	1901
Union Trustee Company row houses, part 616-618 Spencer St	SPENCER STREET	618	1901
Frederick Stones' row houses, part 595-597 King St	KING STREET	595	1903
El-Rae or Geuer's house	DRYBURGH STREET	38	1909-10
Ogden's house	VICTORIA STREET	441	1918
Drummond house	VICTORIA STREET	431	1926
ROW HOUSE, DAIRY			
Lourdes, Hannah Smith's house and dairy	STANLEY STREET	187	1903
ROW HOUSE, SHOP			
McLeod's row house & shop, later Edwards' general store (part)	SPENCER STREET	362-364	1868
ROW HOUSES, OFFICES			
West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers	KING STREET	469-471	1952-3, 1884

West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
Association of Victoria offices, later Brickley House			
SCHOOLS			
West Melbourne State School No. 1689 later West Melbourne Central School	RODEN STREET	1-37	1875-6
SERVICE STATIONS			
Associated Taxi Services offices and service station, later Embassy café and service station	SPENCER STREET	541-547	1956
SHOPS & RESIDENCES			
Victoria Buildings or Walton's shop & residence row	VICTORIA STREET	173-181	1864-5, 1889-90
Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises (part)	VICTORIA STREET	221	1865
Crabtree's tailor shop & residence, part Victorian-era commercial streetscape	SPENCER STREET	441	1868
Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd St, 62-74 Rosslyn St, part	ROSSLYN STREET	70-74	1868
Phillip Bevan's, later Conway's shops & residences (2)	VICTORIA STREET	317-319	1869
Cullen's shops & residences, part 349-359 Victoria St	VICTORIA STREET	357	1869-70
Cullen's shops & residences, part 349-359 Victoria St	VICTORIA STREET	359	1869-70
Hughes shop & residences	VICTORIA STREET	187-189	1872
Pringle's baker's shop & residence, part 195-197 Victoria St	VICTORIA STREET	197	1873
William Hughes warehouse	VICTORIA STREET	201-203	1875
Barnes' shop & residence, part commercial streetscape 491-501 Spencer	SPENCER STREET	499	1880
Stedeford's shop & residences, part 313-315	VICTORIA STREET	315	1880
Stedeford's shop & residences, part 313-315 Victoria Street	VICTORIA STREET	313	1880
Stedeford's shop & residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street	VICTORIA STREET	281	1881-
Stedeford's shop & residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street	VICTORIA STREET	283	1881-
Stedeford's shop & residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street	VICTORIA STREET	285	1881-
James Campbell's shop & residence	SPENCER STREET	502	1881
Stedeford's shop & residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street	VICTORIA STREET	279	1881-
Alexander Stewart's shops & residences, part 349-359 Victoria St	VICTORIA STREET	353	1882
John Stedeford's shop & residence row	VICTORIA STREET	297-307	1882
John Stedeford's shop & residence, part Victoria Buildings, 343-345 Victoria St	VICTORIA STREET	345	1883
Alexander Stewart's shops & residences, part 349-359 Victoria St	VICTORIA STREET	349-351	1884-5
Donald's shop & residence row, part 293-295 Victoria Street	VICTORIA STREET	293	1885
Donald's shop & residence row, part 293-295 Victoria Street	VICTORIA STREET	295	1885
Colonial Bank of Australasia (branch)	VICTORIA STREET	347	1885, 1878
McGlone's shop & residence part Victoria Buildings,	VICTORIA STREET	343	1887

West Melbourne Heritage Review

TYPE OR USE	ADDRESS		DATE
343-345 Victoria St			
O'Brien's grocer's shop & residence	MILLER STREET	112	1889
Clarke's grocer's shop & residence	ADDERLEY STREET	179-183	1889
Bennett's Dalston Bakery	SPENCER STREET	405-407	1906
Doyle's shop & residence, part 509-511 Spencer St	SPENCER STREET	511	1915
Doyle's shop & residence, part 509-511 Spencer St	SPENCER STREET	509	1915
W B Simpson's real estate office & residence	VICTORIA STREET	355	1933 (1882 rebuilt)
SHOWROOMS			
Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. (façade)	SPENCER STREET	420	1937
STORES			
Gollin & Co Pty Ltd. bulk store remnant	BATMAN STREET	40	1915
TENNIS COMPLEX			
Flagstaff Gardens Tennis Courts & pavilion	WILLIAM STREET	311	Unknown
WAREHOUSES			
Phoenix Clothing Company complex	KING STREET	347-349	1854-
Phoenix Clothing Company rear	PHOENIX LANE	8	1860s
Phoenix Clothing Company rear	PHOENIX LANE	4-6	1860s
Sands and McDougall Ltd factory & warehouse complex, part	SPENCER STREET	371	1900
Sands & McDougall Pty Ltd. complex, part	JEFFCOTT STREET	102	1914
Bevan & Edwards bulk store, part 61-67 Stanley Street	STANLEY STREET	61-63	1914
Keep Brothers & Wood bulk store, later Batman Hill Apartments	BATMAN STREET	55-67	1923-4
Briscoe & Co ironmongers warehouse complex, part	RODEN STREET	164-170	1925-6
Gair Manufacturing Company P/L Bulk Store, later SOHO	KING STREET	461-467	1935-1936
Briscoe & Co ironmongers warehouse complex, part to Roden St	RODEN STREET	172-184	1937-8, 1889
Sisalkraft Distributors P/L store and offices, later CFMEU offices	MILLER STREET	152-160	1954-6
WORKSHOPS			
John Jones' workshop	ADDERLEY STREET	218	A
Dominick Cleary's workshop, later Fibrini (or Fibrin) Milling Company	CAPEL STREET	83	A
Gardini Motor Company garage	CHETWYND STREET	15	-19

Planning and Environment Act 1987

**MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME
AMENDMENT C272**

INSTRUCTION SHEET

The planning authority for this amendment is the City of Melbourne.

The Melbourne Planning Scheme is amended as follows:

Planning Scheme Maps

The Planning Scheme Maps are amended by a total of (4) maps.

Overlay Maps

1. Amend Planning Scheme Map No 4HO, 5HO, 7HO and 8HO in the manner shown on the four (4) attached maps marked "Melbourne Planning Scheme, Amendment C272".

Planning Scheme Ordinance

The Planning Scheme Ordinance is amended as follows:

2. In Local Planning Policy Framework – replace Clause 22.05 with a new Clause 22.05 in the form of the attached document.
3. In Overlays – Clause 43.01, replace the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with a new Schedule to the Heritage Overlay in the form of the attached document.
4. In Incorporated Documents – Clause 81.01, replace the Schedule with a new Schedule in the form of the attached document.
5. In the List of Amendments – replace the list with a new list in the form of the attached document.

End of document

Planning and Environment Act 1987

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

AMENDMENT C273

EXPLANATORY REPORT

Who is the planning authority?

This amendment has been prepared by the Minister for Planning, which for is the planning authority for this amendment.

Land affected by the Amendment

The Amendment applies to the West Melbourne Structure Plan area (refer map below).



What the amendment does

The amendment proposes the following changes on an interim basis:

- Amend the Schedule to Clause 43.01 (Heritage Overlay) to include new heritage places. In the Schedule to Clause 43.01, and corresponding HO maps (4HO, 5HO, 7HO, 8HO) – add 22 new Heritage Overlays (HOs) and eight existing HOs with revised boundaries.
- Amend Planning Scheme Map 4HO, 5HO, 7HO, 8HO to include new heritage places.

Strategic assessment of the Amendment

Why is the Amendment required?

The review of heritage places in West Melbourne was undertaken to re-assess the heritage significance of currently protected properties and to identify buildings with heritage significance not currently protected in the Melbourne Planning Scheme. The review recommended that approximately 22 new Heritage Overlays should be created.

The amendment is required to ensure those sites identified as having cultural significance, which are not currently protected in the Melbourne Planning Scheme, are protected on an interim basis while Amendment C272 (to introduce permanent protection) is being processed.

How does the Amendment implement the objectives of planning in Victoria?

By including buildings of historic and aesthetic significance in the Heritage Overlay, the proposed amendment implements the following objective under Section 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*:

(d) to conserve and enhance those buildings, areas or other places which are of scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest, or otherwise of special cultural value

How does the Amendment address any environmental, social and economic effects?

The amendment can have positive environment, social and economic outcomes for Melbourne by protecting:

- The significant fabric of buildings and places that have been identified as contributing to an understanding of West Melbourne's history, particularly in terms of local social, architectural and economic history.
- Culturally significant fabric by encouraging the retention and adapted re use of existing building stock.
- The urban qualities that make West Melbourne distinctive as a local neighbourhood for locals and visitors.

Does the Amendment address relevant bushfire risk?

There is no increased risk of bushfires occurring from the changes proposed to the Melbourne Planning Scheme.

Does the Amendment comply with the requirements of any Minister’s Direction applicable to the amendment?

- The amendment is consistent with the Ministerial Direction on the Form and Content of Planning Schemes under section 7(5) of the Act.
- The amendment complies with Ministerial Direction No.9 - Metropolitan Strategy and specifically supports Direction No.5, Policy 5.4 - “Protect heritage places and values”.
- The amendment complies with Ministerial Direction No.11 - Strategic Assessment of Amendments.

How does the Amendment support or implement the State Planning Policy Framework and any adopted State policy?

The amendment supports the objective of Clause 15.03 of the State Planning Policy Framework to assist the conservation of places that have historical significance. By including the identified places in the Heritage Overlay, Council will be fulfilling the State objective of identifying, conserving and protecting places of natural or cultural value.

How does the Amendment support or implement the Local Planning Policy Framework, and specifically the Municipal Strategic Statement?

The amendment supports the objectives and the strategies in Clause 21.06-2 of the Municipal Strategic Statement by conserving places of identified heritage significance. The amendment also supports the objectives of Clause 22.05 (Heritage Places outside the Capital City Zone Policy) of the Local Planning Policy Framework, which seek to conserve, promote and protect places of heritage value throughout the municipality.

Does the Amendment make proper use of the Victoria Planning Provisions?

The proposed amendment makes proper use of the Victoria Planning Provisions. The Schedule to the Heritage Overlay is the proper Victorian Planning Provision tool for the introduction of heritage controls over a place identified to be of heritage significance. The amendment also addresses the requirements of the Planning Practice Note “Applying the Heritage Overlay, September 2012”. This Practice Note states that places identified in local heritage studies should be included in the Heritage Overlay if the significance of the place can be established. The identification of heritage places using established criteria and documentation methods is an important consideration in proposing the inclusion of heritage places in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay. How does the Amendment address the views of any relevant agency?

The views of any relevant agencies have not been sought. Council will engage with relevant agencies, affected property owners and relevant principal community groups during the public exhibition phase of Amendment C172, which proposes to apply the controls on a permanent basis.

Does the Amendment address relevant requirements of the Transport Integration Act 2010?

The amendment is unlikely to have an impact on the transport system as defined by Section 3 of the Transport Integration Act 2010.

Resource and administrative costs

What impact will the new planning provisions have on the resource and administrative costs of the responsible authority?

The inclusion of additional places within the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay may contribute to a minor increase in the number of planning permit applications on an annual basis.

This increase can be accommodated within existing resources. These resource and administration costs will be off-set by a reduction in the need for individual responses to the possible demolition of significant heritage places which are not currently included within the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

22.05

15/10/2015
C198xx/xx/201
6 C272

HERITAGE PLACES OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL CITY ZONE

This policy applies to all places within the Heritage Overlay Area excluding the Capital City Zone Schedules 1, 2, 3 and 4 and the Docklands Zone.

Policy Basis

The Municipal Strategic Statement identifies that Melbourne has a high-quality, rich and diverse urban environment. Heritage is an extremely significant component of Melbourne's attractiveness, its character and its distinction, and therefore its appeal as a place to live, work and visit. This policy is the mechanism to conserve and enhance places and areas of architectural, social or historic significance and aboriginal archaeological sites and to encourage development which is in harmony with the existing character and appearance of designated heritage places and areas. This policy is consistent with policy document *Urban Conservation in the City of Melbourne*, which has been in operation since 1985 and has contributed to the conservation of the character of places of heritage significance.

Objectives

- To conserve all parts of buildings of historic, social or architectural interest which contribute to the significance, character and appearance of the building, streetscape or area.
- To ensure that new development, and the construction or external alteration of buildings, make a positive contribution to the built form and amenity of the area and are respectful to the architectural, social or historic character and appearance of the streetscape and the area.
- To promote the identification, protection and management of aboriginal cultural heritage values.

Policy

The following matters will be taken into account when considering planning applications for Heritage Places within the Heritage Overlay.

Performance Standards for Assessing Planning Applications

The performance standards outline the criteria by which the heritage aspects of planning applications will be assessed. Definitions of words used in these performance standards and an explanation of building and streetscape grading's are included at the end of this policy.

In considering applications under the Heritage Overlay, regard should be given to the buildings listed in the individual conservation studies and their significance as described by their individual Building Identification Sheets, the Kensington Statements of Significance, Statements of Significance, ~~or in~~ the City North Heritage Review, RBA Architects 2013, and/or the West Melbourne Heritage Review, Graeme Butler & Associates 2016. The Building Identification Sheets, Statements of Significance, ~~and~~ the City North Heritage Review, RBA Architects 2013, and West Melbourne Heritage Review, Graeme Butler & Associates 2016, all include information on the age, style, notable features, integrity and condition of the building.

Demolition

Demolishing or removing original parts of buildings, as well as complete buildings, will not normally be permitted in the case of 'A' and 'B', the front part of 'C' and many 'D' graded buildings. The front part of a building is generally considered to be the front two rooms in depth.

Before deciding on an application for demolition of a graded building the responsible authority will consider as appropriate:

- The degree of its significance.
- The character and appearance of the building or works and its contribution to the architectural, social or historic character and appearance of the streetscape and the area.
- Whether the demolition or removal of any part of the building contributes to the long-term conservation of the significant fabric of that building.
- Whether the demolition or removal is justified for the development of land or the alteration of, or addition to, a building.

A demolition permit should not be granted until the proposed replacement building or works have been approved.

Renovating Graded Buildings

Intact significant external fabric on any part of an outstanding building, and on any visible part of a contributory building, should be preserved. Guidelines on what should be preserved are included in *Urban Conservation in the City of Melbourne*.

In considering a planning application to remove or alter any fabric, consideration will be given to:

- The degree of its significance.
- Its contribution to the significance, character and appearance of a building or a streetscape.
- Its structural condition.
- The character and appearance of proposed replacement materials.
- The contribution of the features of the building to its historic or social significance.

Where there is evidence of what a building originally looked like, renovation of any part of an outstanding building, or any visible part of a contributory building, should form part of an authentic restoration or reconstruction process, or should not preclude it at a future date. Evidence of what a building used to look like might include other parts of the building or early photographs and plans.

Where there is no evidence of what a building originally looked like, renovations should preferably be respectful of an interpretive modern design, rather than "guesswork" reconstruction or any other form of reproduction design.

Sandblasting and Painting of Previously Unpainted Surfaces

Sandblasting of render, masonry or timber surfaces and painting of previously unpainted surfaces will not normally be permitted.

Designing New Buildings and Works or Additions to Existing Buildings

Form

The external shape of a new building, and of an addition to an existing building, should be respectful in a Level 1 or 2 streetscape, or interpretive in a Level 3 streetscape.

Facade Pattern and Colours

The facade pattern and colours of a new building, and of an addition or alteration to an existing building, should be respectful where visible in a Level 1 streetscape, and interpretive elsewhere.

Materials

The surface materials of a new building, and of an addition or alteration to an existing building, should always be respectful.

Details

The details (including verandahs, ornaments, windows and doors, fences, shopfronts and advertisements) of a new building, and of an addition or alteration to an existing building, should preferably be interpretive, that is, a simplified modern interpretation of the historic form rather than a direct reproduction.

Concealment Of Higher Rear Parts (Including Additions)

Higher rear parts of a new building, and of an addition to an existing graded building, should be concealed in a Level 1 streetscape, and partly concealed in a Level 2 and 3 streetscape. Also, additions to outstanding buildings ('A' and 'B' graded buildings anywhere in the municipality) should always be concealed. In most instances, setting back a second-storey addition to a single-storey building, at least 8 metres behind the front facade will achieve concealment.

These provisions do not apply to land within Schedule 5 to the Capital City Zone (City North).

Facade Height and Setback (New Buildings)

The facade height and position should not dominate an adjoining outstanding building in any streetscape, or an adjoining contributory building in a Level 1 or 2 streetscape. Generally, this means that the building should neither exceed in height, nor be positioned forward of, the specified adjoining building. Conversely, the height of the facade should not be significantly lower than typical heights in the streetscape. The facade should also not be set back significantly behind typical building lines in the streetscape.

These provisions do not apply to land within Schedule 5 to the Capital City Zone (City North).

Building Height

The height of a building should respect the character and scale of adjoining buildings and the streetscape. New buildings or additions within residential areas consisting of predominantly single and two-storey terrace houses should be respectful and interpretive.

Archaeological Sites

Proposed development must not impact adversely on the aboriginal cultural heritage values, as indicated in an archaeologist's report, for any site known to contain aboriginal archaeological relics.

Sites of Historic or Social Significance

An assessment of a planning application should take into account all aspects of the significance of the place. Consideration should be given to the degree to which the existing fabric demonstrates the historic and social significance of the place, and how the proposal will affect this significance. Particular care should be taken in the assessment of cases where the diminished architectural condition of the place is outweighed by its historic or social value.

Definitions of Words Used in the Performance Standards

Concealed means not visible from any part of the street serving the front of the building, as defined under 'visible'. 'Partly concealed' means that a limited amount of the addition or higher rear part may be visible, provided it does not dominate the appearance of the building's facade and the streetscape.

Conservation means looking after a place to retain its heritage significance. It may include maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation to accommodate new uses.

Context means:

- The surrounding area as a whole
- Adjoining or nearby significant buildings or works
- In the case of additions or alterations, significant parts of the subject building.

Contributory building means a 'C' grade building anywhere in the municipality, or a 'D' grade building in a Level 1 or Level 2 streetscape.

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present and future generations.

Enhancement means:

- Encouraging removal of buildings or objects that detract from an area's character and appearance.
- Allowing replacement of buildings or objects that do not contribute to an area's character and significance by a building of a sympathetic new design.
- Allowing new works specifically designed to enhance an area's character and appearance.

Fabric means all the physical material of the place.

Outstanding building means a grade A or B building anywhere in the municipality.

Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with either 'recreation' or 'conjectural reconstruction'.

Respectful and interpretive refer to design that honestly admits its modernity while relating to the historic or architecturally significant character of its context. 'Respectful' means a design approach in which historic building size, form, proportions, colours and materials are adopted, but modern interpretations are used instead of copies of historic detailing and decorative work. 'Interpretive' means a looser reference to historic size, form, proportions, colours, detailing and decoration, but still requires use of historic or closely equivalent materials.

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

Significant means of historic, architectural or social value for past, present or future generations. All graded buildings are significant. 'Significant parts' of a graded building means parts which contribute to the historic, architectural or social value of the building. The Building Identification Forms within *City of Melbourne Conservation Schedule* highlight many of the significant parts of each building.

Visible means anything that can be seen from any part of the street serving the front of the building including:

- Side elevations that are readily visible from the front street.
- Anything that can be seen from a side or rear laneway, if the laneway itself is classified as a Level 1 or 2 streetscape.

Grading of Buildings and Streetscape Levels

Every building of cultural significance has been assessed and graded according to its importance. Streetscapes, that is complete collections of buildings along a street frontage, have also been graded for planning control purposes. The individual buildings are grade A to D, the streetscapes from Level 1 to 3, both in descending order of significance. The grade of every building and streetscape is identified in the incorporated document *Heritage Places Inventory 2000*.

'A' Buildings

'A' buildings are of national or state importance, and are irreplaceable parts of Australia's built form heritage. Many will be either already included on, or recommended for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register or the Register of the National Estate.

'B' Buildings

'B' buildings are of regional or metropolitan significance, and stand as important milestones in the architectural development of the metropolis. Many will be either already included on, or recommended for inclusion on the Register of the National Estate.

'C' Buildings

'C' buildings. Demonstrate the historical or social development of the local area and /or make an important aesthetic or scientific contribution. These buildings comprise a variety of styles and building types. Architecturally they are substantially intact, but where altered, it is reversible. In some instances, buildings of high individual historic, scientific or social significance may have a greater degree of alteration.

'D' buildings

'D' buildings are representative of the historical, scientific, architectural or social development of the local area. They are often reasonably intact representatives of particular periods, styles or building types. In many instances alterations will be reversible. They may also be altered examples which stand within a group of similar period, style or type or a street which retains much of its original character. Where they stand in a row or street, the collective group will provide a setting which reinforces the value of the individual buildings.

Level 1 Streetscapes

Level 1 streetscapes are collections of buildings outstanding either because they are a particularly well preserved group from a similar period or style, or because they are highly significant buildings in their own right.

Level 2 Streetscapes

Level 2 streetscapes are of significance either because they still retain the predominant character and scale of a similar period or style, or because they contain individually significant buildings.

Level 3 Streetscapes

Level 3 streetscapes may contain significant buildings, but they will be from diverse periods or styles, and of low individual significance or integrity.

Policy Reference

Urban Conservation in the City of Melbourne 1985

East Melbourne & Jolimont Conservation Study 1985

Parkville Conservation Study 1985

North & West Melbourne Conservation Study 1985, & 1994

Flemington & Kensington Conservation Study 1985

Carlton, North Carlton and Princes Hill Conservation Study 1994 & 1985

South Yarra Conservation Study 1985

South Melbourne Conservation Study 1985 & 1998

Harbour, Railway, Industrial Conservation Study 1985

Kensington Heritage Review, Graeme Butler 2013

Review of Heritage Buildings in Kensington: Percy Street Area, Graeme Butler 2013

City North Heritage Review, RBA Architects 2013

[West Melbourne Heritage Review, Graeme Butler & Associates 2016](#)

[West Melbourne Heritage Review: Statements of Significance, Graeme Butler & Associates 2016](#)

30/11/2015
C283xx/xx/2
016 C272

SCHEDULE TO THE HERITAGE OVERLAY

The requirements of this overlay apply to both the heritage place and its associated land.

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
PRECINCTS OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL CITY ZONE									
HO1120	Former Ramsay Surgical Precinct 182-210 Berkeley Street, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1121	Little Pelham Street Precinct 183 195 Bouverie Street, (Alternate addresses 168-180 Leicester Street & 150-170 Pelham Street, Carlton)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1	<i>Carlton Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO2	<i>East Melbourne & Jolimont Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1124	<i>Elizabeth Street North (Boulevard) Precinct</i> 518-708 and 527-651 Elizabeth Street, 60 O'Connell Street, 309-317 Queensberry Street and 222-238 Victoria Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO9	<i>Kensington Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1122	<i>Lincoln Square South Precinct</i> 11-31 Lincoln Square South & 631-645 Swanston Street, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO3	<i>North & West Melbourne Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO4	<i>Parkville Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO5	<i>South Melbourne Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO6	<i>South Yarra Precinct</i>	Yes	No	Yes – 120W Toorak Rd: 2 Canary Island Date Palms & Row of 11 Italian Bhutan Cypress	No	No	No	Melbourne Girls Grammar – Merton Hall Campus Master Plan, June 2002	No
HO1123	<i>Villiers Street Precinct 14-42 Villiers Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO992	<i>World Heritage Environs Area Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1162	<i>Barnett Street North Residential Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1163	<i>Barnett Street South Residential Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1164	<i>Kensington Railway Station Commercial & Residential Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1165	<i>Lambeth Street Streetscape</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1166	<i>Parsons Street South Streetscape</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1167	<i>Parsons Street West Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1168	<i>Pridham Street North Residential Street North Residential Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1169	<i>Rankins Road North Streetscape</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1170	<i>Smith Street Victorian Era Residential Streetscape</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1171	<i>William Adams' Investment House Streetscape</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
PRECINCTS INSIDE THE CAPITAL CITY ZONE									
HO503	<i>Bank Place Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO500	<i>Bourke Hill Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO501	<i>Bourke West Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO502	<i>The Block Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO504	<i>Collins East Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1125	<i>Elizabeth Street (CBD) Precinct 413-503 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO505	<i>Flinders Gate Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO506	<i>Flinders Lane Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO510	<i>Law Courts Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO507	<i>Little Bourke Street Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO509	<i>Post Office Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO7	<i>Queen Victoria Market Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO984	<i>Little Lon Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
TREES & GARDENS									
HO10	<i>Aboriginal Scarred Tree Fitzroy Gardens</i>	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	Yes
HO11	<i>Aboriginal Scarred Tree Royal Zoological Gardens</i>	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	Yes
HO14	<i>Aboriginal Burial Site Kings Domain</i>	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	Yes
HO402	<i>Royal Botanic Gardens, Birdwood Ave, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1459	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO512	<i>Chinese Honey Locusts Tree, King Street, Melbourne</i>		No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No
HO514	<i>Common Olive Tree, Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No
HO907	<i>Federal Oak, Parliament House Gardens, 110-160 Spring St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1317			
HO883	<i>Fitzroy Gardens, Wellington Pde, Lansdowne St, Clarendon St and Albert St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1834	No	-	No
HO793	<i>Flagstaff Gardens, King St & William St & LaTrobe St & Dudley St, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2041	Yes	-	No
HO69	<i>Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens (World Heritage Place), Nicholson Street & Victoria Street & Rathdowne Street & Carlton Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1501	Yes	-	No
HO917	<i>Treasury Gardens, Spring Street, and Wellington Parade, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1887	Yes	-	No
CARLTON									
HO17	<i>Former Myer Despatch Buildings 31-47 Barry Street and 258-274 Queensberry Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO800	<i>Pair of houses 56-58 Barry Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1126	<i>Repco Warehouse 90-104 Berkeley Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO803	<i>Former Modern Printing Company Warehouse 21 – 25 Bouverie Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1127	<i>Former Modern Printing Company Factory 129-135 Bouverie Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO804	<i>Former Ingram Bros Warehouse 145 – 147 Bouverie Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1130	<i>Former Baptist Kindergarten Part 197-235 Bouverie Street, Carlton (alternate address 233-235 Bouverie Street, Carlton)</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO25	<i>Former Carlton & United Brewery, 2-76 Bouverie Street & Swanston Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H24	Yes	-	No
HO1128	<i>Former Pitman Books Building 158-164 Bouverie Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1129	<i>House 166-170 Bouverie Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO27	<i>51 – 65 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO28	<i>71 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO29	<i>83-87 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO30	<i>101-111 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO32	<i>199-201 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO34	<i>245-257 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO35	<i>18-22 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO36	<i>50-56 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO799	<i>Melbourne General Cemetery, College Crescent, Carlton North</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1788	Yes	-	No
HO39	<i>Drummond Terrace, 93-105 Drummond St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H872	Yes	-	No
HO40	<i>Lothian Buildings, 175-179 Drummond St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H372	Yes	-	No
HO41	<i>Shops and residences, 313-315 Drummond St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H43	Yes	-	No
HO43	<i>Carlton Court House, 345-349 Drummond St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1467	Yes	-	No
HO37	<i>Rosaville, 46 Drummond St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H408	Yes	-	No
HO38	<i>Medley Hall, 48 Drummond St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H409	Yes	-	No
HO45	<i>Police Station, 334-344 Drummond St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1543	Yes	-	No
HO46	<i>518 Elizabeth St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO49	<i>556 Elizabeth St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO50	<i>576 Elizabeth St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO51	<i>580 Elizabeth St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO52	<i>614-618 Elizabeth St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO44	<i>656-668 Elizabeth St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO54	<i>708 Elizabeth St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO924	<i>Underground Public Toilets, Faraday Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2134	Yes	-	No
HO925	<i>La Mama Theatre Building, 205-207 Faraday St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1991	Yes	-	No
HO56	<i>272-278 Faraday St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO57	<i>Kathleen Syme Education Centre (Former Primary School No. 112) 251 Faraday Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1625	Yes	-	No
HO884	<i>Queen Elizabeth Maternal & Child Health Centre, 52-112 Keppel Street, 455-495 Cardigan Street & 960 Swanston Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1813	Yes	-	No
HO59	<i>The 60L Green Building 62 Leicester St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO62	<i>Pattison Terrace 148-152 Leicester St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO85	<i>Carlton Inn 154-160 Leicester Street, Carlton (Alternate address is 175 Pelham St, Carlton)</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1131	<i>Former Astral Motor Wheel Works 51-61 Leicester Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO63	<i>Former Factory & Residence 119-125 Leicester St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1132	<i>Former Factory 135-139 Leicester Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO64	<i>1-31 Lygon St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO65	<i>St Judes Anglican Church, 349-371 Lygon Street, 221-239 Palmerston Street & 2-34 Keppel Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H14	Yes	-	No
HO68	<i>Trades Hall, 2 Lygon Street & 172 Victoria Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H663	Yes	-	No
HO66	<i>Lygon Buildings, 98-126 Lygon Street and 68-72 Queensberry Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H406	Yes	-	No
HO67	<i>Holdsworth Buildings, 380 Lygon St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H74	Yes	-	No
HO885	<i>Former Carlton Creche, 101-111 Neill Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1864	Yes	-	No
HO70	<i>16-22 Orr St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO71	<i>22-24 Palmerston St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO976	<i>Church of All Nations and Organ, 180 Palmerston St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2179	Yes	-	No
HO81	<i>5-21 Pelham St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO84	<i>Former C Huppert & Co. Factory 157-163 Pelham St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO82	<i>96 Pelham St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO83	<i>Former Residence 226 Pelham St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1159	<i>House 228 Pelham Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO926	<i>Cast Iron Urinal, Queensberry Street – North Side, East of Elizabeth Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2137	No	-	No
HO927	<i>Cast Iron Urinal, Queensberry Street –South Side, West of Swanston Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2138	No	-	No
HO87	<i>19 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO88	<i>Dalmeny House, 21 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H525	Yes	-	No
HO89	<i>Cramond House, 23 Queensberry St and 4-12 Elm Tree Place, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H482	Yes	-	No
HO90	<i>59 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO91	<i>133-135 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1136	<i>Former Factory 225-227 Queensberry Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1091	<i>Carlton Tram Substation, 214-222 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2325	Yes	-	No
HO94	<i>Former Independent Mission Hall 229 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO95	<i>Former Mills Hotel 259 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO96	<i>106-108 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO97	<i>128-140 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO807	<i>144-146 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1134	<i>Former Paton's Brake Replacement Factory 198-202 Queensberry street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO99	<i>Shop 210 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1135	<i>Melbourne Metropolitan Tramways Board (MMTB) Substation 214-222 Queensberry Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO93	<i>Former Primary School No. 2365 224 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H970	Yes	-	No
HO102	<i>Public Urinal, Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO103	<i>25-27 Rathdowne St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO809	<i>29-31 Rathdowne St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO104	<i>49 Rathdowne St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO105	<i>Former Presbyterian Manse, 97-105 Rathdowne Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H17	Yes	-	No
HO106	<i>Primary School No. 2605, 201-231 Rathdowne St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1624	Yes	-	No
HO107	<i>Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 169-199 Rathdowne Street, 2-40 Pelham Street & 154-184 Drummond Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H16	Yes	-	No
HO108	<i>Queensberry Hotel 593 Swanston St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO810	<i>Shop 599 Swanston St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO110	625-629 Swanston St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO111	466 Swanston St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO112	508-512 Swanston St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO113	554-556 Swanston St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO811	630 Swanston St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO115	Former No 3 Carlton Fire Station, 644-658 Swanston St, Carlton	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1320	Yes	-	No
HO116	676-682 Swanston St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO117	784-786 Swanston St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO912	Residence, 896-898 Swanston Street, Carlton	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H95	Yes	-	No
HO1092	Plumbers and Gasfitters Union Building, 50-52 Victoria Street, Carlton	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2307	Yes	-	No
HO118	68-72 Victoria St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
EAST MELBOURNE/ JOLIMONT									
HO928	Mary Mackillop House, 348-362 Albert Street, East Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1062	Yes	-	No
HO120	402-406 Albert St, East Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO121	Terrace, 408 Albert St, East Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H851	Yes	-	No
HO122	Victorian Artists Society, 428-430 Albert St, East Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H634	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO123	<i>Former Baptist Church House, 486-492 Albert St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H3	Yes	-	No
HO124	<i>East Melbourne Synagogue, 494-500 Albert St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H495	Yes	-	No
HO125	<i>494-508 Albert St, East Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO128	<i>Old Men's Shelter, Powlett Reserve, 61-67 Albert Street & 150-152 Powlett Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H945	Yes	-	No
HO129	<i>St. Patricks Cathedral Precinct, 2-20 Gisborne Street, 2-60 Cathedral Place, 371-449 Albert Street, 7-9 Lansdowne Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H8	Yes	-	No
HO890	<i>Melbourne Cricket Ground, Brunton Ave, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1928	Yes	-	No
HO134	<i>St. Hilda's House, 1-19 Clarendon St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H481	Yes	-	No
HO130	<i>Philadelphia Robertson House (Mosspennoch), 22-40 Clarendon Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H420	Yes	-	No
HO131	<i>Bishopscourt, 84-122 Clarendon St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H27	Yes	-	No
HO886	<i>Freemasons Hospital, 166 Clarendon Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1972	Yes	-	No
HO132	<i>Residence, 202-206 ClarendonSt, cnr Albert Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H28	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO133	<i>Clarendon Terrace, 208-212 Clarendon St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H29	Yes	-	No
HO136	<i>Residence, 191-197 George St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H565	Yes	-	No
HO135	<i>Braemar, 176-180 George St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H52	Yes	-	No
HO922	<i>Ola Cohn House, 41-43 Gipps Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2002	Yes	-	No
HO986	<i>Residence, 104 Gipps Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2131	Yes	-	No
HO138	<i>Little Parndon, 159 Gipps St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H56	Yes	-	No
HO139	<i>Town House, 179 Gipps St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H57	Yes	-	No
HO137	<i>Nepean Terrace, 128-132 Gipps Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H53	Yes	-	No
HO142	<i>St. Peters Eastern Hill Precinct, 13-19 Gisborne St & 453-479 Albert Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H9	Yes	-	No
HO143	<i>Eastern Hill Fire Station, 23-41 Gisborne Street, 446-476 Albert Street, & 108-122 Victoria Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1042	Yes	-	No
HO144	<i>Town House, 115-117 Grey St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H58	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO145	<i>Terrace, 128-132 Grey St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H59	Yes	-	No
HO929	<i>Mercy Hospital, 145-161 Grey Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1954	Yes	-	No
HO146	<i>St. John's Church, 1251-1289 Hoddle Street, 576-594 Victoria Pde & 2-30 Albert Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H757	Yes	-	No
HO147	<i>Chandos, 42-48 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H535	Yes	-	No
HO148	<i>Queen Bess Row, 72-76 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H602	Yes	-	No
HO149	<i>Fairhall, 154-156 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H60	Yes	-	No
HO887	<i>Residence, 157 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H61	Yes	-	No
HO150	<i>Cyprus Terrace, 158 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H62	Yes	-	No
HO151	<i>Cyprus Terrace, 160 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H63	Yes	-	No
HO152	<i>Cyprus Terrace, 162 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H64	Yes	-	No
HO153	<i>Cyprus Terrace, 164 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H65	Yes	-	No
HO192	<i>Residence, 12 Jolimont Terrace, Jolimont</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H513	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO193	<i>Residence, 32 Jolimont Terrace, Jolimont</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H514	Yes	-	No
HO154	<i>Burlington Terrace, 15-27 Lansdowne Street & 384-400 Albert Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H797	Yes	-	No
HO888	<i>Tram Shelter, Cnr Macarthur St & St. Andrews Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1870	Yes	-	No
HO127	<i>New Temple Church, 2-6 Morrison Place & 420-422 Albert Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H852	Yes	-	No
HO160	<i>Terrace, 8-10 Morrison Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H853	Yes	-	No
HO161	<i>Terrace, 14-18 Morrison Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H854	Yes	-	No
HO162	<i>Terrace, 20 Morrison Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H855	Yes	-	No
HO163	<i>Terrace, 22 Morrison Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H856	Yes	-	No
HO164	<i>Aubrey Bowen Wing, Royal Vict. Eye & Ear Hospital, Morrison Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1724	Yes	-	No
HO930	<i>Cast Iron Urinal, Nicholson Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2149	No	-	No
HO165	<i>ICI House, 1-4 Nicholson St & 510-532 Albert St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H786	Yes	-	No
HO166	<i>Tasma Terrace, 2-12 Parliament Place & 34-40 St Andrews Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1025	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO167	<i>Lutheran Church, 22-36 Parliament Place & 65-75 Cathedral Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H15	Yes	-	No
HO168	<i>Foynes, 52 Powlett St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H499	Yes	-	No
HO169	<i>Eastcourt, 54 Powlett St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H87	Yes	-	No
HO170	<i>Canterbury Terrace, 82-112 Powlett St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H454	Yes	-	No
HO171	<i>Residence, 130 Powlett St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H88	Yes	-	No
HO172	<i>The Opera House, 138 Powlett St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H89	Yes	-	No
HO889	<i>East Collingwood Rifles Volunteer Orderly Room, 172-188 Powlett Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1801	Yes	-	No
HO174	<i>Treasury Reserve Precinct, 3 Treasury Place, & St Andrews Place & Macarthur Street & 2 Treasury Place, East Melbourne, and Spring Street & 1 Treasury Place & 1 Macarthur Place, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1526	Yes	-	No
HO931	<i>Gordon Reserve, Spring Street and Macarthur Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H47	Yes	-	No
HO188	<i>Former Salvation Army Training Garrison, 68-88 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H554	Yes	-	No
HO179	<i>Terrace, 146-148 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H857	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO180	<i>Terrace, 150 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H858	Yes	-	No
HO812	<i>152 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO813	<i>160 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO181	<i>Ardee, 162-166 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H859	Yes	-	No
HO182	<i>Ensor, 168-172 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H860	Yes	-	No
HO183	<i>Church of the Holy Annunciation Evangelismos, 186-196 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H532	Yes	-	No
HO184	<i>Cathedral College, Former Christian Brothers College 'Parade', 256-278 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H20	Yes	-	No
HO185	<i>Terrace, 352-354 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H638	Yes	-	No
HO186	<i>Terrace, 356-358 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H639	Yes	-	No
HO187	<i>Former Victoria Brewery, 388-442 Victoria Parade, 148-200 Albert St & 187-225 Powlett St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H624	Yes	-	No
HO189	<i>Ornamental Tramway Overhead Poles, Victoria Pde, East Melbourne (see also HO299)</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1023	Yes	-	No
HO173	<i>Former Yarra Park Primary School No. 1406, 2-40 Webb Lane, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H768	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO194	<i>Yarra Park & Former Grand Rank Cabman's Shelter near Footbridge, Wellington Pde and Punt Rd and Vale St and Jolimont Tce and Brunton Ave and Jolimont St, East Melbourne</i> <i>The heritage place includes</i> <i>Two Aboriginal Scarred Trees Yarra Park</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H849 & Ref No H2251	Yes	-	No
HO190	<i>Elizabeth House, 86-92 Wellington Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H102	Yes	-	
HO921	<i>Jolimont Square, 95-133 Wellington Pde south and 49-55 Charles St and 50-62 Agnes St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2009	Yes	-	No
HO191	<i>Virginia, 116 Wellington Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H103	Yes	-	No
FLEMINGTON									
HO221	<i>Royal Agricultural Showgrounds, 300 Epsom Road, Flemington</i> <i>The heritage place includes</i> <i>Cape Chestnut tree (Calodendron Capense)</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1329	Yes	-	No
HO272	<i>Flemington Racecourse, Epsom Road and Smithfield Road, Flemington</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2220	Yes	-	No
KENSINGTON									
HO814	<i>Bridge (Railing Only) Over Moonee Ponds Creek at Arden Street, Kensington</i>	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO195	<i>13 Barrett St, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO198	<i>17 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO199	<i>21-29 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO200	<i>33-39 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO201	<i>59 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO202	<i>71-75 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO204	<i>83 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO205	<i>2 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO206	<i>16-18 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO207	<i>24-26 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO208	<i>34-38 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO209	<i>42-44 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO210	<i>62-68 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO815	<i>72-76 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO211	<i>90-98 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO863	<i>Railway Bridge, Bellair St, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO960	<i>2 Bellaire Street, Kensington Railway Station, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO973	<i>Semaphore Rail Signals, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO954	<i>22 Bellaire Street, former municipal offices, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO955	<i>114 Bellaire Street, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO956	<i>Former Kensington Property Exchange, Office, Shop and Residences, 166-168 Bellaire Street, Kensington</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1204	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO215	1-3 Belmont Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO217	7 Belmont Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO816	1 Bruce Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO817	6-8 Bruce Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO867	Bridge Over Maribyrnong River at Dynon Road, Kensington	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO262	Former Newmarket Saleyards & Abattoirs, Epsom Road & Smithfield Road, Kensington	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1430	Yes	-	No
HO223	1-7 Epsom Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO818	17-21 Epsom Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO227	25 Epsom Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO228	29-33 Epsom Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO230	43 Epsom Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO232	15 Gower Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO233	19 Gower Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO234	27-37 Gower Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO236	20-22 Gower Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO237	5-9 Henry Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO238	2-6 Henry Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO239	1-39 Hobsons Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO240	21-31 Kensington Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO819	35 Kensington Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO241	<i>2-4 Kensington Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO243	<i>24-26 Kensington Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO244	<i>32-40 Kensington Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO245	<i>46-52 Kensington Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO246	<i>56 Kensington Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO247	<i>60-68 Kensington Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO957	<i>McCracken Street, Kensington Primary School No. 2374 (1880-1881), Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO251	<i>393-411 Macaulay Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO252	<i>421-423 Macaulay Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO253	<i>429-435 Macaulay Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO864	<i>453 Macaulay Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO865	<i>521 Macaulay Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO866	<i>537-539 Macaulay Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO260	<i>Foot Bridge, Maribyrnong River, Kensington</i>	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO952	<i>Nottingham / Collett Street, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO959	<i>Former Burge Bros Factory, 135-157 Racecourse Road,, Kensington</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1216	Yes	-	No
HO1172	<i>201-223 Racecourse Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO958	<i>15-17 Rankins Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO963	<i>165 Rankins Road, Kensington - House</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1173	<i>25 Rankins Road Kensington Former returns Sailors & Soldiers Imperial League of Australia</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1174	<i>43 Rankins Road, Kensington-shop & residence</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1175	<i>45 Rankins Road, Kensington-Bates shop and part residence</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1176	<i>47 Rankins Road, Kensington-Bates shop and part residence</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1177	<i>49 Rankins Road, Kensington-Bates shop and part residence</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO265	<i>9 Westbourne Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO266	<i>17 Westbourne Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO267	<i>21-35 Westbourne Road & 2-6 Belmont Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO268	<i>43-45 Westbourne Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO868	<i>47-55 Westbourne Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO269	<i>59 Westbourne Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO271	<i>69 Westbourne Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
NORTH MELBOURNE									
HO283	<i>Former Cable Tram Engine House and Cable Tram Track Formation, 187-201 Abbotsford St, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H988	Yes	-	No
HO284	<i>480-482 Abbotsford St, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO286	<i>210 Arden St, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO288	<i>Former Metropolitan Meat Market, 1-3 Blackwood Street & 36-54 Courtney Street, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H42	Yes	-	No
HO287	<i>Former Shops 13-15 Blackwood St, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO289	<i>Brassey House, 111-115 Chapman St & 464 Abbotsford St, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H26	Yes	-	No
HO290	<i>Former factory 30-32 Courtney St, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1137	<i>Former Robert Burns Hotel 34 Courtney Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO291	<i>56-58 Courtney St, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1138	<i>Three Basalt Cottages Part (front) 64 Courtney Street and 1A Hotham Place North Melbourne (alternate address 60-62 Courtney Street, North Melbourne)</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO292	<i>Former Presbyterian Union Memorial Church Complex, 49-61 Curzon Street, 2-22 Elm Street, 579-589 Queensberry Street, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H7	Yes	-	No
HO295	<i>North Melbourne Primary School No. 1402, Errol Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1139	<i>Former Exchange Hotel 37 Flemington Road, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO1140	<i>Chelsea House 55 Flemington Road, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1142	<i>Pair of Shops 65-67 Flemington Road, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO1143	<i>Phillymore & Ballymore 91-93 Flemington Road, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO1144	<i>Villa 95 Flemington Road, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO869	<i>2 Gracie Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1145	<i>Pair of Terrace Houses 66-68 Harcourt Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO296	<i>St Mary's Church of England, 147-177 Howard Street, 408-434 Queensberry Street & 204-208 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H10	Yes	-	No
HO870	<i>Former Melbourne Omnibus Company Stables, 36-58 Macaulay Road, North Melbourne.</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1810	Yes	-	No
HO891	<i>Gas Regulating House, 60-96 Macaulay Road, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1731	Yes	-	No
HO1146	<i>House 14 Mary Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO298	<i>Burbage Terrace 180-186 Peel Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO299	<i>Ornamental Tramway Overhead Poles, Peel St, North Melbourne(see also HO189)</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1023	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO932	<i>Cast Iron Urinal, Queensberry Street, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2139	No	-	No
HO987	<i>Former North Melbourne Town Hall and Municipal Buildings, 513 Queensberry Street and 52-68 Errol Street, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2224	Yes	-	No
HO301	<i>Melb. College of Printing & Graphic Arts, 603-615 Queensberry St, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1633	Yes	-	No
HO300	<i>Residence, 596-598 Queensberry St, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H91	Yes	-	No
HO953	<i>Racecourse Road/Alfred Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO473	<i>29 Stawell Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1118 #	<i>Victoria Producers Co-operative Company Ltd. No. 5 Wools Store Part 85-105 Sutton Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO304	<i>Osborne House, 454-458 Victoria Street, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H101	Yes	-	No
HO305	<i>700 Victoria St, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO306	<i>Timber House 48-50 Villiers St, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO871	<i>Former Grain Store 11 Wreckyn Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
PARKVILLE									
HO898	<i>Anzac Hall, Brens Drive, Royal Park, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1747	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO325	Former Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital, 1-99 Cade Way & 1-29 Manchester Lane & 2-14 Kirrip Crescent, Parkville	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2062	Yes	-	No
HO308	9-19 Church Street, Parkville	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO310	21-25 Church Street, Parkville	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO364	Melbourne Zoo (all land except for places included within the Victorian Heritage Register)	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	-	No
HO828	Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens, Royal Park, Elliott Avenue, Parkville	-	-	*Yes - <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> River Red Gum (North East of Main Entrance)	-	Yes Ref No H1074	Yes	-	*Yes – Aboriginal Scar Tree
HO363	Carousel, Royal Melb. Zoological Gardens, Royal Park, Elliott Avenue, Parkville	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1064	Yes	-	No
HO311	Parkville Post Office & Quarters, 69-73 Fitzgibbon Street & 27-37 Bayles St, Parkville	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1167	Yes	-	No
HO1093	Royal Park, Flemington Road and Royal Parade and Gatehouse Street and The Avenue and Elliott Avenue and Park Street and Poplar Road and Macarthur Road and Oak Street and Brens Drive, Parkville	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2337	Yes	-	No
HO895	Walmsley House, 1 Gatehouse Street, Parkville	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1946	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO313	<i>39 Manningham Street, Parkville</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO933	<i>Women's Dressing Pavilion, Old Poplar Road, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1585	No	-	No
HO314	<i>Mentone, 81 Park Drive, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H86	Yes	-	No
HO896	<i>Wardlow, 114-118 Park Drive & 39-43 Degraes Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1922	Yes	-	No
HO897	<i>Jennerian Building, CSL Ltd, 45 Poplar Road, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1794	Yes	-	No
HO315	<i>North West Hospital, Parkville Campus, 36-56 Poplar Road, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1725	Yes	-	No
HO977	<i>Royal Parade, Royal Parade, Parkville and Carlton North, and Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2198	Yes	-	No
HO312	<i>Former College Church, 149 Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H394	Yes	-	No
HO316	<i>Former Police Station Complex, 155 Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1545	Yes	-	No
HO321	<i>Parkville Uniting Church, 171 Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO317	<i>Deloraine Terrace, 499-507 Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H98	Yes	-	No
HO318	<i>Auld Reekie, 509-513 Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H483	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO319	<i>Nocklofty, 551-559 Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H456	Yes	-	No
HO978	<i>University High School, 77 Story Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2183	Yes	-	No
HO322	<i>Selvetta, 22 The Avenue, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H99	Yes	-	No
MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY									
HO323	<i>Ormond College, The University of Melbourne, 29-55 College Cres, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H728	Yes	-	No
HO324	<i>1888 Building, Part of Former Melbourne Teachers College, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1508	Yes	-	No
HO988	<i>Part of Former Melbourne Teachers College, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street Parkville</i>	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO326	<i>Beaurepaire Centre, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1045	Yes	-	No
HO327	<i>Behan Building, Trinity College, Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO328	<i>Clarke Building, Trinity College, The University of Melbourne, Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H100	Yes	-	No
HO329	<i>Botany Building, Uni of Melbourne (Excluding North Wing)</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO330	<i>Chemistry Building, Uni of Melbourne (Excluding East Wing)</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO331	<i>Colonial Bank Door, Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO332	<i>Conservatorium of Music & Melba Hall, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H925	Yes	-	No
HO333	<i>Cricket Pavilion & Scoreboard, Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO334	<i>Walter Boas Building, (Former CSIRO Science Bldg), Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO335	<i>Former Bank Façade (Old Commerce Building), Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO336	<i>Former National Museum (Student Union Bldg), Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO338	<i>Gatekeepers Cottage (excluding 1962 extension), The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H919	Yes	-	No
HO339	<i>Grainger Museum, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H875	Yes	-	No
HO340	<i>Janet Clarke Hall, The University of Melbourne, 57-63 Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2334	Yes	-	No
HO341	<i>Natural Philosophy Bldg, Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO342	<i>Law School Building & Old Quadrangle, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	*Yes - <i>Picconia excelsa</i> Canary Island Laurel	-	Yes Ref No H920	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
	<i>Old Arts Building, The University of Melbourne, 156 –292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H924	Yes	-	No
	<i>Old Physics Conference Room & Gallery, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H923	Yes	-	No
	<i>Underground Car Park, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	*Yes - <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> Bull Bay	-	Yes Ref No H1004	Yes	-	No
HO343	<i>Main Entrance Gates (Gate 6), Pillars & Fence, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H918	Yes	-	No
HO344	<i>Newman College, The University of Melbourne, 871-945 Swanston Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H21	Yes	-	No
HO346	<i>Old Engineering Bldg (1899 section only), The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO347	<i>Old Geology Bldg (northern section only), Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO348	<i>Old Pathology Building (excluding the Physics annex), The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H922	Yes	-	No
HO350	<i>Baldwin Spencer Building, (Old Zoology), The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	*Yes - <i>Cedrus deodara</i> Deodar Cedar	-	Yes Ref No H921	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO352	<i>Queens College Main Wings, Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO354	<i>Squash Courts, Trinity College, Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO355	<i>Systems Garden Tower, Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO357	<i>Trinity Chapel & College, Trinity College, Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO360	<i>University House, Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO361	<i>Wilson Hall, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1012	Yes	-	No
HO362	<i>Northern Market Reserve Wall, Storey St & Flemington Rd & Park Drive, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1920	No	-	No
HO820	<i>Richard Berry Building, Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO821	<i>Vice Chancellor's House, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1003	Yes	-	No
HO872	<i>Agriculture and Forestry Building, The University of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
SOUTH MELBOURNE / SOUTHBANK / DOCKLANDS/ PORT MELBOURNE									
HO366	<i>115-141 City Road, Sth Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO367	<i>157-165 City Road, Sth Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO368	<i>171 City Road, Sth Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO369	<i>J H Boyd Girls High School, 207-229 City Road, Southbank</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H769	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO370	235-237 City Road, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO371	269-271 City Road, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO374	272 City Road, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO375	278- 282 City Road, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO376	300 City Road, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO764	Duke & Orr's Dry Dock, 2A Clarendon Street, South Wharf and Cargo Sheds, 4,5,6,7,8,9, 4-9 South Wharf Road, South Wharf	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1096 & Ref No H891	Yes	-	No
HO377	109-117 Clarendon Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO765	Robur Tea Building, 28 Clarendon Street, Southbank	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H526	Yes	-	No
HO378	Clarendon St Bridge, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO914	No. 2 Goods Shed, 708-710 Collins Street and 731-733 Bourke Street and 2-42 Village Street and 68-82 Village Street, Docklands	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H933	No	-	No
HO650	Missions to Seamen, 717 Flinders Street, Docklands	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1496	Yes	-	No
HO918	Berth No. 5, North Wharf, 731-739 Flinders Street, Docklands	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1798			
HO916	Queens Warehouse, 749-755 Collins Street, Docklands	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1211	Yes	-	No
HO651	Retaining Wall, 614-666 Flinders Street, Docklands	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H932	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO380	46-48 Haig Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO381	93 Kavanagh Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO384	40-46 Kavanagh Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO934	Former Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation Hangar, 344-370 Lorimer Street and 231-249 Todd Road, Port Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H94	Yes	-	No
HO763	Jones Bond Store, 1 Riverside Quay, Southbank	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H828	Yes	-	No
HO899	Tram Shelter, Cnr St. Kilda Road & Dorcas Street, Sth Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1869	Yes	-	No
HO760	Victorian Arts Centre, 2-128 St. Kilda Road, 1-9 Sturt St & 93-115 Southbank Rd, Southbank	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1500 and part Ref No H1447	Yes	-	No
HO792	National Gallery of Victoria, 130-200 St. Kilda Road & 93-115 Southbank Road, Southbank	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1499	Yes	-	No
HO910	Former Victoria Police Depot, 234 St. Kilda Rd, 1-39 Dodds St & 148-170 Southbank Blvd, Southbank	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1541	Yes	-	No
HO387	234-254 St. Kilda Road, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO498	Former Victorian Railway Headquarters, 33-67 Spencer Street, Docklands	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H699	Yes	-	No
HO388	23-31 Sturt Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO389	43-45 Sturt Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO390	113-115 Sturt Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO391	102-118 Sturt Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO762	Sandridge Railway Line Bridge, Over Yarra River, Southbank and Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H994	Yes	-	No
HO915	Victoria Dock, Harbour Esplanade, Victoria Harbour Promenade, North Wharf Road, Docklands Drive and Newquay Promenade, Docklands	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1720	Yes	-	No
SOUTH YARRA									
HO832	23-25 Acland Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO395	Morell Bridge, over Yarra River, Anderson Street, Sth Yarra	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1440	Yes	-	No
HO833	1 Alexandra Avenue, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO405	17 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO406	31 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO407	63 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Melbourne Girls Grammar – Merton Hall Campus Master Plan, June 2002	No
HO408	4 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO834	8 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO409	54 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO410	72 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO411	80 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO399	<i>Airlie, 254-260 Domain Road, Sth Yarra</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1619	Yes	-	No
HO397	<i>Government House Complex, Government House Drive, Sth Yarra</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1620	Yes	-	No
HO421	<i>Hoddle Bridge, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO423	<i>1 Mona Place, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO424	<i>11 Mona Place, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO425	<i>15 Mona Place, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO426	<i>2-8 Mona Place, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO427	<i>16-20 Mona Place, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO401	<i>Anglican Christ Church, 683-701 Punt Road (Cnr Toorak & Punt Roads), Sth Yarra</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H635	Yes	-	No
HO412	<i>783 Punt Road, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO413	<i>789 Punt Road, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO415	<i>919, 923 & 927 Punt Road, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO420	<i>955 Punt Road, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO835	<i>11-13 Tivoli Place, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO428	<i>63-67 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO429	<i>83 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO430	<i>111-117 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO836	<i>185 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO433	<i>225 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO435	281 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Melbourne Girls Grammar – Merton Hall Campus Master Plan, June 2002	No
HO851	Adjacent 281 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Melbourne Girls Grammar – Merton Hall Campus Master Plan, June 2002	No
HO852	285 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Melbourne Girls Grammar – Merton Hall Campus Master Plan, June 2002	No
HO437	291 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Melbourne Girls Grammar – Merton Hall Campus Master Plan, June 2002	No
HO439	327 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO440	42-48 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO442	56-66 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO443	90-100 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO445	126 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO446	160 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO447	210 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO448	240 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO837	270 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO451	276-280 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO453	Robin Boyd House II, 290 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2105	Yes	-	No
HO454	310 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO457	322 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
WEST MELBOURNE									
HO261	Railway Bridge over Maribyrnong River, West Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1213	No	-	No
HO1178	J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd., 17-37 Abbotsford Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1179	Corris or Jones house, 136 Adderley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO838	Heaton House, 279 Adderley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO459	162-164 Adderley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO455	3-21 Anderson Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO839	6-12 Anderson Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO770	Inter-war industrial precinct, 33-43, 45-47, 55-67 Batman Street; 15-21 Boughton Place; and 34-36, 38 Jeffcott Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO770	33-53 Batman Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1181	Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited Assembling and Motor Body Works, 100-154 Batman Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO461	<i>Residence, 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H630	Yes	-	No
HO462	<i>Residence, 64 Capel Street, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H631	Yes	-	No
HO1182	Elm ('Ulmus' sp.) street trees x2, near 80, 86 Capel Street, West Melbourne	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No
HO463	<i>31 Dudley Street, West Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1183	West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall, 300 Dudley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO464	<i>Primary School No. 1689, Eades Place, West Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1184	Elm ('Ulmus' sp.), Hawke and Curzon Street Reserve, 2A Hawke Street, West Melbourne	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No
HO979	<i>St Mary Star of the Sea Church Complex, 33 Howard Street and 235-273 Victoria Street, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2182	Yes	-	No
HO840	<i>Railway Hotel, 118 Ireland Street, West Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO862	<i>13-17 Jeffcott Street, West Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1185	Elms (x6), street trees, near 81-141 Jeffcott Street, West Melbourne	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No
HO935	<i>Underground Public Toilets, King & Hawke Streets, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2133	No	-	No
HO475	<i>Former Phoenix Clothing Company, 347-349 King Street & 4-8 Phoenix Lane, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H801	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO477	<i>Langdon Building, 351-355 King St, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H527	Yes	-	No
HO841	363 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO841	357-369 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO842	411-415 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO478	<i>St. James Old Cathedral, 419-437 King Street & 2-24 Batman St, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H11	Yes	-	No
HO860	439 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1186	Elm, Hawke Street and King Street Reserve, near 446 King Street, West Melbourne	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No
HO1187	Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. Bulk Store, 461-467 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1188	West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices, 469-471 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1189	Tame and Company factory, 511 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO774	555-557 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1190	Edward J. and Samuel Spink workshop, also J. B. Watson's stores, later Molloy and Co, hide and skin merchants, 488-494 La Trobe Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO302	<i>North Melbourne Railway Station Complex, 189 Railway Place, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1582	Yes	-	No
HO843	159 - 163 Roden Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO844	Wigton cottages and palms, 171-179 Roden Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No
HO844	173-179 Roden Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1192	Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. factory, later Lyell-Owen Pty. Ltd., 101-107 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1193	Dixon and Co. cordial factory, later Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. chemical laboratory, factory and store complex, 109-133 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1194	Australian Biscuit Company Ltd. stores, 300 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1195	Melbourne Remand Centre, later Assessment Prison, 317 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO771	Sands & McDougall precinct 83-113, 115, 135 Batman Street, 23 Franklin Place, 102 Jeffcott Street, 355 and 371 Spencer Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO771	355 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO779	405 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO780	437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1196	Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty. Ltd., 445 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO781	Hotel Spencer, 475 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO782	491-501 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO845	503-511 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO845	505-511 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO783	519-523 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1197	Associated Taxi Services offices and service station, later Embassy café and service station, 541-547 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO785	362-364 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO786	384-390 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO787	420 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO788	502 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1198	Melbourne Brewery, later Tasmanian Brewery also Burton Brewery, part, 31-47, rear Stanley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO469	61-67 Stanley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1199	Alfred Hasker, later Barrett Bros and Burston and Company Pty. Ltd. maltsters, part former complex, 62-80 Stanley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO470	95-101 Stanley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO471	138-140 Stanley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO474	49 Stawell Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO496	Queen Victoria Market, 65-159 Victoria St, West Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H734	Yes	-	No
HO1180	Canary Island pines (x2 'Pinus canariensis'), Howard Street and William Street Reserve	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
MELBOURNE									
HO515	<i>Warehouse, 61-69 A'Beckett St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H980	Yes	-	No
HO516	<i>71-73 A'Beckett St, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO993	<i>104 A'Beckett Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1148	<i>Former Factory 144-148 A'Beckett Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO994	<i>111-125 A'Beckett Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO517	<i>217-219 A'Beckett St, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO528	<i>Former Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Training Depot, 239 A'Beckett Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H717	Yes	-	No
HO908	<i>Sidney Myer Music Bowl, Alexandra Avenue, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1772	Yes	-	No
HO518	<i>Mitre Tavern, 5-9 Bank Place, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H464	Yes	-	No
HO520	<i>11 Bank Place, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO519	<i>4 Bank Place, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO521	<i>Melbourne Savage Club, 12-16 Bank Place, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H25	Yes	-	No
HO522	<i>18-20 Bank Place, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO900	<i>Olympic Swimming Stadium, 10-30 Olympic Boulevard, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1977	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO394	<i>Yarra Bank (Speakers Corner), Batman Avenue, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1363	Yes	-	No
HO523	<i>Princes Walk Vaults, 1-9 Batman Ave, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H646	Yes	-	No
HO1149	<i>Former Gladstone Motors Building 213-221 Berkeley Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO396	<i>Former Observatory Site, Birdwood Ave, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1087	Yes	-	No
HO499	<i>Melbourne University Boat Club Shed, Boathouse Drive, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H682	Yes	-	No
HO525	<i>19-21 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO526	<i>23-29 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO527	<i>35-37 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO530	<i>39-43 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO531	<i>51-53 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO533	<i>Salvation Army Temple, 65-71 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H436	Yes	-	No
HO536	<i>75-77 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1094	<i>Former Hoyts Cinema Centre, 134-144 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2335	Yes	-	No
HO996	<i>160-162 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO997	<i>164-166 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO998	<i>168-174 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO999	<i>179-183 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1000	<i>180-182 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1001	<i>193-199 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO541	<i>271-281 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO980	<i>David Jones Store (Former Buckley & Nunn) 294-312 Bourke Street and 285-295 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2153	Yes	-	No
HO768	<i>David Jones Store (Former Coles) 299-307 Bourke Street and 276-286 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2154	Yes	-	No
HO543	<i>Royal Arcade, 331-339 Bourke Street, & 148 –150 Elizabeth Street & 308-316 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H23	Yes	-	No
HO545	<i>349-357 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1004	<i>415-419 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1005	<i>418-420 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO546	<i>421 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO901	<i>Eagle House, 473 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1807	Yes	-	No
HO549	<i>Former Gollin & Company Building, 561-563 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H685	Yes	-	No
HO550	<i>Old Bourke Street West Police Station & Cell Block, 621-633 Bourke Street, Melbourne The heritage place includes Pear tree, Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H655	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO551	<i>St Augustines Catholic Church & former School, 635-653 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2	Yes	-	No
HO553	<i>Former Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company Building, 669-675 Bourke Street & 20-38 Godfrey St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H785	Yes	-	No
HO524	<i>2-18 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO529	<i>32-38 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO532	<i>Job Warehouse (or Crossleys Building), 54-62 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H435	Yes	-	No
HO534	<i>66-70 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO535	<i>72-74 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO537	<i>Café Florentino, 78-84 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H493	Yes	-	No
HO538	<i>86 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO539	<i>Former London Chartered Bank, 88-90 Bourke Street & 162 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H22	Yes	-	No
HO540	<i>Former Bank of New South Wales, (Westpac Bank), 190-192 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H799	Yes	-	No
HO990	<i>Former Commonwealth Bank, 219-225 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2264	Yes	-	No
HO542	<i>Myer Melbourne (Former Myer Emporium) 314--336 Bourke Street & 275-321 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2100	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO544	<i>General Post Office, 338-352 Bourke Street, 188-218 Elizabeth Street & 323-337 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H903	Yes	-	No
HO547	<i>Equity Chambers, 472 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2249	Yes	-	No
HO548	<i>Goldsborough Mort Building, 516-526 Bourke Street & 152-162 William Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H104	Yes	-	No
HO552	<i>640-668 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO554	<i>Former Mail Exchange, 672-696 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H881	Yes	-	No
HO479	<i>Building No. 4 RMIT, Bowen Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO480	<i>Building No. 2,3,5,6& 7 RMIT, Bowen Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO555	<i>House 17 Casselden Place, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2267	Yes	-	No
HO556	<i>15-17 Celestial Ave, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO557	<i>16-18 Celestial Ave, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO558	<i>Museum of Chinese/Australian History, Cohen Place, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO559	<i>Alcaston House, 2 Collins Street & 69-81 Spring Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H500	Yes	-	No
HO560	<i>Anzac House, 4-6 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H415	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO561	<i>5-9 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO562	<i>Portland House, 8 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H417	Yes	-	No
HO563	<i>Victor Horsley Chambers, 12 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H474	Yes	-	No
HO564	<i>14-16 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO565	<i>The Melbourne Club, 36-50 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H30	Yes	-	No
HO566	<i>Melville House, 52-54 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H607	Yes	-	No
HO567	<i>Former Commercial Bank of Australia, 68-72 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H422	Yes	-	No
HO568	<i>71-87 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO569	<i>74 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO572	<i>86-88 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO573	<i>107 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO574	<i>Professional Chambers, 110-118 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H414	Yes	-	No
HO575	<i>Austral Buildings, 115-119 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H472	Yes	-	No
HO576	<i>St Michaels Uniting Church, 122-136 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H4	Yes	-	No
HO577	<i>133-139 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO578	<i>Scots Church, 140-154 Collins Street Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H5	Yes	-	No
HO579	<i>141-153 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No.	No	No	No	-	No
HO580	<i>Assembly Hall, 156-160 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H418	Yes	-	No
HO581	<i>Formerly the Auditorium, 167-173 Collins Street & 172-180 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H416	Yes	-	No
HO582	<i>162-168 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO583	<i>Baptist Church, 170-174 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H6	Yes	-	No
HO584	<i>175-177 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO585	<i>176-180 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO586	<i>181-187 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO846	<i>182 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO587	<i>Melbourne Athenaeum, 184-192 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H501	Yes	-	No
HO589	<i>Regent Theatre, 191-197 Collins Street & 186-200 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H690	Yes	-	No
HO590	<i>Manchester Unity Building, 220-226 Collins Street, & 91-107 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H411	Yes	-	No
HO591	<i>Former Fourth Victoria Building, 241-245 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1542	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO592	<i>Newspaper House Mosaic, 247-249 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H447	Yes	-	No
HO593	<i>250-252 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO594	<i>259-263 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO595	<i>Former National Bank of Australasia Head Office, 271-285 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2064	Yes	-	No
HO596	<i>Block Arcade, 280-286 Collins Street & 96-102 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H32	Yes	-	No
HO597	<i>287-301 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO598	<i>288-304 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO602	<i>Former Commercial Bank of Australia, Banking Chamber & Entrance, 327-343 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H35	Yes	-	No
HO1007	<i>338 Collins Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1090	<i>340-342 Collins Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO603	<i>Former Mercantile Bank, 345-349 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H467	Yes	-	No
HO604	<i>ANZ Bank, 376-390 Collins Street and Former Safe Deposit Building, 88-110 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H34 & Ref No H451	Yes	-	No
HO605	<i>Former National Mutual Life Association Building, 389-399 Collins Street & 59-69 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H36	Yes	-	No
HO606	<i>ANZ Bank, 394-398 Collins Street & 73-83 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H33	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO607	400-402 Collins Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO608	401-417 Collins Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1009	409-413 Collins Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO610	Former AMP Building, 419-429 Collins Street & 64-74 Market Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H421	Yes	-	No
HO609	422-428 Collins Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1012	464-466 Collins Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO611	Olderfleet Building, 471-477 Collins Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H37	Yes	-	No
HO902	Record Chambers, 479-481 Collins Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H38	Yes	-	No
HO903	South Australian Insurance Building, 483-485 Collins Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H39	Yes	-	No
HO612	Winfield Building, 487-495 Collins Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H40	Yes	-	No
HO904	Rialto Building, 497-503 Collins Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H41	Yes	-	No
HO613	Former New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Company Ltd Building, 538-544 Collins Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H478	Yes	-	No
HO614	Former McPhersons Building 546-566 Collins Street & 27 Francis Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H942	Yes	-	No
HO1013	615-623 Collins Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO422	<i>Linay Pavilion, Ward 7 and Ward 9, the Alfred Hospital, 55 Commercial Road, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2295	Yes	-	No
HO905	<i>Dovers Building, 5-7 Drewery Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H802	Yes	-	No
HO1014	<i>9-13 Drewery Lane</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO936	<i>Underground Public Toilets, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2110	Yes	-	No
HO937	<i>Underground Public Toilets, Elizabeth & Victoria Streets, Melbourne Womens Christian Temperance Union Drinking Fountain, Victoria Square, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2111 & Ref No H194	Yes	-	No
HO938	<i>Hosies Hotel Mural, 1-5 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2094	No	-	No
HO1015	<i>21-23 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO615	<i>55-65 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO616	<i>97-117 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO617	<i>Melbourne City Building, 112-118 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H437	Yes	-	No
HO1016	<i>215-217 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO981	<i>Shops, 195 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2155	Yes	-	No
HO618	<i>245-269 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO715	<i>Mitchell House, 283-285 Elizabeth Street & 352-362 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2232	Yes	-	No
HO1017	<i>299 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1018	<i>303-305 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1019	<i>351-357 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1020	<i>380 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1021	<i>384 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1022	<i>441-447 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1025	<i>473-481 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1150	<i>Former Veall's Building 490-494 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO294	<i>Former Melford Motors, 615-645 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2306	Yes	-	No
HO630	<i>189-195 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1026	<i>30-40 Exhibition Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1027	<i>53-55 Exhibition Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1028	<i>104-110 Exhibition Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO631	<i>Her Majesty's Theatre, 199-227 Exhibition Street & 84-98 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H641	Yes	-	No
HO632	<i>Comedy Theatre, 228-240 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2273	Yes	-	No
HO633	<i>266-272 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO635	<i>Former Mickveh Yisrael Synagogue and School, 275-285 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H766	Yes	-	No
HO636	<i>280-282 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1029	<i>309 Exhibition Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO861	<i>355-359 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO939	<i>Underground Public Toilets, Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2148	No	-	No
HO637	<i>Milton House, 21-25 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H582	Yes	-	No
HO1030	<i>61-73 Flinders Lane</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1032	<i>125-127 Flinders Lane</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO638	<i>Warehouse, 129-131 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H428	Yes	-	No
HO1033	<i>141-143 Flinders Lane</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO639	<i>167-173 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO640	<i>197-203 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO642	<i>Ross House, 247-251 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H627	Yes	-	No
HO643	<i>253-265 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO645	<i>267-279 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO647	<i>325-347 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO648	<i>Tavistock House, 383-387 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H787	Yes	-	No
HO641	<i>234-236 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO644	<i>258-260 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO646	<i>302-308 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1034	<i>26-30 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1035	<i>76-80 Flinders Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO766	<i>Former Herald & Weekly Times Building, 46-74 Flinders Street and 2-8 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1147	Yes	-	No
HO1036	<i>130-132 Flinders Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO652	<i>Duke of Wellington Hotel, 142-148 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1175	Yes	-	No
HO653	<i>Former State Theatre, 150-162 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H438	Yes	-	No
HO654	<i>194-196 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO655	<i>St Pauls Cathedral Precinct, 198-202 Flinders Street, 24-40 Swanston Street & 197-205 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H18	Yes	-	No
HO649	<i>Flinders Street Railway Station Complex, 207-361 Flinders St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1083	Yes	-	No
HO656	<i>256-268 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO658	<i>292-298 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO659	<i>Commercial Travellers Association Building, 318-324 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H934	Yes	-	No
HO1037	<i>360-372 Flinders Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO660	<i>390-398 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO661	<i>Former Customs House, 400 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1047	Yes	-	No
HO662	<i>502-504 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1038	<i>508-510 Flinders Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1039	<i>516-518 Flinders Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1040	<i>520-522 Flinders Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1041	<i>562-564 Flinders Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO483	<i>RMIT Building No. 9, 1-55 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1506	Yes	-	No
HO663	<i>Macs Hotel, 34-38 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H51	Yes	-	No
HO1152	<i>Former TAA Building 42-56 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1042	<i>63-67 Franklin Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO664	<i>Currie and Richards Warehouse, 79-81 Franklin Street & 3 Stewart Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H440	Yes	-	No
HO1153	<i>Former Store 139-141 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1154	<i>Former A G Healing Building 167-175 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1155	<i>Café Building 211-213 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1157	<i>Former A G Way Factory & Co (2) Rear 215-223 Franklin Street, Melbourne (Alternate address 186-190 A'Beckett Street, Melbourne)</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1158	<i>Former T A T Electric Co. factory 225-227 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1152	<i>Former TAA Building 42-56 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1043	<i>96-102 Franklin Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1044	<i>4-6 Goldie Place</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO665	<i>55-57 Hardware Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO667	<i>63-67 Hardware Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO666	<i>60-66 Hardware Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1045	<i>106-112 Hardware Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO668	<i>11-13 Heffernan Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO669	<i>14-18 Heffernan Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1046	<i>12-20 King Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO671	<i>27-31 King Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1047	<i>115-129 King Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1048	131-135 King Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO678	239-241 King Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO670	Former Zanders No 3 Warehouse, 22-24 King Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H430	Yes	-	No
HO672	42-44 King Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO673	Former Levicks and Piper Wholesale Ironmongers Warehouse, 46-52 King Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H431	Yes	-	No
HO674	54-60 King Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO675	Former York Butter Factory, 62-66 King Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H396	Yes	-	No
HO676	120-138 King Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO677	Former F. Blight and Co. Warehouse, 234-244 King Street & 579-585 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H66	Yes	-	No
HO679	248-250 King Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO680	Building, 328-330 King Street, Melbourne	-	-	*Yes - <i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	-	Yes Ref No H465	Yes	-	No
HO681	Former Coops Shot Tower and Flanking Building, Knox Place, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H67	Yes	-	No
HO940	Cast Iron Urinal, La Trobe Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2140	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO982	<i>Francis Ormond Building (RMIT Building 1), 124-126 La Trobe Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2157	Yes	-	No
HO481	<i>Former Foresters Hall, 168-170 La Trobe Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1495	Yes	-	No
HO1049	<i>284-294 La Trobe Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO682	<i>Welsh Church and Hall, 320 La Trobe Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H536	Yes	-	No
HO684	<i>William Angliss College, 537-557 La Trobe Street and 552-578 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1507	Yes	-	No
HO941	<i>William Angliss College (Balance), 537-557 La Trobe Street and 552-578 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO685	<i>Gordon House, 24-38 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H443	Yes	-	No
HO923	<i>Former Angliss & Co Stables, 40-44 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2028	Yes	-	No
HO686	<i>93 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO687	<i>105-109 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO688	<i>108-110 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO689	<i>Sum Kum Lee, 112-114 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H442	Yes	-	No
HO690	<i>113-125 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO691	<i>116-118 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO692	<i>Chinese Mission Church, 196 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2175	Yes	-	No
HO693	<i>Num Pon Soon Society Building, 200-202 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H485	Yes	-	No
HO694	<i>204-206 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO695	<i>212-220 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO696	<i>232-238 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO697	<i>Former Money Order Post Office and Savings Bank, 318 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H623	Yes	-	No
HO1050	<i>361-363 Little Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1051	<i>362-364 Little Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1052	<i>365-367 Little Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1053	<i>373-375 Little Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1054	<i>434-436 Little Bourke Street.</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO698	<i>Federal Court of Australia, 442-460 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1476	Yes	-	No
HO699	<i>493-495 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO700	<i>Rear of 558 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO701	<i>562-566 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1055	<i>68-70 Little Collins Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO702	<i>281-283 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO703	<i>Yule House, 309-311 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2233	Yes	-	No
HO1056	<i>392-396 Little Collins Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO705	<i>Stalbridge Chambers, 435-443 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H502	Yes	-	No
HO1057	<i>538-542 Little Collins Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO706	<i>585-587 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO704	<i>430-436 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1058	<i>25 Little Lonsdale Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO707	<i>Former Oldfellows Hotel 33-39 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2266	Yes	-	No
HO989	<i>Former Leirim Hotel, 128-130 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2242	Yes	-	No
HO1059	<i>194-196 Little Lonsdale Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1060	<i>198-200 Little Lonsdale Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO708	<i>Office, 202 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H509	Yes	-	No
HO709	<i>Heape Court Warehouse, Rear of 361-365 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H826	Yes	-	No
HO1061	<i>372-378 Little Lonsdale Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1062	<i>523-525 Little Lonsdale Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1063	<i>326 Lonsdale Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO716	<i>377-379 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1064	439-445 Lonsdale Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO718	Supreme Court Annexe, 455-469 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1478	Yes	-	No
HO721	Seabrook House, 573-577 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H68	Yes	-	No
HO710	Former Black Eagle Hotel 42-44 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2265	Yes	-	No
HO711	64-78 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO712	Wesley Church Complex, 118-148 Lonsdale Street & 117-147 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H12	Yes	-	No
HO713	Former Queen Victoria Hospital Tower & Perimeter fence, 180- 222 Lonsdale Street and 278-300 Swanston Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H956	Yes	-	No
HO714	St Francis Catholic Church, 326 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H13	Yes	-	No
HO717	436-450 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO719	472-474 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO720	Former Residence & Shop, 556-558 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H441	Yes	-	No
HO722	612-622 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO723	Former Port of Melbourne Authority Building, 29-31 Market Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H965	Yes	-	No
HO724	15-19 McKillop Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO725	<i>20-22 McKillop Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1065	<i>14-30 Melbourne Place</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO726	<i>Warehouses, 23-31 Niagara Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H473	Yes	-	No
HO942	<i>Warehouses, 18 & 30 Oliver Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1135	Yes	-	No
HO417	<i>Cottages, Royal Freemasons Homes, 313 Punt Road and 31-75 Moubay Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2271	Yes	-	No
HO943	<i>Underground Public Toilets, Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2109	Yes	-	No
HO727	<i>7-11 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO728	<i>Lombard Building, 15-17 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H460	Yes	-	No
HO729	<i>Alkira House, 18 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H397	Yes	-	No
HO1066	<i>20-26 Queen Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1067	<i>37-41 Queen Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO731	<i>93-95 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1069	<i>118-126 Queen Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1070	<i>203-205 Queen Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1071	<i>217-219 Queen Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO732	<i>Titles Office, 247-283 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1529	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO733	<i>Former Records Office, 287-297 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1528	Yes	-	No
HO985	<i>316-322 Queen Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO735	<i>Bank of New South Wales, 375 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H90	Yes	-	No
HO734	<i>Former Residence, 300 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H806	Yes	-	No
HO1160	<i>Melbourne Terrace Apartments 408-416 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO791	<i>Queens Bridge over Yarra River, Queensbridge Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1448	Yes	-	No
HO100	<i>Warehouse 278 Queensberry St and rear part of 618- 630 Elizabeth Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO944	<i>Eight Hour Monument, Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2084	No	-	No
HO945	<i>Underground Public Toilets, Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2108	Yes	-	No
HO1072	<i>42-44 Russell Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO919	<i>Former Victoria Car Park, 103-107 Russell Street & 181-191 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2001	No	-	No
HO736	<i>199-203 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1073	<i>288-294 Russell Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO487	<i>Magistrates Court, 325-343 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1010	Yes	-	No
HO484	<i>City Watch House, 345-355 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1006	Yes	-	No
HO486	<i>Police Garage, 357-375 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H912	Yes	-	No
HO789	<i>Old Melbourne Goal, 377 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1553	Yes	-	No
HO485	<i>Emily McPherson College, 379-405 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1646	Yes	-	No
HO847	<i>32-38 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO488	<i>Police Headquarters Complex, 336-376 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H913	Yes	-	No
HO1095	<i>Total House, 170-190 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2329	Yes	-	No
HO848	<i>380 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO849	<i>394 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO489	<i>Shrine of Remembrance, 2-42 Domain Road, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H848	Yes	-	No
HO398	<i>Domain Parklands and LaTrobe's Cottage, St Kilda Road and Domain Road and Dallas Brooks Drive, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2304 & Ref No H1076 & part Ref No H1447	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO946	<i>Marquis of Linlithgow Memorial, Kings Domain, St Kilda Road and Government House Drive and Anzac Avenue, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H366	No	-	No
HO947	<i>Queen Victoria Memorial, Queen Victoria Gardens, St Kilda Road and Alexandra Avenue and Linlithgow Avenue, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H369	No	-	No
HO948	<i>Boer War Monument, Kings Domain, St Kilda Road and Government House Drive, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H382	No	-	No
HO909	<i>Tram Shelter, Cnr St. Kilda Road & High Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1868	Yes	-	No
HO400	<i>Melbourne Grammar School, 345-369 & 355 St Kilda Road, 93-151 Domain St, 2-124 Bromby St & 1-99 Domain Rd, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H19	Yes	-	No
HO490	<i>Former Kellow Falkiner Showrooms, 375-385 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H668	Yes	-	No
HO491	<i>Majella, 473-475 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H783	Yes	-	No
HO492	<i>Royal Vic. Institute for the Blind, 557-563 St. Kilda Road & 1-23 Moubray Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1002	Yes	-	No
HO949	<i>Former Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution, 583-597 St Kilda Road, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2122	Yes	-	No
HO950	<i>Overhead Water Tank, Spencer Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2117	Yes	-	No
HO1074	<i>2-8 Spencer Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1075	<i>10-22 Spencer Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1076	66-70 Spencer Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1077	122-132 Spencer Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO737	204-240 Spencer Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO738	The Former Campbell Residence, 53-65 Spring Street & 1-9 Collins Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1945	Yes	-	No
HO739	Hotel Windsor, 103-137 Spring Street & 1-17 Bourke Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H764	Yes	-	No
HO175	Parliament House, (including grounds, works & fences), 110-160 Spring Street & 1-11 Gisborne Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1722	Yes	-	No
HO740	Princess Theatre, 163-181 Spring Street & 1-17 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H93	Yes	-	No
HO741	261 Spring Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1078	267-271 Spring Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO476	Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, 250-290 Spring Street & 2-40 Victoria Parade, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H870	Yes	-	No
HO911	Tramway Signal Cabin, Waiting Shelter & Conveniences, Swanston Street & Victoria Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1686	Yes	-	No
HO744	Young and Jackson's Princes Bridge Hotel, 1-7 Swanston Street, cnr Flinders Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H708	Yes	-	No
HO745	Nicholas Building, 31-41 Swanston Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2119	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO746	<i>Melbourne Town Hall and Administration Building, 90-130 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1	Yes	-	No
HO747	<i>Capitol House, 109-117 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H471	Yes	-	No
HO748	<i>Century Building, 125-133 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2250	Yes	-	No
HO1079	<i>135-137 Swanston Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1080	<i>163-165 Swanston Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO749	<i>Former ANZ Bank, 219-225 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H390	Yes	-	No
HO750	<i>226-238 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO751	<i>State Library of Victoria, 304-328 Swanston Street and 179-181 LaTrobe Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1497	Yes	-	No
HO1081	<i>309-325 Swanston Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO752	<i>Church of Christ, 327-333 Swanston Street & 178-190 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H455	Yes	-	No
HO482	<i>Storey Hall, 344-346 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1498	Yes	-	No
HO1082	<i>401-403 Swanston Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1083	<i>407-409 Swanston Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1084	<i>411-423 Swanston Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO493	<i>City Baths, 420-438 Swanston St, 39-41 Victoria St & 2-6 Franklin St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H466	Yes	-	No
HO1085	<i>427-433 Swanston Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO790	<i>Princes Bridge over Yarra River, Swanston Street and St Kilda Road, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1447 and part Ref No H1500 and part Ref No H2304	Yes	-	No
HO494	<i>Royal Society of Victoria, 1-9 Victoria St & 2-8 LaTrobe St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H373	Yes	-	No
HO495	<i>Horticultural Hall, 31-33 Victoria St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H520	Yes	-	No
HO951	<i>Royal Melbourne Regiment Drill Hall, 49-53 Victoria St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H285	Yes	-	No
HO753	<i>77-89 William Street & 460-462 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1086	<i>22-32 William Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO754	<i>Queensland Building, 84-88 William Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H445	Yes	-	No
HO755	<i>Scottish House, 90-96 William Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H606	Yes	-	No
HO756	<i>The Australian Club, 98-110 William Street & 475-485 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H105	Yes	-	No
HO767	<i>Former BHP House, 130-148 William Street & 503-523 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1699	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO757	<i>Law Courts & Library of the Supreme Court, 192-228 William Street & 459-505 Lonsdale Street, & 462-498 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1514 & Ref No H1477	Yes	-	No
HO1087	<i>259 William Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1088	<i>261 William Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO758	<i>Former Royal Mint, 280-318 William Street & 391-429 LaTrobe Street & 388-426 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H770	Yes	-	No
HO1161	<i>Former Dominion Can Company Building 386-412 William Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO850	<i>17-23 Wills Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO759	<i>25-29 Wills Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

14/01/2016
C269xx/xx/20
16 C272

SCHEDULE TO CLAUSE 81.01

Name of document	Introduced by:
70 Southbank Blvd, June 2014	C239
80 Collins Street Melbourne Development, May 2013	C219
346-376 Queen Street, 334-346 La Trobe Street and 142-171 A'Beckett Street Open Lot Car Park, Melbourne	NPS1
ABC Melbourne New Office and Studio Accommodation Project (Southbank), December 2013	C226
Advertising Signs - Mercedes-Benz, 135-149 Kings Way, Southbank	C103
Big Day Out Music Festival, January 2006	C112
Building Envelope Plan – Replacement Plan No.1, DDO 20 Area 45	NPS1
Carlton Brewery Comprehensive Development Plan October 2007	C126
Central City (Hoddle Grid) Heritage Review: Statements of Significance June 2013	C186(Part 1)
Charles Grimes Bridge Underpass, December 2011	C191
City North Heritage Review 2013: Statements of Significance (Revised June 2015)	C198
Cliveden Hill Private Hospital, 29 Simpson Street, East Melbourne, July 1999	C6
Cranbourne Pakenham Rail Corridor Project Incorporated Document, September 2014	GC15
Crown Casino Third Hotel, September 2007	C136
David Jones Melbourne City Store Redevelopment, May 2008	C139
Dynon Port Rail Link Project	C113
Emporium Melbourne Development, July 2009	C148
Federation Arch and Sports and Entertainment Precinct Signs, April 2002	C66
Fishermans Bend Strategic Framework Plan, July 2014 (amended April 2015)	GC29
Flinders Gate car park, Melbourne, July 1999	C6
Former Fishmarket Site, Flinders Street Melbourne, September 2002	C68
Former Herald and Weekly Times building, 46-74 Flinders Street, Melbourne, August 2002	C69
Former Olympic Swimming Stadium, Collingwood Football Club signage, April 2004	C91
Former Queen Victoria Hospital Site - Open Lot Car Park, Melbourne	NPS1
Former Southern Cross Hotel site, Melbourne, March 2002	C64
Former Victoria Brewery site, East Melbourne – 'Tribeca' Redevelopment October 2003	C86
Freshwater Place, Southbank, August 2001 (Amended 2012)	C193
Hamer Hall Redevelopment July 2010	C166
Heritage Places Inventory June 2015 2016	C269 C272
High wall signs - 766 Elizabeth Street, Carlton	NPS1
Hilton on the Park Complex Redevelopment, December 2004	C101

Name of document	Introduced by:
Hobsons Road Precinct Incorporated Plan, March 2008	C124
Hotham Estate	C134
Incorporated Plan Overlay No. 1 – 236-254 St Kilda Road	NPS1
Judy Lazarus Transition Centre, March 2005	C102
Kensington Heritage Review Statements of Significance October 2014	C215
M1 Redevelopment Project, October 2006	C120
Major Promotion Signs, December 2008	C147
Melbourne Aquarium Signs, July 2001	C11
Melbourne Central redevelopment, March 2002	C62
Melbourne City Link Project – Advertising Sign Locations, November 2003	VC20
Melbourne Convention Centre Development, Southbank and North Wharf redevelopment, Docklands, April 2006	C116
Melbourne Girls Grammar – Merton Hall Campus Master Plan, June 2002	C22
Melbourne Grammar School Master Plan - Volume One, Senior School South Yarra Campus, Issue Date 14 October 2003.	C90
Melbourne Park Redevelopment February 2014	C229
Melbourne Recital Hall and MTC Theatre project , August 2005	C111
Mirvac, Residential Towers, 236-254 St. Kilda Road, Southbank	NPS1
Moonee Ponds Creek Concept Plan	C134
Myer Melbourne Bourke Street store redevelopment, Melbourne, October 2007	C137
North Melbourne Recreation Reserve Signage, 2012	C172
North West Corner of Mark and Melrose Street, North Melbourne	C134
Port Capacity Project, Webb Dock Precinct, October 2012	C204
Promotional Panel sign, Crown Allotment 21D, Power Street, Southbank, July 1999	C6
Rectangular Pitch Stadium Project: Olympic Park and Gosch's Paddock, Melbourne, August 2007	C130
Regional Rail Link Project Section 1 Incorporated Document, March 2015	GC26
Rialto South Tower Communications Facility Melbourne, November 2002	C57
Royal Melbourne Showgrounds Redevelopment Master Plan – December 2004	C100
Royal Melbourne Showgrounds Redevelopment Project – December 2004	C100
Scots Church Site Redevelopment, Melbourne, May 2013	C202
Shadow Controls, 555 Collins Street, Melbourne, February 2013	C216
Shrine of Remembrance Vista Control April 2014	C220
Simplot Australia head office, Kensington, October 2001	C52
Sky sign - 42 Clarendon Street, South Melbourne	NPS1
Spencer Street Station redevelopment, June 2013	C218
Sports and Entertainment Precinct, Melbourne, August 2007	C130

Name of document	Introduced by:
State Coronial Services Centre Redevelopment Project, August 2007	C130
State Netball and Hockey Centre, Brens Drive Royal Park, Parkville, May 2000	C26
The Alfred Hospital Helipad Flight Path Protection Areas Plan, Vertical View, reference No. AOS/00/015, dated 7-9-2001 and The Alfred Hospital Helipad Flight Path Protection Areas Plan, Profile View, reference No. AOS/00/016, dated 7-9-2001	C18
The Games Village Project, Parkville, September 2006	C115
The New Royal Children's Hospital Project, Parkville, October 2007	C128
Tram Route 109 Disability Discrimination Act compliant Platform Tram Stops, August 2007	C130
University of Melbourne Bio 21 Project Parkville, July 2015	C261
University of Melbourne, University Square Campus, Carlton, November 1999	C17
Visy Park Signage, 2012	C172
West Melbourne Heritage Review: Statements of Significance, 2016	C272
Yarra Park Master Plan Implementation September 2010	C158
Young and Jackson's Hotel, Promotional Panel Sky sign, Melbourne, July 1999	C6

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

Incorporated Document

Heritage Places Inventory **June 2015**

This document is an incorporated document in the Melbourne Planning Scheme pursuant to Section 6(2)(j) of the Planning and Environment Act 1987

**Melbourne Planning Scheme
Incorporated Document****TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<i>Page No.</i>
1. Introduction	3
2. Definitions	4 - 5
3. Geographical Areas Map	6
4. Carlton	7 - 37
5. East Melbourne & Jolimont	38 – 52
6. Flemington & Kensington	53 - 72
7. Melbourne	73 – 75
8. North & West Melbourne	76 - 106
9. Parkville	107 – 117
10. Southbank	118 - 119
11. South Yarra	120 -132

1. INTRODUCTION

Each building with cultural heritage significance located within the City of Melbourne has been assessed and graded according to its importance. Streetscapes, that is complete collections of buildings along a street frontage, have also been assessed and graded. Individual buildings are graded from A to E, while streetscapes are graded from Level 1 to 3, both in descending order of significance.

All graded buildings and streetscapes are included as heritage places in the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme.

This document lists graded buildings (and the associated streetscape grading) that are situated outside of the Capital City Zone (CCZ). The property listings are divided into the following eight geographical areas:

- Carlton;
- East Melbourne and Jolimont;
- Flemington and Kensington;
- Melbourne;
- North and West Melbourne;
- Parkville;
- Southbank; and
- South Yarra.

The attached “Heritage Inventory Geographical Areas” map shows the location of each of the above areas. Within each area individual properties are listed alphabetically by street name and numerically, with all odd street numbers appearing first followed by even numbers.

In addition to this document further information regarding every graded building is recorded on the relevant “Building Identification Form”. These Building Identification Forms are available for inspection at Council’s Development Planning Department.

The performance standards applied by Council when considering relevant permit applications are dependent on the particular building and streetscape grading. These performance standards are set out in the “Heritage Places Outside The Capital City Zone” local policy at Clause 22.05 of the Melbourne Planning Scheme. This local policy only applies to places within the Heritage Overlay Area that are situated outside of the Capital City Zone.

The building and streetscape grading definitions are provided on the following page.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Buildings

The definitions used for each of the building gradings are as follows:

‘A’ Graded Buildings

These buildings are of national or state importance, and are irreplaceable parts of Australia’s built form heritage. Many will be either already included on or recommended for the Victorian Heritage Register or the Register of the National Estate.

‘B’ Graded Buildings

These buildings are of regional or metropolitan significance, and stand as important milestones in the architectural development of the metropolis. Many will be either already included on or recommended for inclusion on the Register of the National Estate.

‘C’ Graded Buildings

These buildings demonstrate the historical or social development of the local area and/ or make an important aesthetic or scientific contribution. These buildings comprise a variety of styles and buildings types. Architecturally they are substantially intact, but where altered, it is reversible. In some instances, buildings of high individual historic, scientific or social significance may have a greater degree of alteration.

‘D’ Graded Buildings

These buildings are representative of the historical, scientific, architectural or social development of the local area. They are often reasonably intact representatives of particular periods, styles or building types. In many instances alterations will be reversible. They may also be altered examples which stand within a group of similar period, style or type or a street which retains much of its original character. Where they stand in a row or street, the collective group will provide a setting which reinforces the value of the individual buildings.

‘E’ Graded Buildings

These buildings have generally been substantially altered and stand in relative isolation from other buildings of similar periods. Because of this they are not considered to make an essential contribution to the character of the area, although retention and restoration may still be beneficial.

2.2 Streetscapes

The definitions used for each of the streetscape gradings are as follows:

Level 1 Streetscape

These streetscapes are collections of buildings outstanding either because they are a particularly well-preserved group from a similar period or style, or because they are highly significant buildings in their own right.

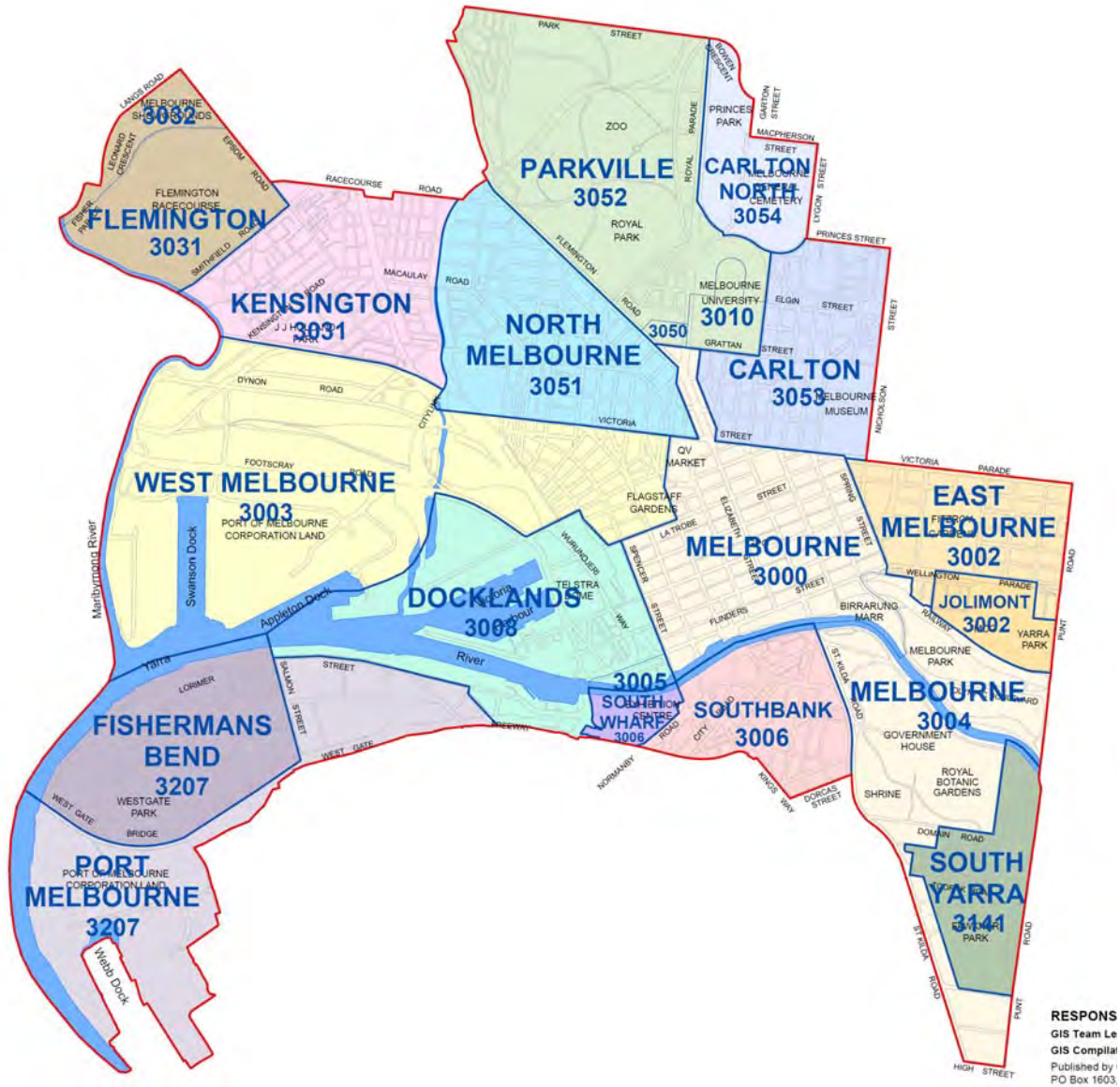
Level 2 Streetscape

These streetscapes are of significance either because they still retain the predominant character and scale of a similar period or style, or because they contain individually significant buildings.

Level 3 Streetscape

These streetscapes may contain significant buildings, but they will be from diverse periods or styles, and of low individual significance or integrity.

GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS MAP



CARLTON

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Argyle Place	Substation	C	2
Argyle Place	17	C	2
Argyle Place	29-31	C	2
Argyle Place	33-35	C	2
Argyle Place	37	C	2
Argyle Place	10-12	C	2
Argyle Place	14	C	2
Argyle Place	16-18	D	2
Argyle Place	20	C	2
Argyle Place	22	C	2
Argyle Place	24	C	2
Argyle Place	26	C	2
Barkly Street	29	D	3
Barkly Street	35	C	3
Barkly Street	61	C	2
Barkly Street	63	C	2
Barkly Street	65	C	2
Barkly Street	67	C	2
Barkly Street	85	C	2
Barkly Street	87	C	2
Barkly Street	89	C	2
Barkly Street	91	C	2
Barkly Street	93	C	2
Barkly Street	95	C	2
Barkly Street	101	C	2
Barkly Street	103	C	2
Barkly Street	105	C	2
Barkly Street	117	C	2
Barkly Street	119	C	2
Barkly Street	121	C	2
Barkly Street	123	C	2
Barkly Street	125	C	2
Barkly Street	127	C	2
Barkly Street	131	C	2
Barkly Street	133	C	2
Barkly Street	135	C	2
Barkly Street	137	C	2
Barkly Street	139	C	2
Barkly Street	141	C	2
Barkly Street	143	C	2
Barkly Street	145	C	2
Barkly Street	16	C	3
Barkly Street	20	C	3
Barkly Street	30	C	3
Barkly Street	32	C	3
Barkly Street	34	C	3
Barkly Street	36	C	3
Barkly Street	40	C	3
Barkly Street	42	C	3
Barkly Street	44	C	3
Barkly Street	54	C	2
Barkly Street	58	C	2
Barkly Street	66	C	2
Barkly Street	68	B	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Barkly Street	70-74	C	2
Barkly Street	84	B	1
Barkly Street	86	C	1
Barkly Street	88	C	1
Barkly Street	90	C	1
Barkly Street	92	C	1
Barkly Street	96	C	1
Barkly Street	98	C	1
Barkly Street	100	C	1
Barkly Street	102	C	1
Barkly Street	104	C	1
Barkly Street	106	C	1
Barkly Street	108	B	1
Barkly Street	110	B	1
Barkly Street	112	B	1
Barkly Street	114	B	1
Barkly Street	118	C	1
Barkly Street	122	C	1
Barkly Street	124	C	1
Barkly Street	126	C	1
Barkly Street	130	C	1
Barkly Street	134	B	1
Barkly Street	136	B	1
Barkly Street	138	C	1
Barkly Street	140	C	1
Barkly Street	144	C	1
Barkly Street	148	C	1
Barkly Street	150	D	1
Barkly Street	152	C	1
Barkly Street	154	C	1
Barkly Street	160	C	1
Barkly Street	164	C	1
Barkly Street	166	C	1
Barrup Street	4	C	2
Barrup Street	14	C	2
Barrup Street	16	C	2
Barry Street	1-29	B & C	3
Barry Street	31-47 Myer Warehouse Ext	B	2
Barry Street	95	C	2
Barry Street	97	C	2
Barry Street	99	C	2
Barry Street	101	C	2
Barry Street	103	C	2
Barry Street	105	C	2
Barry Street	107	C	2
Barry Street	109	C	2
Barry Street	131	C	2
Barry Street	135	D	2
Barry Street	137	D	2
Barry Street	139	C	2
Barry Street	141	C	2
Barry Street	147	A	1
Barry Street	149	A	1

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Barry Street	143-151	A	1
Barry Street	153	C	2
Barry Street	155	C	2
Barry Street	157	C	2
Barry Street	159	C	2
Barry Street	56	B	3
Barry Street	58	B	3
Berkeley Street	90-104	C	2
Berkeley Street	182-200	C	2
Berkeley Street	202-206	D	2
Berkeley Street	208-210	D	2
Berkeley Street	218	B	3
Bouverie Street	21-25	C	3
Bouverie Street	93-95	C	3
Bouverie Street	129-135	C	3
Bouverie Street	145-147	B	3
Bouverie Street	183-195 (including alternate addresses 168-180 Leicester Street and 156- 162 Pelham Street)	C & D	2
Bouverie Street	183-189	D	2
Bouverie Street	193-195	C	2
Bouverie Street	197-235 (part) (alternate address 233-235 Bouverie Street)	C	3
Bouverie Street	158-164	C	3
Bouverie Street	166-170	C	3
Bouverie Street	Carlton Brewery Complex	Refer to individual Building Identification Sheets in folders	Refer to individual Building Identification Sheets in folders
Canning Street	3	D	2
Canning Street	5	C	2
Canning Street	7	C	2
Canning Street	13	C	2
Canning Street	15	C	2
Canning Street	17	C	2
Canning Street	19	D	2
Canning Street	23	C	2
Canning Street	25	C	2
Canning Street	27	C	2
Canning Street	29	C	2
Canning Street	31	C	2
Canning Street	33	C	2
Canning Street	51	C	2
Canning Street	93	C	3
Canning Street	99	D	3
Canning Street	103	C	2
Canning Street	105	C	2
Canning Street	113	D	2
Canning Street	115	C	2
Canning Street	117	C	2
Canning Street	119	C	2
Canning Street	121	C	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Canning Street	123	C	2
Canning Street	143	C	2
Canning Street	149-151	C	2
Canning Street	153	C	2
Canning Street	159	C	2
Canning Street	161	C	2
Canning Street	167	C	2
Canning Street	169	C	2
Canning Street	171	C	2
Canning Street	173	C	2
Canning Street	175	C	2
Canning Street	177	C	2
Canning Street	179	C	2
Canning Street	181	C	2
Canning Street	183	D	2
Canning Street	185	D	2
Canning Street	187	D	2
Canning Street	189	C	2
Canning Street	191	C	2
Canning Street	193	C	2
Canning Street	195	C	2
Canning Street	197	C	2
Canning Street	199	C	2
Canning Street	201	C	2
Canning Street	203	C	1
Canning Street	213	C	2
Canning Street	215	C	2
Canning Street	217	C	2
Canning Street	225	A	2
Canning Street	4-6	B	1
Canning Street	16	C	1
Canning Street	18	C	1
Canning Street	20	C	1
Canning Street	22-24 (see 55-57 Faraday St)	A	1
Canning Street	38	C	2
Canning Street	40	C	2
Canning Street	42	C	2
Canning Street	44	C	2
Canning Street	46	C	2
Canning Street	48	C	2
Canning Street	50	C	2
Canning Street	54A	C	2
Canning Street	106	C	2
Canning Street	108	C	2
Canning Street	110	C	2
Canning Street	116	C	3
Canning Street	118	D	3
Canning Street	120	D	3
Canning Street	122	C	3
Canning Street	124	C	3
Canning Street	126	D	3
Canning Street	128	D	3
Canning Street	130	D	3
Canning Street	132	D	3

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Canning Street	148	C	3	
Canning Street	150	C	3	
Canning Street	152	C	3	
Canning Street	154	C	3	
Canning Street	160	C	3	
Canning Street	162	C	3	
Canning Street	164	C	3	
Canning Street	166	C	3	
Canning Street	168	C	3	
Canning Street	172	C	3	
Canning Street	174	C	3	
Canning Street	176	C	3	
Canning Street	180	C	3	
Canning Street	182	C	3	
Canning Street	190	C	3	
Canning Street	192	C	3	
Canning Street	194	C	3	
Canning Street	196	C	3	
Canning Street	202	C	3	
Canning Street	204	C	3	
Canning Street	206	C	3	
Canning Street	208	C	3	
Canning Street	210	C	3	
Cardigan Street	51	A	2	
Cardigan Street	53	A	2	
Cardigan Street	55	A	2	
Cardigan Street	57	A	2	
Cardigan Street	59	C	2	
Cardigan Street	61	C	2	
Cardigan Street	63	C	2	
Cardigan Street	65	C	2	
Cardigan Street	71	C	2	
Cardigan Street	83	C	2	
Cardigan Street	85	C	2	
Cardigan Street	87	C	2	
Cardigan Street	101-103	C	2	
Cardigan Street	105	C	2	
Cardigan Street	107	C	2	
Cardigan Street	109-111	C	2	
Cardigan Street	199-201	C	3	
Cardigan Street	245	C	3	
Cardigan Street	247	C	3	
Cardigan Street	249	C	3	
Cardigan Street	255	C	2	
Cardigan Street	257	D	2	
Cardigan Street	345	C	2	
Cardigan Street	347	C	2	
Cardigan Street	349	C	2	
Cardigan Street	351	C	2	
Cardigan Street	353	C	2	
Cardigan Street	375	C	2	
Cardigan Street	385 (Clyde Hotel)	C	2	
Cardigan Street	395-401	C	1	
Cardigan Street	403-409	C	1	

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Cardigan Street	417	C	1
Cardigan Street	425	C	1
Cardigan Street	427	C	1
Cardigan Street	Rear 427	C	2
Cardigan Street	433	C	1
Cardigan Street	435-439	C	1
Cardigan Street	441	C	1
Cardigan Street	443	C	1
Cardigan Street	445	C	1
Cardigan Street	447	C	1
Cardigan Street	449	C	1
Cardigan Street	18	D	3
Cardigan Street	20	D	3
Cardigan Street	22	D	3
Cardigan Street	50	C	2
Cardigan Street	52	C	2
Cardigan Street	54	C	2
Cardigan Street	56	C	2
Cardigan Street	102-104	D	3
Cardigan Street	106-108	D	3
Cardigan Street	110-112	D	3
Cardigan Street	114-116	D	3
Cardigan Street	118	D	3
Cardigan Street	120	D	3
Cardigan Street	122	D	3
Cardigan Street	144-146	D	3
Cardigan Street	164-166	D	3
Cardigan Street	176	C	3
Cardigan Street	264-270	C	2
Cardigan Street	276	C	2
Cardigan Street	278	D	2
Cardigan Street	290	D	2
Cardigan Street	292	C	2
Cardigan Street	294	C	2
Cardigan Street	304	C	1
Cardigan Street	306	C	1
Cardigan Street	308-312	B	1
Cardigan Street	314-326	B	1
Cardigan Street	330	C	1
Cardigan Street	332	C	1
Cardigan Street	334	C	1
Cardigan Street	336-340	C	1
Cardigan Street	342	C	1
Cardigan Street	344	C	1
Cardigan Street	346	C	1
Cardigan Street	348	C	1
Cardigan Street	350	C	1
Cardigan Street	352	C	1
Cardigan Street	354	C	1
Cardigan Street	356	D	2
Cardigan Street	360	D	2
Cardigan Street	362	D	2
Cardigan Street	364	D	2
Cardigan Street	366	D	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Cardigan Street	368	C	2
Cardigan Street	370	C	2
Cardigan Street	378	C	2
Cardigan Street	382	C	2
Cardigan Street	384	C	2
Cardigan Street	390	B	2
Cardigan Street	392	B	2
Cardigan Street	394	B	2
Cardigan Street	396	B	2
Cardigan Street	398	B	2
Cardigan Street	400	C	2
Cardigan Street	402	C	2
Carlton Street	12-14	C	1
Carlton Street	16	C	1
Carlton Street	18	C	1
Carlton Street	20	C	1
Carlton Street	22	C	1
Carlton Street	24	C	1
Carlton Street	26	B	1
Carlton Street	28	B	1
Carlton Street	30	C	1
Carlton Street	32	C	1
Carlton Street	34	C	1
Carlton Street	36	C	1
Carlton Street	38	C	1
Carlton Street	40	C	1
Carlton Street	42	D	1
Carlton Street	44	C	1
Carlton Street	46	B	1
Carlton Street	48	B	1
Carlton Street	50	B	1
Carlton Street	54	D	1
Carlton Street	56	C	1
Carlton Street	58	C	1
Carlton Street	60	C	1
Carlton Street	62	C	1
Carlton Street	64	C	1
Carlton Street	66	C	1
Carlton Street	68	C	1
Carlton Street	70	C	1
Carlton Street	72	C	1
Carlton Street	74	C	1
Carlton Street	76	C	1
Carlton Street	78	A	1
Carlton Street	82	A	1
Carlton Street	84	C	1
Carlton Street	88	C	1
Carlton Street	90	B	1
Carlton Street	92	B	1
Carlton Street	94	B	1
Carlton Street	96	B	1
Carlton Street	98	B	1
Carlton Street	100	B	1
Carlton Street	102	C	1

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Carlton Street	104	B	1
Carlton Street	Curator's Cottage (Carlton Gardens)	B	1
Charles Street	1	C	1
Charles Street	3	C	1
Charles Street	5	C	1
Charles Street	7	C	1
Charles Street	11	C	1
Charles Street	13	C	1
Charles Street	15	B	1
Charles Street	17	B	1
Charles Street	2	C	1
Charles Street	4	C	1
Charles Street	6	C	1
Charles Street	8	C	1
Charles Street	10	C	1
Charles Street	12	C	1
Charles Street	14	C	1
Charles Street	16	C	1
Charles Street	18	C	1
Charles Street	22	C	1
Charles Street	24	C	1
Cochrane Place	3	C	2
Cochrane Place	5	D	2
Cochrane Place	1-2	C	2
Cochrane Place	4	C	2
Cochrane Place	6	E	2
College Crescent	Melbourne General Cemetery	A	1
College Crescent	University College	C	2
Cornell Place	7-9	C	3
David Street	1	C	2
David Street	3	C	2
David Street	5	C	2
David Street	7	C	2
David Street	9	C	2
David Street	11-13	D	2
Dorrit Street	12-14	D	1
Dorrit Street	16	C	1
Dorrit Street	18	C	1
Dorrit Street	20	C	1
Dorrit Street	26	C	1
Dorrit Street	28	C	1
Dorrit Street	32	C	1
Dorrit Street	34	C	1
Dorrit Street	36	C	1
Dorrit Street	38	C	1
Dorrit Street	40	C	1
Dorrit Street	42	C	1
Dorrit Street	44	C	1
Dorrit Street	48	C	1
Dorrit Street	50	C	1
Dorrit Street	52	C	1
Dorrit Street	54	C	1
Dorrit Street	56	C	1

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Dorrit Street	58	C	1
Dorrit Street	62	C	1
Dorrit Street	64-66	C	1
Dorrit Street	68	C	1
Dorrit Street	70	C	1
Drummond Street	1-13	A	1
Drummond Street	15	C	1
Drummond Street	17	C	1
Drummond Street	19	C	1
Drummond Street	21-27	A	1
Drummond Street	29	C	1
Drummond Street	31-33	C	1
Drummond Street	35	C	1
Drummond Street	37-39	A	1
Drummond Street	41-43	A	1
Drummond Street	45	A	1
Drummond Street	47	A	1
Drummond Street	49	C	1
Drummond Street	51	C	1
Drummond Street	53	C	1
Drummond Street	67	C	1
Drummond Street	69	C	1
Drummond Street	93-97	A	1
Drummond Street	99-105	A	1
Drummond Street	113	C	1
Drummond Street	Rear 113	D	3
Drummond Street	115	C	1
Drummond Street	117	A	1
Drummond Street	121	C	1
Drummond Street	123-125	A	1
Drummond Street	127	C	1
Drummond Street	135	A	1
Drummond Street	141-149	C	1
Drummond Street	155	C	1
Drummond Street	157	C	1
Drummond Street	159	C	1
Drummond Street	161	C	1
Drummond Street	163	A	1
Drummond Street	165-167	C	1
Drummond Street	169	C	1
Drummond Street	171-173	A	1
Drummond Street	175-179	A	1
Drummond Street	181	C	1
Drummond Street	183	C	1
Drummond Street	185	C	1
Drummond Street	195	C	1
Drummond Street	197	C	1
Drummond Street	199	C	1
Drummond Street	201-205	A	1
Drummond Street	263	C	2
Drummond Street	265A	C	3
Drummond Street	265	C	2
Drummond Street	279	D	2
Drummond Street	281	D	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Drummond Street	291-293	C	2
Drummond Street	295	C	2
Drummond Street	313-315	A	2
Drummond Street	321-339	C	2
Drummond Street	345-355	A	2
Drummond Street	385	D	3
Drummond Street	387-389	D	3
Drummond Street	397-399	C	3
Drummond Street	2	B	1
Drummond Street	16-20	C	1
Drummond Street	22	C	1
Drummond Street	24	C	1
Drummond Street	26	C	1
Drummond Street	28	C	1
Drummond Street	46	A	1
Drummond Street	48	A	1
Drummond Street	56	C	1
Drummond Street	58	C	1
Drummond Street	60	C	1
Drummond Street	62	C	1
Drummond Street	68	C	1
Drummond Street	70	C	1
Drummond Street	98	C	1
Drummond Street	100-108	D	1
Drummond Street	110	C	1
Drummond Street	112	C	1
Drummond Street	114	C	1
Drummond Street	186	A	1
Drummond Street	188	A	1
Drummond Street	190	A	1
Drummond Street	192	A	1
Drummond Street	194	A	1
Drummond Street	196	A	1
Drummond Street	198-204	C	1
Drummond Street	206	C	1
Drummond Street	208	C	1
Drummond Street	210	C	1
Drummond Street	212	C	1
Drummond Street	214	C	1
Drummond Street	216	C	1
Drummond Street	222	C	1
Drummond Street	236-240	C	1
Drummond Street	242	C	1
Drummond Street	244	C	1
Drummond Street	246	C	1
Drummond Street	248	C	1
Drummond Street	250	C	1
Drummond Street	252	C	1
Drummond Street	254	C	1
Drummond Street	256	C	1
Drummond Street	258-260	C	1
Drummond Street	304	C	2
Drummond Street	308	C	2
Drummond Street	312	C	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Drummond Street	320	C	2
Drummond Street	324	C	2
Drummond Street	328-330	D	2
Drummond Street	332	C	2
Drummond Street	334	B	1
Drummond Street	372-374	C	3
Drummond Street	376	C	3
Drummond Street	378	C	3
Drummond Street	380	C	3
Drummond Street	382	D	3
Drummond Street	384	D	3
Drummond Street	386	D	3
Drummond Street	388	D	3
Drummond Street	390	D	3
Elgin Street	21	D	3
Elgin Street	25	D	3
Elgin Street	27	D	3
Elgin Street	29	D	3
Elgin Street	31	D	3
Elgin Street	33	C	3
Elgin Street	35	C	3
Elgin Street	37	C	3
Elgin Street	39	C	3
Elgin Street	41	C	3
Elgin Street	43	C	3
Elgin Street	45	C	3
Elgin Street	51	C	2
Elgin Street	55	B	2
Elgin Street	57	B	2
Elgin Street	59	B	2
Elgin Street	61	B	2
Elgin Street	67	C	2
Elgin Street	69	C	2
Elgin Street	71	C	2
Elgin Street	73	C	2
Elgin Street	75	C	2
Elgin Street	79	C	2
Elgin Street	83	C	2
Elgin Street	87	C	2
Elgin Street	89	C	2
Elgin Street	91	C	2
Elgin Street	93	D	2
Elgin Street	95	C	2
Elgin Street	105	D	2
Elgin Street	107	C	2
Elgin Street	109	C	2
Elgin Street	111	C	2
Elgin Street	145-149	C	2
Elgin Street	151	C	2
Elgin Street	153	C	2
Elgin Street	155-157	C	2
Elgin Street	159	C	2
Elgin Street	161-169	C	2
Elgin Street	171-175	C	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Elgin Street	177-179	D	2
Elgin Street	181	C	2
Elgin Street	183	C	2
Elgin Street	185	C	2
Elgin Street	187	C	2
Elgin Street	189	D	2
Elgin Street	219	C	1
Elgin Street	221	C	1
Elgin Street	227	C	1
Elgin Street	229	C	1
Elgin Street	231	C	1
Elgin Street	233-237	C	1
Elgin Street	54-58	D	2
Elgin Street	60	C	2
Elgin Street	62	C	2
Elgin Street	64	C	2
Elgin Street	66	C	2
Elgin Street	68	C	2
Elgin Street	78-80	C	2
Elgin Street	82	C	2
Elgin Street	84	C	2
Elgin Street	88	B	2
Elgin Street	90	B	2
Elgin Street	92	B	2
Elgin Street	94	C	2
Elgin Street	Rear 94	D	2
Elgin Street	96	C	2
Elgin Street	118	C	2
Elgin Street	126-130	C	2
Elgin Street	132-142	D	2
Elgin Street	146-154	A	2
Elgin Street	164	C	2
Elgin Street	170	A	2
Elgin Street	176	C	2
Elgin Street	178-182	C	2
Elgin Street	184-186	C	2
Elgin Street	188	C	2
Elgin Street	190	C	2
Elgin Street	194	D	2
Elgin Street	198	D	2
Elgin Street	202	C	2
Elgin Street	204	D	2
Elgin Street	208	B	2
Elgin Street	252-256	C	1
Elgin Street	258	D	1
Elgin Street	260	C	1
Elgin Street	262	C	1
Elgin Street	264	C	1
Elgin Street	266	C	1
Elgin Street	268	A	1
Faraday Street	19-23	D	2
Faraday Street	25	C	2
Faraday Street	27	C	2
Faraday Street	29	C	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Faraday Street	33	D	2
Faraday Street	35	D	2
Faraday Street	37	C	2
Faraday Street	39	C	2
Faraday Street	53	D	2
Faraday Street	55	A	1
Faraday Street	57	A	1
Faraday Street	83	C	3
Faraday Street	95	C	3
Faraday Street	99	D	3
Faraday Street	101	D	3
Faraday Street	103	C	3
Faraday Street	105	C	3
Faraday Street	109	C	3
Faraday Street	111	C	3
Faraday Street	113	C	3
Faraday Street	139	C	2
Faraday Street	143	C	2
Faraday Street	145	C	2
Faraday Street	147	C	2
Faraday Street	149	C	2
Faraday Street	185-195	B	2
Faraday Street	197-199	C	2
Faraday Street	Rear 207	C	2
Faraday Street	201-203	C	2
Faraday Street	223	C	2
Faraday Street	231	C	2
Faraday Street	233	C	2
Faraday Street	Carlton Movie House	D	2
Faraday Street	Former State School	A	1
Faraday Street	12	C	3
Faraday Street	16	D	3
Faraday Street	18	C	3
Faraday Street	20	C	3
Faraday Street	56	C	2
Faraday Street	58	C	2
Faraday Street	64	C	2
Faraday Street	66	C	2
Faraday Street	68	C	2
Faraday Street	78	C	2
Faraday Street	80	C	2
Faraday Street	82	C	2
Faraday Street	84	C	2
Faraday Street	88	C	2
Faraday Street	92	C	2
Faraday Street	96	C	2
Faraday Street	98	C	2
Faraday Street	100	C	2
Faraday Street	102	C	2
Faraday Street	104	C	2
Faraday Street	106	C	2
Faraday Street	108	C	2
Faraday Street	110	C	2
Faraday Street	112	C	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Faraday Street	114	C	2
Faraday Street	116	C	2
Faraday Street	118	C	2
Faraday Street	122	C	2
Faraday Street	124	C	2
Faraday Street	126	C	2
Faraday Street	128	C	2
Faraday Street	130	C	2
Faraday Street	Toilet	C	2
Faraday Street	140-144	C	2
Faraday Street	152-154	C	2
Faraday Street	156-158	C	2
Faraday Street	160-162	C	2
Faraday Street	172	C	2
Faraday Street	176-178	C	2
Faraday Street	180-184	C	2
Faraday Street	186-188	C	2
Faraday Street	Rear 186-188	D	3
Faraday Street	198-204	A	2
Faraday Street	226	D	2
Faraday Street	228	D	2
Faraday Street	230	D	2
Faraday Street	232	D	2
Faraday Street	234	D	2
Faraday Street	236	C	2
Faraday Street	238	B	2
Faraday Street	244	C	2
Faraday Street	250	C	2
Faraday Street	252	C	2
Faraday Street	254	C	2
Faraday Street	256	C	2
Faraday Street	258	C	2
Faraday Street	260	C	2
Faraday Street	262	C	2
Faraday Street	272	C	2
Faraday Street	274	C	2
Faraday Street	276	C	2
Faraday Street	278	C	2
Grattan Street	15-21	B	1
Grattan Street	23-27	C	1
Grattan Street	101-107	B	2
Grattan Street	111-117	C	2
Grattan Street	163	C	2
Grattan Street	165	C	2
Grattan Street	167	C	2
Grattan Street	169	C	2
Grattan Street	171	C	2
Grattan Street	173	C	2
Grattan Street	175	C	2
Grattan Street	177	C	3
Grattan Street	191-197	D	2
Grattan Street	205	C	2
Grattan Street	207	C	2
Grattan Street	209	C	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Grattan Street	211	C	2
Grattan Street	213	D	2
Grattan Street	215	C	2
Grattan Street	2	C	1
Grattan Street	4-10	C	1
Grattan Street	12	C	1
Grattan Street	14-18	C	1
Grattan Street	28-32	C	1
Grattan Street	44	C	2
Grattan Street	46	C	2
Grattan Street	48	C	2
Grattan Street	54	A	2
Grattan Street	58	C	2
Grattan Street	60	C	2
Grattan Street	64-68	C	2
Grattan Street	90	C	2
Kay Street	23	C	2
Kay Street	25	C	2
Kay Street	27	C	2
Kay Street	29	C	2
Kay Street	31	C	2
Kay Street	33	C	2
Kay Street	35	C	2
Kay Street	37	C	2
Kay Street	39	C	2
Kay Street	41	C	2
Kay Street	63	C	2
Kay Street	65-67	B	2
Kay Street	69	C	2
Kay Street	71	C	2
Kay Street	73	C	2
Kay Street	85	C	2
Kay Street	87	C	2
Kay Street	93	D	2
Kay Street	101	D	2
Kay Street	103	C	2
Kay Street	105	C	2
Kay Street	109	D	2
Kay Street	111	C	2
Kay Street	113	C	2
Kay Street	115	C	2
Kay Street	117	C	2
Kay Street	32	C	2
Kay Street	34	C	2
Kay Street	36	C	2
Kay Street	62	C	2
Kay Street	64	C	2
Kay Street	66	C	2
Kay Street	70	C	1
Kay Street	72	C	1
Kay Street	74	C	1
Kay Street	76	C	1
Kay Street	80	C	2
Kay Street	82	C	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Kay Street	84	C	2
Kay Street	86	C	2
Kay Street	88-90	D	2
Kay Street	94	C	2
Kay Street	96	C	2
Kay Street	98	C	2
Keppel Street	21	D	2
Keppel Street	27-29	C	2
Keppel Street	31	D	2
Keppel Street	51	C	1
Keppel Street	53	C	1
Keppel Street	57	C	1
Keppel Street	59	C	1
Keppel Street	61	C	1
Keppel Street	63	C	1
Keppel Street	65	C	1
Keppel Street	67	C	1
Keppel Street	69	D	1
Keppel Street	71	C	1
Keppel Street	73	C	1
Keppel Street	75	C	1
Keppel Street	77	C	1
Keppel Street	79	C	1
Keppel Street	81	C	1
Keppel Street	85-91	C	1
Keppel Street	Former Carlton Refuge	A	2
Leicester Street	51-61	C	3
Leicester Street	119-125 (including alternate address 123 Leicester Street)	C	3
Leicester Street	135-139	C	3
Leicester Street	60-66	C	3
Leicester Street	148	C	2
Leicester Street	150	C	2
Leicester Street	152	C	2
Leicester Street	154-160 (including alternate address 175 Pelham Street)	C	2
Leicester Street	168	D	2
Leicester Street	174-180 (excluding the rear of the site)	C	2
Leicester Street	210	C	2
Leicester Street	212	C	2
Leicester Street	214	C	2
Leicester Street	216	D	2
Leicester Street	222	C	2
Leicester Street	224	C	2
Leicester Street	226	C	2
Leicester Street	228	C	2
Leicester Street	230	C	2
Leicester Street	232	C	2
Leicester Street	234	C	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Lincoln Square South	11-13 (primary address 631-645 Swanston Street)	C	2
Lincoln Square South	15-17	C	2
Lincoln Square South	19-21	D	2
Lincoln Square South	23-31	C	2
Little Cardigan Street	20	C	3
Little Cardigan Street	26-28	C	3
Little Elgin Street	2	C	2
Little Elgin Street	13	C	2
Little Palmerston Street	31	D	3
Little Palmerston Street	47	C	2
Little Palmerston Street	55	D	2
Little Palmerston Street	57	C	2
Little Palmerston Street	59	C	2
Little Palmerston Street	61	C	2
Lygon Street	1-7	D	2
Lygon Street	9	C	2
Lygon Street	15	D	2
Lygon Street	27-31	D	2
Lygon Street	95-97	C	2
Lygon Street	121	D	2
Lygon Street	123	D	2
Lygon Street	125	D	2
Lygon Street	127-129	D	2
Lygon Street	131-133	D	2
Lygon Street	135-137	D	2
Lygon Street	141	D	2
Lygon Street	147-151	C	2
Lygon Street	161	C	2
Lygon Street	163-165	C	2
Lygon Street	167	C	2
Lygon Street	173-175	C	2
Lygon Street	185-187	A	2
Lygon Street	189-193	C	2
Lygon Street	203	C	2
Lygon Street	205-213	C	2
Lygon Street	215	C	2
Lygon Street	217	C	2
Lygon Street	219-225	C	2
Lygon Street	227-229	C	2
Lygon Street	233	C	2
Lygon Street	235	C	2
Lygon Street	237-239	C	2
Lygon Street	241	C	2
Lygon Street	243-245	C	2
Lygon Street	251	C	2
Lygon Street	253-257	C	2
Lygon Street	259-261	C	2
Lygon Street	263-267	C	2
Lygon Street	269	C	2
Lygon Street	271-273	C	2
Lygon Street	275-279	D	2
Lygon Street	281	D	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Lygon Street	283-287	C	2
Lygon Street	291-299	C	2
Lygon Street	303	C	2
Lygon Street	305	C	2
Lygon Street	307	C	2
Lygon Street	321	D	2
Lygon Street	325	D	2
Lygon Street	327	D	2
Lygon Street	329	D	2
Lygon Street	331-335	B	2
Lygon Street	337-341	C	2
Lygon Street	St Judes Church & Hall	A	1
Lygon Street	379	C	2
Lygon Street	381	C	2
Lygon Street	383	C	2
Lygon Street	385	C	2
Lygon Street	387	C	2
Lygon Street	395	C	2
Lygon Street	399	C	2
Lygon Street	401	C	2
Lygon Street	405	C	2
Lygon Street	407	C	2
Lygon Street	409	C	2
Lygon Street	2	A	1
Lygon Street	42-54	A	2
Lygon Street	98-126	A	1
Lygon Street	130	C	2
Lygon Street	132-136	C	2
Lygon Street	140-146	C	2
Lygon Street	148-150	C	2
Lygon Street	170-172	C	2
Lygon Street	174-178	C	2
Lygon Street	230-232	C	2
Lygon Street	234	C	2
Lygon Street	236	C	2
Lygon Street	238-244	C	2
Lygon Street	252	C	2
Lygon Street	258-262	C	2
Lygon Street	264	D	2
Lygon Street	270-276	D	2
Lygon Street	280	C	2
Lygon Street	282	C	2
Lygon Street	284	C	2
Lygon Street	286-288	C	2
Lygon Street	290	C	2
Lygon Street	292	D	2
Lygon Street	306-308	C	2
Lygon Street	320	D	2
Lygon Street	322	C	2
Lygon Street	324	C	2
Lygon Street	326-328	D	2
Lygon Street	330	C	2
Lygon Street	332-336	C	2
Lygon Street	338	C	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Lygon Street	342	C	2
Lygon Street	344-348	C	2
Lygon Street	350	C	2
Lygon Street	354	D	2
Lygon Street	362	C	2
Lygon Street	364	C	2
Lygon Street	366	C	2
Lygon Street	372-374	C	2
Lygon Street	376-386	A	2
Lygon Street	388-390	C	2
Lygon Street	398-400	C	2
Lygon Street	402	C	2
Lygon Street	420	C	1
Lygon Street	428-432	C	1
Lygon Street	434	C	2
Lygon Street	436	C	2
Lygon Street	438	C	2
Lygon Street	440	C	1
Lygon Street	442	C	1
Lygon Street	448-450	B	1
Macarthur Place	11	C	2
Macarthur Place	13	C	2
Macarthur Place	27	C	2
Macarthur Place	29	C	2
Macarthur Place	31	C	2
Macarthur Place	37	C	2
Macarthur Place	39	C	2
Macarthur Place	41	C	2
Macarthur Place	43	C	2
Macarthur Place	45	C	2
Macarthur Place	49	C	2
Macarthur Place	51	C	2
Macarthur Place	53	C	2
Macarthur Place	55	C	2
Macarthur Place	57	C	2
Macarthur Place	59	C	2
Macarthur Place	71 (inc. 74 Rathdowne St)	C	2
Macarthur Place	2	C	2
Macarthur Place	4	C	2
Macarthur Place	6	C	2
Macarthur Place	8	C	2
Macarthur Place	10	C	2
Macarthur Place	14	C	2
Macarthur Place	16	C	2
Macarthur Place	18	C	2
Macarthur Place	20	C	2
Macarthur Place	26	C	2
Macarthur Place	28	C	2
Macarthur Place	32	C	2
Macarthur Place	36	C	2
Macarthur Place	38	C	2
Macarthur Place	44	A	2
Macarthur Place	46	A	2
Macarthur Place	48	A	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Macarthur Place	56	C	2
Macarthur Place	72	A	2
Murchison Street	12	C	1
Murchison Street	14	B	1
Murchison Street	16	C	1
Murchison Street	18	C	1
Murchison Street	20	C	1
Murchison Street	22	C	1
Murchison Street	24	C	1
Murchison Street	26	C	1
Murchison Street	28	C	1
Murchison Street	32	B	1
Murchison Street	36	C	1
Murchison Street	42	C	1
Murchison Street	44	C	1
Murchison Street	46	C	1
Neill Street	11-13	C	2
Neill Street	15	C	2
Neill Street	17	C	2
Neill Street	19	C	2
Neill Street	Rear Neill St off Charles St	C	1
Neill Street	43	D	1
Neill Street	47	C	1
Neill Street	49	C	1
Neill Street	51	D	1
Neill Street	53	C	1
Neill Street	55	C	1
Neill Street	57	C	1
Neill Street	65	C	1
Neill Street	67	C	1
Neill Street	69	C	1
Neill Street	71	C	1
Neill Street	73	C	1
Neill Street	75	C	1
Neill Street	77	C	1
Neill Street	79	C	1
Neill Street	81	C	1
Neill Street	85	A	1
Neill Street	87	A	1
Neill Street	89	C	1
Neill Street	93	D	1
Neill Street	95-97	C	1
Neill Street	101-111	C	1
Neill Street	Former Hotel, cnr Canning St	B	2
Neill Street	28	D	2
Neill Street	52	C	2
Neill Street	54	C	2
Neill Street	56	C	2
Neill Street	60	C	2
Neill Street	62	C	2
Neill Street	64	C	2
Neill Street	66	C	2
Neill Street	74	C	2
Neill Street	76	C	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Neill Street	78	C	2
Neill Street	80	D	2
Neill Street	82	C	2
Neill Street	86	C	2
Neill Street	88	C	2
Neill Street	90	C	2
Nicholson Street	Royal Exhibition Building	A	1
Nicholson Street	27	C	2
Nicholson Street	29	C	2
Nicholson Street	31	C	2
Nicholson Street	33	C	2
Nicholson Street	35	C	2
Nicholson Street	37-43	C	2
Nicholson Street	47	C	2
Nicholson Street	51	C	2
Nicholson Street	53	C	2
Nicholson Street	55	C	2
Nicholson Street	57-63	C	2
Nicholson Street	69	C	3
Nicholson Street	73	C	3
Nicholson Street	75	C	3
Nicholson Street	85-91	C	3
Nicholson Street	161	D	2
Nicholson Street	163	D	2
Nicholson Street	165	D	2
Nicholson Street	169	D	2
Nicholson Street	177	C	2
Nicholson Street	179	C	2
Nicholson Street	181-185	C	2
Nicholson Street	189	C	2
Nicholson Street	191	D	2
Nicholson Street	205	C	3
Nicholson Street	209-211	D	3
Nicholson Street	213-215	C	3
Nicholson Street	217	C	3
Nicholson Street	221	C	3
Nicholson Street	223-225	C	3
Nicholson Street	227	C	3
Nicholson Street	241	C	3
Nicholson Street	243	C	3
Nicholson Street	245	C	3
Nicholson Street	255	D	3
Nicholson Street	257	C	3
Nicholson Street	261	C	3
Nicholson Street	263	C	3
Nicholson Street	275	C	3
Nicholson Street	Cnr Princes St	D	3
Orr Street	16	D	3
Orr Street	18	D	3
Orr Street	20-22	D	3
Owen Street	21	C	1
Owen Street	23	C	1
Owen Street	25	C	1
Owen Street	27	B	1

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Owen Street	29	B	1
Owen Street	35	C	1
Owen Street	37	C	1
Owen Street	41	C	1
Owen Street	45	C	1
Owen Street	47	C	1
Owen Street	49	D	1
Palmerston Place	7	C	2
Palmerston Place	11	C	2
Palmerston Place	23-29	C	2
Palmerston Place	8	C	2
Palmerston Place	12	C	2
Palmerston Place	22-28	C	2
Palmerston Street	57	C	2
Palmerston Street	67	C	2
Palmerston Street	69	C	2
Palmerston Street	83	C	3
Palmerston Street	85	C	3
Palmerston Street	87	C	3
Palmerston Street	Church	A	1
Palmerston Street	Church Hall	D	1
Palmerston Street	105	C	3
Palmerston Street	115	C	3
Palmerston Street	117	C	3
Palmerston Street	119	C	3
Palmerston Street	141	C	3
Palmerston Street	143	D	3
Palmerston Street	145	D	3
Palmerston Street	147	D	3
Palmerston Street	149	C	3
Palmerston Street	151	C	3
Palmerston Street	153	C	3
Palmerston Street	157	C	3
Palmerston Street	159	C	3
Palmerston Street	161	C	3
Palmerston Street	163	C	3
Palmerston Street	171	C	3
Palmerston Street	183	C	3
Palmerston Street	187	D	3
Palmerston Street	189	D	3
Palmerston Street	191	D	3
Palmerston Street	193	D	3
Palmerston Street	207	C	3
Palmerston Street	18	C	2
Palmerston Street	20	C	2
Palmerston Street	24	B	2
Palmerston Street	28	C	2
Palmerston Street	38	C	3
Palmerston Street	40	C	3
Palmerston Street	46	B	2
Palmerston Street	48	C	2
Palmerston Street	Former Shop cnr Canning St	C	2
Palmerston Street	66	C	2
Palmerston Street	68	C	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Palmerston Street	70	C	2
Palmerston Street	72	C	2
Palmerston Street	76	C	2
Palmerston Street	78	C	2
Palmerston Street	80	C	2
Palmerston Street	82	C	2
Palmerston Street	88	C	2
Palmerston Street	90	C	2
Palmerston Street	92	C	2
Palmerston Street	94	C	2
Palmerston Street	96	C	2
Palmerston Street	100	C	2
Palmerston Street	104	C	2
Palmerston Street	106	C	2
Palmerston Street	108	C	2
Palmerston Street	114	C	2
Palmerston Street	116	D	2
Palmerston Street	118	D	2
Palmerston Street	120	D	2
Palmerston Street	122	D	2
Palmerston Street	230	C	2
Palmerston Street	234	C	2
Palmerston Street	236	C	2
Palmerston Street	240	C	2
Palmerston Street	242	C	2
Pelham Street	157-165	C	3
Pelham Street	205-233	C	3
Pelham Street	St Georges Old School	A	1
Pelham Street	52	D	2
Pelham Street	54-56	C	2
Pelham Street	58	D	2
Pelham Street	64-70	D	2
Pelham Street	96	A	3
Pelham Street	156-162	D	2
Pelham Street	168-170	D	2
Pelham Street	196	C	2
Pelham Street	NE cnr Berkeley St	D	3
Pitt Street	13	C	2
Pitt Street	15	C	2
Pitt Street	17	C	2
Pitt Street	19	C	2
Pitt Street	21	C	2
Pitt Street	23	C	2
Pitt Street	27	C	2
Pitt Street	43	C	2
Pitt Street	45	C	2
Pitt Street	47	C	2
Pitt Street	51	C	2
Pitt Street	12	C	2
Pitt Street	14	D	2
Pitt Street	18	C	2
Pitt Street	24	C	2
Pitt Street	26	C	2
Pitt Street	28	D	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Pitt Street	32	C	2
Pitt Street	38	C	2
Pitt Street	40	C	2
Pitt Street	42	C	2
Pitt Street	44	C	2
Pitt Street	46	C	2
Pitt Street	48	C	2
Pitt Street	52	C	2
Pitt Street	56	D	2
Pitt Street	58	D	2
Pitt Street	60	C	2
Pitt Street	62	C	2
Post Office Place	1	C	2
Post Office Place	3	C	2
Princes Street	67	C	2
Princes Street	69	C	2
Princes Street	71	C	2
Princes Street	73	C	2
Princes Street	75	C	2
Princes Street	77	C	2
Princes Street	79	C	2
Princes Street	83	C	2
Princes Street	85	C	2
Princes Street	87	C	2
Princes Street	89	C	2
Princes Street	91	C	2
Princes Street	93	C	2
Princes Street	95	C	2
Princes Street	97	C	2
Princes Street	99	C	2
Princes Street	101	C	2
Princes Street	103	C	2
Princes Street	105	C	2
Princes Street	107	C	2
Princes Street	113	C	2
Queensberry Street	19	C	1
Queensberry Street	21-23	A	1
Queensberry Street	Rear 23	D	2
Queensberry Street	59	A	1
Queensberry Street	133-135	C	2
Queensberry Street	Public Urinal	B	-
Queensberry Street	225-227	C	2
Queensberry Street	229	C	2
Queensberry Street	255-259	C	3
Queensberry Street	60	D	1
Queensberry Street	74-80	A	1
Queensberry Street	92	C	3
Queensberry Street	106-108	D	3
Queensberry Street	128-132	D	2
Queensberry Street	134-140	C	2
Queensberry Street	144-146	D	2
Queensberry Street	148	C	3
Queensberry Street	198-202	C	3

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Queensberry Street	210 MMTB Substation (cnr Bouverie St)	C	3
Queensberry Street	214-222	A	2
Queensberry Street	224	A	3
Queensberry Street	258-274 Myer Warehouse	C	2
Queensberry Street	Public Urinal	A	3
Rathdowne Street	25-27	B	3
Rathdowne Street	29	D	3
Rathdowne Street	49	C	3
Rathdowne Street	97	C	1
Rathdowne Street	101	A	1
Rathdowne Street	107-109	C	1
Rathdowne Street	199 - Church	A	1
Rathdowne Street	199 - Precinct	C	1
Rathdowne Street	205	B	1
Rathdowne Street	233-237	C	1
Rathdowne Street	239	C	1
Rathdowne Street	241	C	1
Rathdowne Street	257	C	1
Rathdowne Street	259-261	C	1
Rathdowne Street	263	C	1
Rathdowne Street	265-267	C	1
Rathdowne Street	269	C	1
Rathdowne Street	271-277	C	2
Rathdowne Street	279-281	B	2
Rathdowne Street	291	D	2
Rathdowne Street	301	A	2
Rathdowne Street	303	C	2
Rathdowne Street	307	B	2
Rathdowne Street	309	C	2
Rathdowne Street	311	C	2
Rathdowne Street	313	C	2
Rathdowne Street	315	C	2
Rathdowne Street	319	C	2
Rathdowne Street	329-335	C	2
Rathdowne Street	339	D	2
Rathdowne Street	341	D	2
Rathdowne Street	343	C	2
Rathdowne Street	357	C	2
Rathdowne Street	397	D	2
Rathdowne Street	401	C	2
Rathdowne Street	403	C	2
Rathdowne Street	405	C	2
Rathdowne Street	407	C	2
Rathdowne Street	409-411	C	2
Rathdowne Street	421	D	3
Rathdowne Street	16	C	2
Rathdowne Street	24	C	2
Rathdowne Street	26	C	2
Rathdowne Street	28	C	2
Rathdowne Street	30	C	2
Rathdowne Street	32	C	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Rathdowne Street	34	C	2
Rathdowne Street	36	C	2
Rathdowne Street	42	D	3
Rathdowne Street	44	D	3
Rathdowne Street	46-48	C	3
Rathdowne Street	74 (see 71 Macarthur Place)	C	2
Rathdowne Street	88	B	2
Rathdowne Street	96	C	2
Rathdowne Street	108	C	2
Rathdowne Street	110	C	2
Rathdowne Street	114	C	2
Rathdowne Street	116	C	2
Rathdowne Street	120	C	2
Rathdowne Street	122	C	2
Rathdowne Street	124	C	2
Rathdowne Street	126	C	2
Rathdowne Street	130	C	2
Rathdowne Street	132	C	2
Rathdowne Street	134	C	2
Rathdowne Street	154	C	2
Rathdowne Street	156	C	2
Rathdowne Street	160	C	1
Rathdowne Street	164	C	1
Rathdowne Street	166	C	1
Rathdowne Street	170	C	1
Rathdowne Street	172	C	1
Rathdowne Street	174	C	1
Rathdowne Street	176	C	1
Rathdowne Street	178	C	1
Rathdowne Street	180	C	1
Rathdowne Street	184	B	1
Rathdowne Street	200	C	3
Rathdowne Street	210	D	3
Rathdowne Street	212	D	3
Rathdowne Street	214	D	3
Rathdowne Street	216	D	3
Rathdowne Street	218	C	3
Rathdowne Street	Baths	C	3
Rathdowne Street	250	C	3
Rathdowne Street	252	C	3
Rathdowne Street	254	C	3
Royal Parade (Princes Park)	Carlton Football Club	C	1
Royal Parade (Princes Park)	Park Keeper's Lodge	B	2
Royal Parade (Princes Park)	Pavilions	C	2
Station Street	55	C	3
Station Street	57	C	3
Station Street	67	C	3
Station Street	69	C	3
Station Street	71	C	3
Station Street	73	C	3
Station Street	75	D	3
Station Street	77	D	3
Station Street	79	C	3
Station Street	93	C	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Station Street	95	C	2
Station Street	97	C	2
Station Street	99	C	2
Station Street	101	C	2
Station Street	103	C	2
Station Street	105	D	2
Station Street	117	C	2
Station Street	Rear 123	D	2
Station Street	123	C	2
Station Street	125	C	2
Station Street	127	C	2
Station Street	129	C	2
Station Street	137	A	2
Station Street	139	C	2
Station Street	141	C	2
Station Street	143	C	2
Station Street	145	C	2
Station Street	147	C	2
Station Street	149	C	2
Station Street	151	C	2
Station Street	161	D	2
Station Street	165	C	2
Station Street	167	C	2
Station Street	169	C	2
Station Street	52	C	3
Station Street	54	C	3
Station Street	68	C	3
Station Street	70	C	3
Station Street	72	D	3
Station Street	74	C	3
Station Street	82	C	3
Station Street	84	C	3
Station Street	86	C	3
Station Street	88	C	3
Station Street	90	C	3
Station Street	92	C	2
Station Street	98	C	2
Station Street	100	C	2
Station Street	102	C	2
Station Street	106	C	2
Station Street	108	C	2
Station Street	110	C	2
Station Street	112	C	2
Station Street	114	C	2
Station Street	116	C	2
Station Street	118	C	2
Station Street	120	C	2
Station Street	122	C	2
Station Street	124	C	2
Station Street	126	C	2
Station Street	128	C	2
Station Street	130	C	2
Station Street	132	C	2
Station Street	140	C	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Station Street	148	D	2
Station Street	154	C	2
Station Street	156	C	2
Station Street	158	C	2
Station Street	160	C	2
Station Street	162	D	2
Station Street	164	D	2
Station Street	166	C	2
Station Street	168	C	2
Station Street	170	C	2
Station Street	172	C	2
Station Street	174	C	2
Station Street	176	C	2
Station Street	178	C	2
Station Street	180	C	2
Swanston Street	CUB Swanston St façade (Trade Quality Control)	C	2
Swanston Street	CUB Complex	A	2
Swanston Street	CUB Complex (Victoria St Corner)	F	2
Swanston Street	593-597	C	3
Swanston Street	599-605	C	3
Swanston Street	631-645 (See Lincoln Square South)	D	2
Swanston Street	466	C	3
Swanston Street	508-512	C	3
Swanston Street	554-556	C	3
Swanston Street	570	D	3
Swanston Street	Hotel (SE cnr Pelham St)	C	3
Swanston Street	Shop NE cnr Pelham St	C	3
Swanston Street	630	C	3
Swanston Street	650-656	B	3
Swanston Street	658	C	3
Swanston Street	660	C	3
Swanston Street	676	C	3
Swanston Street	678	C	3
Swanston Street	680	D	3
Swanston Street	682	D	3
Swanston Street	784	C	3
Swanston Street	786	C	3
Swanston Street	832	C	1
Swanston Street	842-844	C	1
Swanston Street	860-862	C	1
Swanston Street	864	B	1
Swanston Street	870-874	C	1
Swanston Street	876-882	C	1
Swanston Street	886	C	1
Swanston Street	890	C	1
Swanston Street	892	C	1
Swanston Street	896	A	1
Swanston Street	900	C	1
Swanston Street	902	C	1
Swanston Street	904	C	1
Swanston Street	906	C	1

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Swanston Street	908	C	1
Swanston Street	912	C	1
Swanston Street	914-916	C	1
Swanston Street	920	D	1
Swanston Street	924	C	1
Swanston Street	932	C	1
Tyne Street	35	C	2
University Street	9-11	C	3
University Street	49	C	2
University Street	Rear 61	C	2
University Street	16	D	3
University Street	Rear George's Warehouse	A	2
Victoria Place	Victorian Art Statue Store	D	3
Victoria Street	CUB Complex	C, D	2
Victoria Street	20-22	D	3
Victoria Street	26	D	3
Victoria Street	68-72	C	2
Waterloo Street	3	D	2
Waterloo Street	11	C	2
Waterloo Street	21	C	2
Waterloo Street	23	C	2
Youngs Place	Rear 113 Drummond St	E	3
The University of Melbourne	1888 Building, Fence & Garden, Grattan St	A	1
The University of Melbourne	Frank Tate Building	C	2
The University of Melbourne	Old Law School & Quadrangle	A	1
The University of Melbourne	Old Commerce	A	2
The University of Melbourne	Gate Lodge	A	1
The University of Melbourne	Botany School Systems Garden & Former Conservatory	A	1
The University of Melbourne	Conservatorium of Music	A	1
The University of Melbourne	Grainger Museum	A	1
The University of Melbourne	Old Physics Conference Room & Gallery	B	1
The University of Melbourne	University House	B	2
The University of Melbourne	Old Arts	B	1
The University of Melbourne	Chemistry	B	2
The University of Melbourne	Baldwin Spencer Building (Old Zoology)	A	2
The University of Melbourne	Old Pathology Building (Former Medical School)	A	2
The University of Melbourne	Old Geology Building	C	2
The University of Melbourne	Remnant of Former National Museum	C	2
The University of Melbourne	Engineering School	C	3
The University of Melbourne	Botany School	C	1 & 2
The University of Melbourne	Doorway to Carpark	C	3
The University of Melbourne	Main Gates & Fence, NE cnr Royal Pde & Grattan St	A	1, 2, 3
The University of Melbourne	Cricket Pavilion & Scoreboard	C	1
The University of Melbourne	Grandstand	C	1
The University of Melbourne	CSIRO Materials Science	C	3
The University of Melbourne	Richard Berry Building	D	2, 3
The University of Melbourne	Agriculture & Forestry	D	2

Carlton		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
The University of Melbourne	Botany Annexe & Banks	C	2
The University of Melbourne	Vice Chancellor's Residence	A	1
The University of Melbourne	Newman College	A, B	1
The University of Melbourne	Janet Clarke Hall	A, B	1
The University of Melbourne	Trinity College	A	1
The University of Melbourne	Behan Building, Squash Court, Former Tennis Pavilion	C	1
The University of Melbourne	Ormond College	A	1
The University of Melbourne	Maclean House	A	1
The University of Melbourne	Allen House	A	1
The University of Melbourne	Queens College – Main Building Block	A	1
The University of Melbourne	Laboratory & Professor's Building	C	1

EAST MELBOURNE & JOLIMONT

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Agnes Street	11	C	2
Agnes Street	15	C	2
Agnes Street	19	C	2
Agnes Street	21	D	2
Agnes Street	27	C	2
Agnes Street	33-41	C	2
Agnes Street	45	C	2
Agnes Street	47	C	2
Agnes Street	49	C	2
Agnes Street	53	D	2
Agnes Street	55	D	2
Agnes Street	57	C	2
Albert Street	5	D	2
Albert Street	7	D	2
Albert Street	9	D	2
Albert Street	11	D	2
Albert Street	13	D	2
Albert Street	15	D	2
Albert Street	17	D	2
Albert Street	35	C	2
Albert Street	37	C	2
Albert Street	39	C	2
Albert Street	41	C	2
Albert Street	43	C	2
Albert Street	34	D	2
Albert Street	36	D	2
Albert Street	38	D	2
Albert Street	40	D	2
Albert Street	42	C	2
Albert Street	54	A	2
Albert Street	56	A	2
Albert Street	58	A	2
Albert Street	70	B	2
Albert Street	74	D	2
Albert Street	78	C	2
Albert Street	80	C	2
Albert Street	82	C	2
Albert Street	128	C	2
Albert Street	130	C	2
Albert Street	132	D	1
Albert Street	134	D	1
Albert Street	206	D	1
Albert Street	254	B	3
Albert Street	260	C	3
Albert Street	306-312	B	2
Albert Street	318	B	2
Albert Street	348	B	2
Albert Street	362	D	2
Albert Street	364	B	2
Albert Street	366	C	2
Albert Street	384-400	A	1
Albert Street	402	A	1
Albert Street	404	A	1
Albert Street	406	A	1

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Albert Street	453-479 (all buildings in St Peters Church Precinct except Hall in Gisborne St)	A	1
Albert Street	408	A	1
Albert Street	410	C	1
Albert Street	414	C	1
Albert Street	426	C	1
Albert Street	430	A	1
Albert Street	486	A	1
Albert Street	494-500	A	1
Albert Street	502	A	1
Berry Street	51	C	2
Berry Street	53	C	2
Berry Street	55	C	2
Berry Street	57	C	2
Berry Street	14	D	2
Berry Street	16	C	2
Berry Street	20	D	2
Berry Street	26	D	2
Berry Street	28	C	2
Berry Street	30	C	2
Berry Street	32	C	2
Berry Street	34	B	2
Berry Street	36	D	2
Berry Street	40	D	2
Berry Street	42	C	2
Berry Street	44	C	2
Berry Street	46	C	2
Berry Street	48	D	2
Berry Street	50	C	2
Cathedral Place	St Patrick's Cathedral	A	1
Cathedral Place	Fence (St Andrews H)	C	3
Charles Street	19	D	2
Charles Street	21	C	2
Clarendon Street	7	A	2
Clarendon Street	36	A	1
Clarendon Street	68	A	2
Clarendon Street	70	A	2
Clarendon Street	72-80	B	2
Clarendon Street	120	A	1
Clarendon Street	Freemasons Hospital	A	3
Clarendon Street	206	A	1
Clarendon Street	208-212	A	1
Clarendon Street	220	A	1
Clarendon Street	222	D	2
Clarendon Street	224	D	2
Clarendon Street	226	D	2
Clarendon Street	228	C	2
Darling Street	2	D	2
Darling Street	4	D	2
Darling Street	6	D	2
Darling Street	8	D	2
Darling Street	10	D	2

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Darling Street	24	D	2
Darling Street	28-30	B	2
Fitzroy Gardens	Hotham St Entrance & Steps	C	-
Fitzroy Gardens	Gardener's Residence & Stables	A	-
Fitzroy Gardens	Captain Cook's Cottage	A	-
Fitzroy Gardens	Conservatory	C	-
Fitzroy Gardens	Sculpture	C	-
Fitzroy Gardens	Drinking Fountain	C	-
Fitzroy Gardens	House	D	-
Fitzroy Gardens	Sculpture	C	-
Fitzroy Gardens	Fence	C	-
Fitzroy Gardens	Glass Houses (4 No.)	D	-
Fitzroy Gardens	Folly	C	-
Fitzroy Gardens	Pavilion	A	-
Fitzroy Gardens	Fountain	A	-
Fitzroy Gardens	Substation	A	-
Garden Avenue (Centre Off Wellington Pde Nth)	All	A	1
George Street	11	C	2
George Street	17	C	2
George Street	21-25	C	2
George Street	29	C	2
George Street	37	C	2
George Street	47	C	2
George Street	49	D	2
George Street	51-53	D	2
George Street	55	D	2
George Street	63	B	2
George Street	105	D	2
George Street	109	B	2
George Street	115	B	2
George Street	117	B	2
George Street	121	C	2
George Street	123	C	2
George Street	125	C	2
George Street	125A	A	2
George Street	125B	C	2
George Street	129	D	2
George Street	135	A	2
George Street	171	D	2
George Street	173	D	2
George Street	175	D	2
George Street	193	A	1
George Street	199	A	1
George Street	201	A	1
George Street	203	A	1
George Street	205	A	1
George Street	207	A	1
George Street	209	A	1
George Street	2-14	D	2
George Street	16	B	2
George Street	20-22	B	2
George Street	26	C	2

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
George Street	32-38	C	2
George Street	42	D	2
George Street	46	C	2
George Street	48	D	2
George Street	50	D	2
George Street	52	D	2
George Street	76	D	2
George Street	78	D	2
George Street	80	D	2
George Street	82	D	2
George Street	84	D	2
George Street	86	D	2
George Street	88	D	2
George Street	90	D	2
George Street	100	C	2
George Street	116	C	2
George Street	156	A	1
George Street	174	D	1
George Street	178	A	1
George Street	182	A	1
George Street	184	A	1
George Street	186	A	1
George Street	188	A	1
George Street	190	C	1
George Street	190A	C	1
George Street	192	D	1
George Street	194	C	1
Gipps Street	13	C	2
Gipps Street	17-19	D	2
Gipps Street	21	C	2
Gipps Street	23	C	2
Gipps Street	27	C	2
Gipps Street	29	C	2
Gipps Street	31-37	C	1
Gipps Street	41-43	D	1
Gipps Street	49	C	1
Gipps Street	51	C	1
Gipps Street	53	B	1
Gipps Street	55	B	1
Gipps Street	57	C	1
Gipps Street	59	C	1
Gipps Street	61	C	1
Gipps Street	63	C	1
Gipps Street	77	D	2
Gipps Street	79	D	2
Gipps Street	81	C	2
Gipps Street	83	C	2
Gipps Street	91	D	2
Gipps Street	97	D	2
Gipps Street	111	C	2
Gipps Street	119	C	2
Gipps Street	121	C	2
Gipps Street	123	B	2
Gipps Street	125	B	2

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Gipps Street	127	C	2	
Gipps Street	129	D	2	
Gipps Street	153	D	2	
Gipps Street	155	B	1	
Gipps Street	157	C	1	
Gipps Street	159	A	1	
Gipps Street	165	B	1	
Gipps Street	167	B	1	
Gipps Street	169	B	1	
Gipps Street	173	B	1	
Gipps Street	179	A	1	
Gipps Street	181	C	1	
Gipps Street	42	C	2	
Gipps Street	46	D	2	
Gipps Street	48	D	2	
Gipps Street	52	D	2	
Gipps Street	54	D	2	
Gipps Street	56	D	2	
Gipps Street	70	C	2	
Gipps Street	72	C	2	
Gipps Street	74	C	2	
Gipps Street	76	C	2	
Gipps Street	80	C	2	
Gipps Street	86	A	2	
Gipps Street	88	B	2	
Gipps Street	90	B	2	
Gipps Street	92	C	1	
Gipps Street	104	A	1	
Gipps Street	118	A	1	
Gipps Street	128	A	1	
Gipps Street	130	A	1	
Gipps Street	132	A	1	
Gordon Reserve (see Macarthur Place)				
Grey Street	15	D	2	
Grey Street	17	D	2	
Grey Street	25	D	2	
Grey Street	33	C	2	
Grey Street	35	C	2	
Grey Street	37	D	2	
Grey Street	39	D	2	
Grey Street	41	A	2	
Grey Street	43	A	2	
Grey Street	45	C	2	
Grey Street	47	C	2	
Grey Street	49	C	2	
Grey Street	51	D	2	
Grey Street	61	C	2	
Grey Street	65-67	D	2	
Grey Street	73	C	2	
Grey Street	77	B	2	
Grey Street	81	C	2	
Grey Street	83	C	2	
Grey Street	85	C	2	

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Grey Street	87	D	2
Grey Street	115	A	1
Grey Street	119	A	1
Grey Street	121	A	1
Grey Street	123	A	1
Grey Street	125	A	1
Grey Street	127	A	1
Grey Street	129-135	D	3
Grey Street	Mercy Hospital	A	3
Grey Street	2	C	2
Grey Street	4	C	2
Grey Street	6	D	2
Grey Street	12-14	C	2
Grey Street	34	B	1
Grey Street	36-42	B	1
Grey Street	46	C	1
Grey Street	48	C	1
Grey Street	56	C	1
Grey Street	58	C	1
Grey Street	60	C	1
Grey Street	62	C	1
Grey Street	64	C	1
Grey Street	66	C	1
Grey Street	68	C	1
Grey Street	84	D	3
Grey Street	128	A	3
Grey Street	130	A	3
Grey Street	132	A	3
Hoddle Street	1087	C	2
Hoddle Street	1089	B	2
Hoddle Street	1091	B	2
Hoddle Street	1093	B	2
Hoddle Street	1101	D	2
Hoddle Street	1105	D	2
Hoddle Street	1107	D	2
Hoddle Street	1109	C	2
Hoddle Street	1111	C	2
Hoddle Street	1113	C	2
Hoddle Street	1115	D	2
Hoddle Street	1117	D	2
Hoddle Street	1119	C	2
Hoddle Street	1121	C	2
Hoddle Street	1141	D	2
Hoddle Street	1143	C	2
Hoddle Street	1149	C	2
Hoddle Street	1151	A	2
Hoddle Street	1153	D	2
Hoddle Street	1155	D	2
Hoddle Street	1157	D	2
Hoddle Street	1159	C	2
Hoddle Street	1161	C	2
Hoddle Street	1163	C	2
Hoddle Street	1165	C	2
Hoddle Street	1169	D	2

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Hoddle Street	1193	D	2	
Hoddle Street	1195	D	2	
Hoddle Street	1197	D	2	
Hoddle Street	1199	D	2	
Hoddle Street	1201	D	2	
Hoddle Street	1225	D	2	
Hoddle Street	1227	B	2	
Hoddle Street	1229	D	2	
Hoddle Street	1231	C	2	
Hoddle Street	1233	C	2	
Hoddle Street	1251-1289 (Cnr Victoria Pde – St Johns Church Precinct)	A & C	2	
Hotham Street	29	C	3	
Hotham Street	43	C	3	
Hotham Street	45	B	1	
Hotham Street	47	B	1	
Hotham Street	49	B	1	
Hotham Street	51	B	1	
Hotham Street	71	B	1	
Hotham Street	73	B	1	
Hotham Street	79	B	1	
Hotham Street	81	B	1	
Hotham Street	87	C	1	
Hotham Street	89	C	1	
Hotham Street	97	C	1	
Hotham Street	99	D	1	
Hotham Street	101	B	1	
Hotham Street	103	B	1	
Hotham Street	105	B	1	
Hotham Street	109	B	1	
Hotham Street	111	B	1	
Hotham Street	121	B	1	
Hotham Street	125	B	1	
Hotham Street	147-151	C	2	
Hotham Street	153	D	2	
Hotham Street	157	A	2	
Hotham Street	161	D	2	
Hotham Street	173	B	2	
Hotham Street	189	C	2	
Hotham Street	191	A	2	
Hotham Street	193	A	2	
Hotham Street	16	D	2	
Hotham Street	18	D	2	
Hotham Street	20-22	C	2	
Hotham Street	34	C	1	
Hotham Street	38	A	1	
Hotham Street	44	A	1	
Hotham Street	50	A	1	
Hotham Street	52	B	1	
Hotham Street	54	C	1	
Hotham Street	72	A	2	
Hotham Street	74	A	2	
Hotham Street	76	A	2	

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Hotham Street	80	C	2	
Hotham Street	92	A	2	
Hotham Street	94	A	2	
Hotham Street	96	D	2	
Hotham Street	100	C	2	
Hotham Street	110-112	B	1	
Hotham Street	114	B	1	
Hotham Street	116	B	1	
Hotham Street	118	B	1	
Hotham Street	120	B	1	
Hotham Street	146	A	1	
Hotham Street	148	A	1	
Hotham Street	152	B	1	
Hotham Street	154	A	1	
Hotham Street	156	A	1	
Hotham Street	158	A	1	
Hotham Street	160	A	1	
Hotham Street	162	A	1	
Hotham Street	164	A	1	
Hotham Street	168	C	1	
Hotham Street	170	C	1	
Hotham Street	172	D	1	
Hotham Street	174-188	C	1	
Jolimont Terrace	2-10	A	1	
Jolimont Terrace	12	A	1	
Jolimont Terrace	12A	D	1	
Jolimont Terrace	16	C	1	
Jolimont Terrace	18	B	1	
Jolimont Terrace	20	C	1	
Jolimont Terrace	22	C	1	
Jolimont Terrace	24	C	1	
Jolimont Terrace	26	C	1	
Jolimont Terrace	28	B	1	
Jolimont Terrace	30	B	1	
Jolimont Terrace	32	A	1	
Jolimont Terrace	40	B	1	
Jolimont Terrace	42	B	1	
Jolimont Street	50	C	2	
Jolimont Street	62	C	2	
Jolimont Street	64	C	2	
Jolimont Street	76-68	D	2	
Jolimont Street	80	D	2	
Jolimont Street	86	C	2	
Jolimont Road	106	D	2	
Jolimont Road	110	D	2	
Jolimont Road	124-126	D	2	
Jolimont Road	128	D	2	
Jolimont Road	140-142	C	2	
Landsdowne Street	15-17	A	1	
Landsdowne Street	19	A	1	
Landsdowne Street	21	A	1	
Landsdowne Street	23	A	1	
Landsdowne Street	25	A	1	
Landsdowne Street	27	A	1	

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Landsdowne Street	14	C	3
Landsdowne Street	16	D	3
Landsdowne Street	Tower Seminary	A	3
Macarthur Place/ Gordon Reserve	Gordon Monument	C	1
Macarthur Place/ Gordon Reserve	Gordon Reserve	C	1
Macarthur Place/ Gordon Reserve	Standord Fountain	A	1
Macarthur Place/ Gordon Reserve	Adam Lindsay Gordon Monument	C	1
Macarthur Place/ Gordon Reserve	Tram Shelter	A	1
Macarthur Place/ Gordon Reserve	Toilets	C	1
Macarthur Place/ Gordon Reserve	Hon George Higinbotham Monument	C	1
Macarthur Place/ Gordon Reserve	St. Peter's Hall	C	1
Morrison Street/ Place	Church	C	1
Morrison Street/ Place	Percy Bowen Wing Eye & Ear Hospital	C	1
Morrison Street/ Place	10	A	1
Morrison Street/ Place	12	A	1
Morrison Street/ Place	14-18	A	1
Morrison Street/ Place	20	A	1
Morrison Street/ Place	22	A	1
Nicholson Street	Royal Australasian College of Surgeons	B	3
Olympic Park	No. 1 Ground & Olympic Grandstand	C	3
Olympic Park	No. 2 Ground	C	3
Olympic Park	Hockey Pavilion, No. 2 Ground B	D	-
Palmer Street	Cnr Charles (Fence)	C	3
Palmer Street	1	D	3
Palmer Street	3	D	3
Palmer Street	5	D	3
Palmer Street	7	D	3
Parliament Place	1-8 (Tasma Terrace)	A	1
Parliament Place	Lutheran Church Hall	A	1
Parliament Place	12 (Lutheran Church House)	A	1
Parliament Place	Lutheran Church (no. 22-36)	A	1
Powlett Street	17	B	3
Powlett Street	41-49	B	1
Powlett Street	53	C	2
Powlett Street	59	B	2
Powlett Street	61	A	2
Powlett Street	Cnr Hotham & Powlett (interior)	C	-
Powlett Street	85	B	2
Powlett Street	87	B	2
Powlett Street	89-91	D	2
Powlett Street	101	D	2
Powlett Street	105	C	2
Powlett Street	107	D	2
Powlett Street	121	C	1

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Powlett Street	125	D	1
Powlett Street	127	D	1
Powlett Street	129	B	1
Powlett Street	135	B	1
Powlett Street	141	C	1
Powlett Street	165-169	D	2
Powlett Street	171	B	2
Powlett Street	173	B	3
Powlett Street	175	C	3
Powlett Street	Median Strip b/w Albert & Victoria Sts	C	2
Powlett Street	10	B	2
Powlett Street	12	B	2
Powlett Street	14	B	2
Powlett Street	22	C	3
Powlett Street	52	A	2
Powlett Street	54	A	2
Powlett Street	56	D	2
Powlett Street	68	D	2
Powlett Street	Cnr Hotham (Church)	B	1
Powlett Street	82-112	A	1
Powlett Street	114-116	B	1
Powlett Street	120	B	1
Powlett Street	124	C	1
Powlett Street	128	B	1
Powlett Street	130	A	1
Powlett Street	132	C	1
Powlett Street	134	C	1
Powlett Street	136	C	1
Powlett Street	138	A	1
Powlett Street	140	D	1
Powlett Street	142	D	1
Powlett Street	156	D	2
Powlett Street	158	D	2
Powlett Street	160	D	2
Powlett Street	162	D	2
Powlett Street	164	C	2
Powlett Street	166	C	2
Powlett Street	168	C	2
Powlett Street	170	C	2
Punt Road	1013	D	2
Punt Road	1015	D	2
Punt Road	1017	C	2
Punt Road	1019	C	2
Punt Road	1021	C	2
Punt Road	1023	C	2
Punt Road	1025	C	2
Punt Road	1027	B	2
Punt Road	1029	B	2
Punt Road	1031	B	2
Punt Road	1033	D	2
Punt Road	1035	C	2
Punt Road	1037	C	2
Punt Road	1039	C	2

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Punt Road	1043	D	2	
Punt Road	1045	D	2	
Punt Road	1047	C	2	
Punt Road	1059	B	2	
Simpson Street	13	C	2	
Simpson Street	15	C	2	
Simpson Street	17	D	2	
Simpson Street	19	B	2	
Simpson Street	29	B	2	
Simpson Street	51	B	1	
Simpson Street	53	B	1	
Simpson Street	55	B	1	
Simpson Street	57	B	1	
Simpson Street	59	B	1	
Simpson Street	61	B	1	
Simpson Street	63	B	1	
Simpson Street	65	B	1	
Simpson Street	89	D	2	
Simpson Street	91	D	2	
Simpson Street	93	C	2	
Simpson Street	95-97	C	2	
Simpson Street	105	C	2	
Simpson Street	107	C	2	
Simpson Street	109	C	2	
Simpson Street	111	C	2	
Simpson Street	113	C	2	
Simpson Street	121	D	2	
Simpson Street	141	C	2	
Simpson Street	143	D	2	
Simpson Street	167	D	2	
Simpson Street	169	D	2	
Simpson Street	171	D	2	
Simpson Street	173	D	2	
Simpson Street	177	D	2	
Simpson Street	179	D	2	
Simpson Street	181	D	2	
Simpson Street	183	D	2	
Simpson Street	8	A	2	
Simpson Street	10	A	2	
Simpson Street	12	C	2	
Simpson Street	14	C	2	
Simpson Street	16	D	2	
Simpson Street	18	C	2	
Simpson Street	20	D	2	
Simpson Street	22	D	2	
Simpson Street	24	D	2	
Simpson Street	28	D	2	
Simpson Street	42-44	D	2	
Simpson Street	52	D	2	
Simpson Street	56-58	D	2	
Simpson Street	60	D	2	
Simpson Street	62	D	2	
Simpson Street	74	C	2	
Simpson Street	76	D	2	

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Simpson Street	78	C	2
Simpson Street	100	C	2
Simpson Street	104	B	1
Simpson Street	132	D	2
Simpson Street	134	D	2
Simpson Street	136	D	2
Simpson Street	138	D	2
Simpson Street	140	C	2
Simpson Street	142	C	2
Simpson Street	144	C	2
Simpson Street	146	C	2
Simpson Street	148	C	2
Simpson Street	150	C	2
Simpson Street	152	B	2
Simpson Street	154	B	2
Spring Street	Treasury	A	1
Spring Street	Parliament House & Grounds	A	1
Spring Street	Parliament Gardens Fence	A	1
Spring Street	354	A	-
St Andrews Place	Government Printing Office	A	1
St Andrews Place	17	C	1
St Andrews Place	33	C	1
St Andrews Place	12 (rear)	D	3
St Andrews Place	18	C	3
Treasury Gardens	Horse Trough	C	-
Treasury Gardens	Burns Monument	C	-
Treasury Gardens	Horse Hitching Post	C	-
Treasury Gardens	Sir William Clarke Monument	C	-
Treasury Gardens	Toilets	C	-
Treasury Place	Prime Minister's Office	A	1
Treasury Place	3 (State Government Offices)	C	1
Treasury Place	2 (State Government Office)	A	1
Trinity Place	Holy Trinity Church Hall	B	2
Vale Street	2	C	1
Vale Street	6	D	1
Vale Street	8	C	1
Vale Street	10	C	1
Vale Street	12	D	1
Vale Street	14	B	1
Vale Street	16	B	1
Vale Street	18	B	1
Vale Street	20	B	1
Vale Street	22	C	1
Vale Street	24	C	1
Vale Street	26	C	1
Vale Street	28	C	1
Vale Street	58	C	2
Vale Street	80	D	2
Vale Street	82	B	2
Vale Street	90	C	2
Vale Street	92	B	2
Vale Street	94	B	2
Vale Street	96	B	2

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Vale Street	98	D	2
Vale Street	110	C	2
Vale Street	112	C	2
Vale Street	114	C	2
Vale Street	116	C	2
Vale Street	120	C	2
Victoria Parade	Samuel Mauger Monument	C	1
Victoria Parade	80	A	1
Victoria Parade	Eastern Hill Fire Station	A	1
Victoria Parade	146	A	1
Victoria Parade	152	C	1
Victoria Parade	160	C	1
Victoria Parade	166	A	1
Victoria Parade	172	A	1
Victoria Parade	186	A	1
Victoria Parade	278	A	2
Victoria Parade	346	B	2
Victoria Parade	348	B	2
Victoria Parade	352	A	2
Victoria Parade	354	A	2
Victoria Parade	356	A	2
Victoria Parade	358	A	2
Victoria Parade	376	A	2
Victoria Parade	378	A	2
Victoria Parade	380	C	2
Victoria Parade	382	C	2
Victoria Parade	386	C	2
Victoria Parade	388-442	A	1
Victoria Parade	446-452	A	2
Victoria Parade	458	C	2
Victoria Parade	460	D	2
Victoria Parade	480	C	2
Victoria Parade	482	C	2
Victoria Parade	488	D	2
Victoria Parade	490	D	2
Victoria Parade	492	D	2
Victoria Parade	496	C	2
Victoria Parade	502	D	2
Victoria Parade	504	D	2
Victoria Parade	506	D	2
Victoria Parade	508	D	2
Victoria Parade	510	C	2
Victoria Parade	512	C	2
Victoria Parade	514	B	2
Victoria Parade	516	B	2
Victoria Parade	518	B	2
Victoria Parade	520	B	2
Victoria Parade	522	B	2
Victoria Parade	524	B	2
Victoria Parade	528-536 (Cnr Simpson)	B	2
Victoria Parade	540	B	2
Victoria Parade	544	B	2
Victoria Parade	546	B	2
Victoria Parade	548	B	2

East Melbourne & Jolimont		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Victoria Parade	556	C	2
Victoria Parade	558	C	2
Victoria Parade	560	C	2
Victoria Parade	562	C	2
Victoria Parade	566	C	2
Victoria Parade	568	C	2
Victoria Parade	570	C	2
Victoria Parade	572	C	2
Victoria Parade	574	C	2
Victoria Parade	576-594	C	2
Wellington Parade	37	D	2
Wellington Parade	41	C	2
Wellington Parade	43	C	2
Wellington Parade	45	C	2
Wellington Parade	47	C	2
Wellington Parade	81	C	1
Wellington Parade	Jolimont Square	A	2
Wellington Parade	101	D	2
Wellington Parade	101 South	C	2
Wellington Parade	145	D	2
Wellington Parade	147	D	2
Wellington Parade	151	D	2
Wellington Parade	157	D	-
Wellington Parade	74	D	2
Wellington Parade	76	D	2
Wellington Parade	86-92	A	3
Wellington Parade	116	A	3
Wellington Parade	180	C	3
Yarra Park	Royal Australian Army Engineers Depot & Royal Australian Artillery Depot Building	C	-
Yarra Park	2/15 Field Reg. 6 Engineering Group Australian Engineering Building	C	-
Yarra Park	Corrugated Iron Barracks	C	-
Yarra Park	Drinking Fountains (2 No.)	C	-0
Yarra Park	Pedestrian Overpass	C	-
Yarra Park	Chimney Stack	C	-
Yarra Park	Melbourne Cricket Ground Members Club	A	-
Yarra Park	Melbourne Cricket Ground	A	-
Yarra Park	Melbourne Cricket Ground, Olympic Stand	C	-
Yarra Park	Melbourne Cricket Ground Southern Stand	D	-
Yarra Park	Substation Jolimont Street	C	-
Yarra Park	Gate House, Brunton Avenue	C	-
Yarra Park	Richmond Cricket Ground & Pavilion	C	-

FLEMINGTON & KENSINGTON

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Albermarle Street	1	D	3	
Albermarle Street	3	D	3	
Albermarle Street	5	D	3	
Albermarle Street	7	D	3	
Albermarle Street	9	D	3	
Albermarle Street	11	D	3	
Albermarle Street	13	D	3	
Albermarle Street	15	D	3	
Albermarle Street	17	D	3	
Albermarle Street	19	D	3	
Albermarle Street	21	D	3	
Albermarle Street	23	D	3	
Albermarle Street	2	D	3	
Albermarle Street	4	D	3	
Albermarle Street	6	D	3	
Albermarle Street	8	D	3	
Albermarle Street	10	D	3	
Albermarle Street	12	D	3	
Albermarle Street	14	D	3	
Albermarle Street	18	D	3	
Albermarle Street	20	D	3	
Albermarle Street	22	D	3	
Altona Street	1	D	3	
Altona Street	3	D	3	
Altona Street	5	D	3	
Altona Street	7	D	3	
Altona Street	11	D	3	
Altona Street	15	D	3	
Altona Street	17	D	3	
Altona Street	19	D	3	
Altona Street	21	D	3	
Altona Street	14	D	3	
Altona Street	16	D	3	
Altona Street	18	D	3	
Arden Street	Railway footbridge, picket fence & retaining wall (see Bellair Street)	E	3	
Arden Street	408	D	3	
Arden Street	410	D	3	
Arden Street	412	D	3	
Arden Street	414	D	3	
Arden Street	416	D	3	
Arden Street	420	D	3	
Arden Street	422	D	3	
Arden Street	426	C	3	
Arden Street	428	D	3	
Arden Street	430	D	3	
Arden Street	432	D	3	
Arden Street	434	D	3	
Arden Street	436	D	3	
Arden Street	438	D	3	
Arden Street	440	D	3	
Arden Street	448	C	3	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Arden Street	Bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek at Arden Street Railing Only	C	3
Bangalore Street	1	D	3
Bangalore Street	11	D	2
Bangalore Street	13	D	2
Bangalore Street	15	D	2
Bangalore Street	17	D	2
Bangalore Street	19	D	2
Bangalore Street	21	D	2
Bangalore Street	23	D	2
Bangalore Street	25	D	2
Bangalore Street	27	D	2
Bangalore Street	33	D	3
Bangalore Street	35	D	3
Bangalore Street	37	D	3
Bangalore Street	39	D	3
Bangalore Street	41	D	3
Bangalore Street	43	D	3
Bangalore Street	45	D	3
Bangalore Street	47	D	3
Bangalore Street	49	D	3
Bangalore Street	57	D	3
Bangalore Street	2	D	2
Bangalore Street	4	D	2
Bangalore Street	6	D	2
Bangalore Street	8	D	2
Bangalore Street	10	D	2
Bangalore Street	12	D	2
Bangalore Street	14	D	2
Bangalore Street	20	D	2
Bangalore Street	22	D	2
Bangalore Street	24	D	2
Bangalore Street	26	D	2
Bangalore Street	28	C	2
Bangalore Street	34	D	2
Bangalore Street	36	D	2
Bangalore Street	38	D	3
Bangalore Street	40	D	3
Bangalore Street	42	D	3
Bangalore Street	44	D	3
Bangalore Street	46	D	3
Bangalore Street	48	D	3
Bangalore Street	50	D	3
Bangalore Street	52	D	3
Bangalore Street	54	D	3
Bangalore Street	58	D	3
Bangalore Street	60	D	3
Barnett Street	7	D	3
Barnett Street	13	D	3
Barnett Street	23	D	2
Barnett Street	25	D	2
Barnett Street	27	D	2
Barnett Street	29	D	3
Barnett Street	33	D	3

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Barnett Street	35	D	3	
Barnett Street	41	D	2	
Barnett Street	43	D	2	
Barnett Street	45	D	2	
Barnett Street	49	D	3	
Barnett Street	61-63	D	2	
Barnett Street	65	D	2	
Barnett Street	67	D	2	
Barnett Street	71	D	3	
Barnett Street	73-79	D	2	
Barnett Street	81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91	D	2	
Barnett Street	93	D	2	
Barnett Street	95	D	2	
Barnett Street	97	D	2	
Barnett Street	2	D	2	
Barnett Street	4	D	2	
Barnett Street	6	D	2	
Barnett Street	8	D	2	
Barnett Street	10	D	2	
Barnett Street	12	D	2	
Barnett Street	14	D	2	
Barnett Street	16	D	2	
Barnett Street	18	D	2	
Barnett Street	20	D	2	
Barnett Street	22	D	2	
Barnett Street	24	D	2	
Barnett Street	32	D	3	
Barnett Street	34	D	3	
Barnett Street	36	D	3	
Barnett Street	38	D	3	
Barnett Street	46	D	2	
Barnett Street	48	D	2	
Barnett Street	50	D	2	
Barnett Street	52	D	2	
Barnett Street	54	D	2	
Barnett Street	58	C	2	
Barnett Street	60	D	2	
Barnett Street	62	D	2	
Barnett Street	64	D	2	
Barnett Street	66	D	2	
Barnett Street	68	C	2	
Barnett Street	70-72	C	2	
Barnett Street	74-76	C	2	
Barnett Street	78-80	C	2	
Barnett Street	82-84	C	2	
Barnett Street	86-88	C	2	
Barnett Street	90	C	2	
Barnett Street	92	D	2	
Barnett Street	94	D	2	
Barnett Street	96, 98	D	2	
Barnett Street	100	D	2	
Barrett Street	13	C	3	
Bayswater Road	17	D	3	
Bayswater Road	21	D	3	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Bayswater Road	23	D	3	
Bayswater Road	25	D	3	
Bayswater Road	29	C	3	
Bayswater Road	33	D	3	
Bayswater Road	35	D	3	
Bayswater Road	37	D	3	
Bayswater Road	39	D	3	
Bayswater Road	59	D	3	
Bayswater Road	71	D	3	
Bayswater Road	75	D	3	
Bayswater Road	83	D	3	
Bayswater Road	2	D	3	
Bayswater Road	16	D	3	
Bayswater Road	18	D	3	
Bayswater Road	24	D	3	
Bayswater Road	26	D	3	
Bayswater Road	34	D	3	
Bayswater Road	36	C	3	
Bayswater Road	38	D	3	
Bayswater Road	42	D	3	
Bayswater Road	44	C	3	
Bayswater Road	62	D	3	
Bayswater Road	64	D	3	
Bayswater Road	66	D	3	
Bayswater Road	68	D	3	
Bayswater Road	72	D	3	
Bayswater Road	74	D	3	
Bayswater Road	76	D	3	
Bayswater Road	90	D	3	
Bayswater Road	94	D	3	
Bayswater Road	96	D	3	
Bayswater Road	98	D	3	

Bellair Street	22 Child Welfare Centre	C	3	
Bellair Street	24-40 Former Municipal Offices	B	3	
Bellair Street	42	D	3	
Bellair Street	44	D	3	
Bellair Street	46	D	3	
Bellair Street	48	D	3	
Bellair Street	50	D	3	
Bellair Street	52-54	D	3	
Bellair Street	56	D	3	
Bellair Street	64	D	2	
Bellair Street	66	D	2	
Bellair Street	72	D	2	
Bellair Street	76	D	2	
Bellair Street	78	D	2	
Bellair Street	80	D	2	
Bellair Street	84-86	C	2	
Bellair Street	90	D	2	
Bellair Street	92	D	2	
Bellair Street	94	D	2	
Bellair Street	96	D	2	
Bellair Street	104-106	D	2	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Bellair Street	108-114	B	2	
Bellair Street	116	D	2	
Bellair Street	118-120	D	2	
Bellair Street	122-124	D	2	
Bellair Street	126	D	3	
Bellair Street	128	D	3	
Bellair Street	130	D	3	
Bellair Street	132	D	3	
Bellair Street	134	D	2	
Bellair Street	136	D	2	
Bellair Street	138-140	D	2	
Bellair Street	142-144	D	2	
Bellair Street	146	D	2	
Bellair Street	148	D	2	
Bellair Street	150-152	D	2	
Bellair Street	154	D	2	
Bellair Street	156	D	2	
Bellair Street	158	D	2	
Bellair Street	162-164	D	2	
Bellair Street	166-168	A	2	
Bellair Street	170-174	C	2	
Bellair Street	176	D	2	
Bellair Street	178	D	2	
Bellair Street	180-182	D	2	
Bellair Street	184-190	D	2	
Bellair Street	192-194	D	2	
Bellair Street	198-204	C	2	
Bellair Street	Kensington Railway Station	B	2	
Bellair Street	Railway Landscape	-	2	
Bellair Street	Footbridge (Arden Street)	D	3	
Bellair Street	Signal Box	B	2	
Bellair Street	216	D	3	
Bellair Street	218	D	3	
Bellair Street	222	D	3	
Bellair Street	224	D	3	
Bellair Street	226	D	3	
Bellair Street	228	D	3	
Bellair Street	230	D	3	
Bellair Street	232	D	3	
Bellair Street	234	D	3	
Bellair Street	238	D	2	
Bellair Street	242	D	2	
Bellair Street	244	D	2	
Bellair Street	248	D	2	
Bellair Street	250	D	2	
Bellair Street	254	D	2	
Bellair Street	256	D	2	
Bellair Street	260	D	2	
Bellair Street	264	D	3	
Bellair Street	266	D	3	
Bellair Street	268	D	3	
Bellair Street	274	D	3	
Bellair Street	278	D	2	
Bellair Street	280	D	2	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Bellair Street	282	C	2	
Bellair Street	286	C	2	
Bellair Street	288	C	2	
Bellair Street	290	D	2	
Bellair Street	296	D	2	
Bellair Street	300	C	2	
Bellair Street	304	D	2	
Bellair Street	306	D	2	
Bellair Street	308	D	2	
Bellair Street	312	D	2	
Bellair Street	314	D	2	
Bellair Street	316	D	2	
Bellair Street	318	D	2	
Bellair Street	320	D	2	
Bellair Street	322	D	2	
Bellair Street	324	D	2	
Bellair Street	326	D	2	
Bellair Street	328	D	2	
Bellair Street	330	D	2	
Bellair Street	334	C	2	
Bellair Street	336	C	2	
Bellair Street	340	D	2	
Bellair Street	342	D	2	
Bellair Street	344	D	2	
Belmont Road	1	D	3	
Belmont Road	3	D	3	
Belmont Road	7	C	3	
Belmont Road	2	D	3	
Belmont Road	4	D	3	
Belmont Road	6	D	3	
Bent Street	1	D	3	
Bent Street	3	D	3	
Bent Street	5	D	3	
Bent Street	2	D	3	
Bruce Street	1	D	3	
Bruce Street	6	D	3	
Bruce Street	8	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	7	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	9	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	11	C	3	
Chelmsford Street	13	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	15	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	17	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	19	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	21	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	23	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	25	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	33	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	35	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	37	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	39	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	41	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	43	D	3	
Chelmsford Street	45	D	3	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Chelmsford Street	47-51	D	3
Chelmsford Street	Younghusband Ltd	B	3
Childers Street	1	D	3
Childers Street	3	D	3
Childers Street	5	D	3
Collett Street	3-5	D	3
Collett Street	7	D	3
Collett Street	9	D	3
Collett Street	11	D	3
Collett Street	13	D	3
Collett Street	15-17	D	3
Collett Street	19, 21, 23, 25	D	3
Collett Street	27-29	D	3
Collett Street	2-4	C	2
Collett Street	6	D	2
Collett Street	8	D	2
Collett Street	10	D	2
Collett Street	12-14	D	2
Collett Street	16	D	2
Collett Street	18	D	2
Collett Street	20	D	2
Collett Street	24	D	2
Derby Street	11	D	2
Derby Street	13	D	2
Derby Street	15	D	2
Derby Street	17	D	2
Derby Street	19	D	2
Derby Street	21	D	2
Derby Street	35	D	3
Derby Street	37	D	3
Derby Street	39	D	3
Derby Street	41	D	3
Derby Street	43	D	3
Derby Street	45	D	3
Derby Street	47	D	2
Derby Street	59	D	3
Derby Street	63	D	3
Derby Street	65	D	3
Derby Street	67	D	3
Durham Street	1	D	2
Durham Street	3	D	2
Durham Street	5	D	2
Durham Street	7	D	2
Durham Street	9	D	2
Durham Street	11	D	2
Eastwood Street	1	D	2
Eastwood Street	3	D	2
Eastwood Street	5	D	2
Eastwood Street	7	D	2
Eastwood Street	9	D	2
Eastwood Street	11	D	2
Eastwood Street	33 rear	D	2
Eastwood Street	35	D	2
Eastwood Street	73	C	2

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Eastwood Street	75	C	2
Eastwood Street	77	C	2
Eastwood Street	127	D	2
Elizabeth Street	31	D	3
Elizabeth Street	33-35	D	3
Elizabeth Street	Allied Flour & Starch – cnr Arden St	C	3
Epsom Road	1-3 – St Mary Virgin Church	C	3
Epsom Road	5	D	3
Epsom Road	7	D	3
Epsom Road	17	D	3
Epsom Road	19	D	3
Epsom Road	21	D	3
Epsom Road	25	D	3
Epsom Road	29	D	2
Epsom Road	31	C	2
Epsom Road	33	C	3
Epsom Road	43	C	3
Epsom Road	53	D	3
Epsom Road	55	D	3
Epsom Road	57	D	3
Epsom Road	59	D	3
Epsom Road	2-4 – Kensington Methodist Sunday School Hall	C	3
Epsom Road	32	D	3
Epsom Road	34-36	D	3
Epsom Road	38	D	3
Epsom Road	40-42	E	3
Epsom Road	46	C	3
Epsom Road	56	D	3
Epsom Road	58	D	3
Epsom Road	60	D	3
Epsom Road	64	D	3
Epsom Road	66	D	3
Flemington Race Course	Tote Information Board Building	C	-
Flemington Race Course	Subsiduary Tote Building	C	-
Flemington Race Course	Members Stand & Fenced Enclosure	C	-
Flemington Race Course	Betting Ring	C	-
Flemington Race Course	Horse Stalls & Grandstand for Trainers, Jockeys & Surrounds	C	-
Flemington Race Course	Turnstiles	C	-
Flemington Race Course	Gents Toilet	C	-
Flemington Race Course	Pavilion	A	-
Flemington Race Course	Entrance Box	C	-
Flemington Race Course	Entrance Gatehouse	A	-
Flemington Race Course	Stables	C	-
Flemington Race Course	Walking Exercise Track	C	-
Gordon Crescent	1	D	3
Gordon Crescent	3	D	3
Gordon Crescent	5	D	3
Gordon Crescent	7	D	3
Gordon Crescent	9	D	3
Gordon Crescent	11	D	3

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Gordon Crescent	15	D	3	
Gordon Crescent	19-23	D	3	
Gordon Crescent	25-29	D	3	
Gordon Crescent	4	D	3	
Gordon Crescent	14	E	3	
Gordon Crescent	18	E	3	
Gower Street	15	C	3	
Gower Street	19	D	3	
Gower Street	27	D	3	
Gower Street	29	D	3	
Gower Street	31	D	3	
Gower Street	33	D	3	
Gower Street	35	D	3	
Gower Street	37 - Gateway	D	3	
Gower Street	45-59	D	2	
Gower Street	61	D	2	
Gower Street	63	D	2	
Gower Street	65	D	2	
Gower Street	77	D	2	
Gower Street	79	D	2	
Gower Street	81	D	2	
Gower Street	83	D	2	
Gower Street	20	B	3	
Gower Street	22 - Church	C	3	
Gower Street	30	D	3	
Gower Street	32	D	3	
Gower Street	34	D	3	
Gower Street	36	D	3	
Gower Street	38	D	3	
Gower Street	40	D	3	
Gower Street	42	D	3	
Gower Street	44	D	3	
Gower Street	46	D	3	
Gower Street	48	C	3	
Gower Street	50	D	3	
Gower Street	52	D	3	
Gower Street	54	D	3	
Hardiman Street	11	D	3	
Hardiman Street	11A	D	3	
Hardiman Street	15	D	3	
Hardiman Street	25	D	3	
Hardiman Street	31	D	3	
Hardiman Street	33	D	3	
Hardiman Street	35	D	3	
Hardiman Street	37	D	3	
Hardiman Street	39	D	3	
Hardiman Street	41	D	3	
Hardiman Street	43	D	3	
Hardiman Street	45	D	3	
Hardiman Street	10	D	3	
Hardiman Street	12	D	3	
Hardiman Street	14	D	3	
Hardiman Street	16	D	3	
Hardiman Street	22	D	3	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Hardiman Street	24	D	3	
Hardiman Street	26	D	3	
Hardiman Street	28	D	3	
Hardiman Street	30	D	3	
Hardiman Street	32	D	3	
Hardiman Street	34	D	3	
Hardiman Street	36	D	3	
Hardiman Street	54	D	3	
Hardiman Street	62	D	3	
Hardiman Street	66	D	3	
Hardiman Street	68	D	3	
Hardiman Street	70	D	3	
Hardiman Street	72	D	3	
Hardiman Street	74	D	3	
Hardiman Street	76	D	3	
Henry Street	5	D	3	
Henry Street	7	D	3	
Henry Street	9	D	3	
Henry Street	17	D	3	
Henry Street	19	D	3	
Henry Street	21	D	3	
Henry Street	23	D	3	
Henry Street	25	D	3	
Henry Street	27	D	3	
Henry Street	29	D	2	
Henry Street	31	D	2	
Henry Street	33	D	2	
Henry Street	33A	D	2	
Henry Street	35	D	2	
Henry Street	37	D	2	
Henry Street	39	D	2	
Henry Street	41	D	2	
Henry Street	43	D	2	
Henry Street	45	D	2	
Henry Street	47	D	2	
Henry Street	2	D	3	
Henry Street	4	D	3	
Henry Street	6	D	3	
Henry Street	14-16	D	3	
Henry Street	18	C	3	
Henry Street	28	D	2	
Henry Street	30	D	2	
Henry Street	32	D	2	
Henry Street	34	D	2	
Henry Street	38	D	2	
Hobsons Road	1-39	C	3	
Hopetoun Street	1-7	D	3	
Hopetoun Street	9	D	3	
Hopetoun Street	11-13	D	3	
Hopetoun Street	15	D	3	
Hopetoun Street	17	D	3	
Hopetoun Street	19	D	3	
Hopetoun Street	21-23	D	3	
Hopetoun Street	25	D	3	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Hopetoun Street	27	C	3	
Hopetoun Street	2	D	3	
Hopetoun Street	4	D	3	
Hopetoun Street	6-22	D	3	
Hopetoun Street	24-26	D	3	
Kensington Road	21	D	3	
Kensington Road	23	D	3	
Kensington Road	25	D	3	
Kensington Road	27	D	3	
Kensington Road	29	D	3	
Kensington Road	31	D	3	
Kensington Road	2-4	D	3	
Kensington Road	24	D	3	
Kensington Road	26	D	3	
Kensington Road	32	D	3	
Kensington Road	34	D	3	
Kensington Road	36	D	3	
Kensington Road	38	D	3	
Kensington Road	40	D	3	
Kensington Road	42	D	3	
Kensington Road	46	D	3	
Kensington Road	48	D	3	
Kensington Road	50	D	3	
Kensington Road	52	D	3	
Kensington Road	56	D	3	
Kensington Road	60	D	3	
Kensington Road	62	D	3	
Kensington Road	64	D	3	
Kensington Road	66	D	3	
Kensington Road	68	D	3	
Lambeth Street	37	D	2	
Lambeth Street	39	D	2	
Lambeth Street	41	D	2	
Lambeth Street	43	D	2	
Lambeth Street	45	D	2	
Lambeth Street	47	D	2	
Lambeth Street	49	D	2	
Lambeth Street	51	D	2	
Lambeth Street	53	D	2	
Lambeth Street	55	D	2	
Lambeth Street	57-59	D	2	
Lloyd Street	3	B	3	
Lloyd Street	Hotel, cnr Dynon Rd	C	1	
Lynch's Bridge	Weighbridge Building	C	-	
Lynch's Bridge	Administration Block	B	-	
Lynch's Bridge	Beef Slaughterhouse Complex	B	-	
Lynch's Bridge	Pig Slaughterhouse Complex	A	-	
Lynch's Bridge	Mutton Slaughterhouse Complex	B	-	
Lynch's Bridge	Union Room	C	-	
Lynch's Bridge	Engine House Building	C	-	
Macaulay Road	393-399	C	3	
Macaulay Road	401-411	C	3	
Macaulay Road	429-431	D	3	
Macaulay Road	433-435	D	3	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Macaulay Road	453	D	?	
Macaulay Road	475	D	3	
Macaulay Road	477-479	D	3	
Macaulay Road	481	D	3	
Macaulay Road	489	C	2	
Macaulay Road	497	D	2	
Macaulay Road	499	D	2	
Macaulay Road	507-509	D	2	
Macaulay Road	511-517	C	2	
Macaulay Road	521 (Hardiman's Hotel)	B	2	
Macaulay Road	537-539	D	3	
Macaulay Road	458-460	C	3	
Macaulay Road	472-482	C	2	
Macaulay Road	492-494	D	3	
Macaulay Road	496-498	D	3	
Macaulay Road	500	D	3	
Macaulay Road	506	D	2	
Macaulay Road	508	D	3	
Macaulay Road	510-516	C	3	
Macaulay Road	518	D	3	
Macaulay Road	520-522	C	2	
Macaulay Road	524	D	2	
Macaulay Road	526-532	D	2	
McConnell Street	3	E	3	
McConnell Street	5	D	3	
McConnell Street	9, 11, 13	E	3	
McConnell Street	15	D	3	
McConnell Street	17	D	3	
McConnell Street	19, 21	D	3	
McConnell Street	25	D	3	
McConnell Street	27	D	3	
McConnell Street	29	D	3	
McConnell Street	31, 33	D	3	
McConnell Street	35	D	3	
McConnell Street	37	D	3	
McConnell Street	39	D	3	
McConnell Street	41-43	D	3	
McConnell Street	45	D	2	
McConnell Street	49	C	2	
McConnell Street	55	D	2	
McConnell Street	59	D	2	
McConnell Street	67	E	3	
McConnell Street	69	D	2	
McConnell Street	71	D	2	
McConnell Street	73	D	2	
McConnell Street	75	D	2	
McConnell Street	81	D	2	
McConnell Street	83	D	2	
McConnell Street	85-87	C	2	
McConnell Street	89	D	2	
McConnell Street	91	D	2	
McConnell Street	95	D	2	
McConnell Street	97	E	2	
McConnell Street	99	D	2	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
McConnell Street	101	C	2	
McConnell Street	103	D	2	
McConnell Street	105-109	E	3	
McConnell Street	2	D	3	
McConnell Street	6	D	3	
McConnell Street	8, 10, 12	D	3	
McConnell Street	14	D	3	
McConnell Street	16	D	3	
McConnell Street	18	D	3	
McConnell Street	20	D	3	
McConnell Street	22	D	3	
McConnell Street	24, 26	D	3	
McConnell Street	28	D	3	
McConnell Street	30	D	3	
McConnell Street	32, 34	D	3	
McConnell Street	36	D	3	
McConnell Street	44	D	3	
McConnell Street	46	D	3	
McConnell Street	48, 50	D	3	
McConnell Street	52	D	3	
McConnell Street	56	D	3	
McConnell Street	58	D	3	
McConnell Street	60	D	3	
McConnell Street	62	D	3	
McConnell Street	64	D	3	
McConnell Street	66	D	3	
McConnell Street	68, 70, 72, 74, 76	D	3	
McConnell Street	78	D	3	
McConnell Street	80	D	3	
McConnell Street	82, 84	D	2	
McConnell Street	86, 88, 90-92	C	2	
McConnell Street	94	D	2	
McConnell Street	96	D	2	
McConnell Street	100	C	2	
McConnell Street	102	D	3	
McConnell Street	104	D	3	
McConnell Street	106	D	3	
McConnell Street	108	D	3	
McConnell Street	110	D	3	
McConnell Street	112	D	2	
McConnell Street	114	C	2	
McConnell Street	116	D	2	
McCracken Street	1	D	3	
McCracken Street	3	D	3	
McCracken Street	5	D	3	
McCracken Street	9	D	2	
McCracken Street	11	D	2	
McCracken Street	13	D	2	
McCracken Street	15	D	2	
McCracken Street	17	D	2	
McCracken Street	19	D	2	
McCracken Street	21	D	3	
McCracken Street	23	D	3	
McCracken Street	25, 27	D	3	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
McCracken Street	29, 31	D	3	
McCracken Street	39	D	3	
McCracken Street	45	D	3	
McCracken Street	47	D	3	
McCracken Street	49	D	3	
McCracken Street	51	C	3	
McCracken Street	53	D	3	
McCracken Street	55 6 TH Melbourne Group Scout Hall	D	3	
McCracken Street	57	D	3	
McCracken Street	59	D	3	
McCracken Street	61	E	3	
McCracken Street	65	E	3	
McCracken Street	67	D	3	
McCracken Street	69	D	3	
McCracken Street	71	D	3	
McCracken Street	77-83	C	2	
McCracken Street	85-87	D	2	
McCracken Street	89-91	C	2	
McCracken Street	93	D	2	
McCracken Street	97	D	2	
McCracken Street	99	C	2	
McCracken Street	103 – Holy Trinity Church	C	2	
McCracken Street	119	D	2	
McCracken Street	2-4	D	2	
McCracken Street	6-8	D	2	
McCracken Street	10	D	2	
McCracken Street	12	D	2	
McCracken Street	16	D	2	
McCracken Street	18	D	2	
McCracken Street	20	D	2	
McCracken Street	22	C	2	
McCracken Street	24	D	2	
McCracken Street	26	D	2	
McCracken Street	28	D	2	
McCracken Street	30	D	2	
McCracken Street	32	C	2	
McCracken Street	38	D	3	
McCracken Street	40	D	3	
McCracken Street	42	D	3	
McCracken Street	44	D	3	
McCracken Street	46	D	3	
McCracken Street	56	D	3	
McCracken Street	58	E	3	
McCracken Street	State School Kensington SS2374	C	2	
McCracken Street	Holy Trinity Anglican Church	C	-	
McCracken Street	76 Former Wesleyan Church	C	2	
McCracken Street	78	E	3	
McCracken Street	80	E	3	
McCracken Street	82	E	3	
McCracken Street	84	E	3	
McMeikan Street	2	E	3	
Maribyrnong River	Footbridge	A	-	
Maribyrnong River	Railway Bridge	C	-	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Market Street	43, 47	D	3	
Market Street	49, 51	D	3	
Market Street	53	D	3	
Market Street	55	D	3	
Market Street	57	D	3	
Market Street	59, 61	D	3	
Market Street	63	D	3	
Market Street	65	D	3	
Market Street	67	D	3	
Market Street	69	D	3	
Market Street	71	D	3	
Market Street	73	D	3	
Market Street	75	D	3	
Market Street	77	D	3	
Market Street	79	D	3	
Market Street	83	D	3	
Moonee Ponds Creek	Bridge, Railing Only	C	-	
Moonee Ponds Creek	Dynon Road Bridge	C	-	
New Street	1	D	2	
New Street	3	D	2	
New Street	2	D	2	
New Street	4	D	2	
Nottingham Street	1	D	2	
Nottingham Street	3	D	2	
Nottingham Street	5	D	2	
Nottingham Street	7	D	2	
Nottingham Street	9	D	2	
Nottingham Street	11	C	2	
Ormond Street	1	D	2	
Ormond Street	3	D	2	
Ormond Street	5	D	2	
Ormond Street	7	D	2	
Ormond Street	15	D	2	
Ormond Street	17	C	2	
Ormond Street	19	D	2	
Ormond Street	21-25	D	2	
Ormond Street	27	D	2	
Ormond Street	29	D	2	
Ormond Street	31	D	2	
Ormond Street	33-35	D	2	
Ormond Street	37	D	2	
Ormond Street	39	D	2	
Ormond Street	41	D	2	
Ormond Street	45	D	2	
Ormond Street	47	D	2	
Ormond Street	49	D	2	
Ormond Street	51-57	D	3	
Ormond Street	59	D	3	
Ormond Street	61	D	3	
Ormond Street	63	D	3	
Ormond Street	65	D	3	
Ormond Street	67	D	3	
Ormond Street	69	D	3	
Ormond Street	71	D	3	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Ormond Street	73	D	3	
Ormond Street	75	D	3	
Ormond Street	77	D	3	
Ormond Street	79	D	3	
Ormond Street	81	D	3	
Ormond Street	83	D	3	
Ormond Street	87	D	3	
Ormond Street	89	D	3	
Ormond Street	91	D	3	
Ormond Street	93	D	3	
Ormond Street	95	D	3	
Ormond Street	97	C	2	
Ormond Street	99	D	2	
Ormond Street	123	D	2	
Ormond Street	125	D	2	
Ormond Street	127	D	2	
Ormond Street	129	D	2	
Ormond Street	131	D	2	
Ormond Street	133	D	2	
Ormond Street	2	D	3	
Ormond Street	4	D	3	
Ormond Street	6	D	3	
Ormond Street	8	D	3	
Ormond Street	12	D	3	
Ormond Street	14	D	3	
Ormond Street	16	D	3	
Ormond Street	18	D	3	
Ormond Street	20	D	3	
Ormond Street	22	D	3	
Ormond Street	24	D	3	
Ormond Street	26	D	3	
Ormond Street	28	D	3	
Ormond Street	30	D	3	
Ormond Street	32	D	3	
Ormond Street	34	D	3	
Ormond Street	36-38	C	2	
Ormond Street	40	D	2	
Ormond Street	42	D	2	
Ormond Street	48-52	C	2	
Ormond Street	58	D	2	
Ormond Street	60	D	2	
Ormond Street	62	D	2	
Parsons Street	27-31	D	3	
Parsons Street	33	D	3	
Parsons Street	37	D	3	
Parsons Street	39	D	3	
Parsons Street	4	D	3	
Parsons Street	6	D	3	
Parsons Street	8	D	3	
Parsons Street	10	D	3	
Parsons Street	12	D	3	
Parsons Street	34	B	3	
Parsons Street	36	D	3	
Parsons Street	38	D	3	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Parsons Street	40	D	3	
Parsons Street	42	D	2	
Percy Street	3	D	3	
Percy Street	5	D	3	
Percy Street	9	D	3	
Percy Street	11	D	3	
Percy Street	13	D	3	
Percy Street	2	D	2	
Percy Street	4	D	2	
Percy Street	6	D	2	
Percy Street	8	D	2	
Percy Street	12	D	3	
Pridham Street	1-3	D	2	
Pridham Street	5	D	2	
Pridham Street	9	D	3	
Pridham Street	13	D	2	
Pridham Street	15	C	2	
Pridham Street	17	D	2	
Pridham Street	19	D	2	
Pridham Street	21	D	2	
Pridham Street	23	D	2	
Pridham Street	25	D	2	
Pridham Street	27	D	2	
Pridham Street	31	D	3	
Pridham Street	16	D	3	
Pridham Street	18	D	3	
Pridham Street	20	D	2	
Pridham Street	22	D	2	
Pridham Street	24-26	D	3	
Pridham Street	28	D	2	
Pridham Street	30	D	2	
Racecourse Road	135-157	B	3	
Racecourse Road and Epsom Road	Former Newmarket Abattoir and Sale Yards	-	-	
Rankins Road	15	D	3	
Rankins Road	17	B	3	
Rankins Road	25	C	3	
Rankins Road	43	C	2	
Rankins Road	45	C	3	
Rankins Road	47	C	3	
Rankins Road	49	C	3	
Rankins Road	141		3	
Rankins Road	143, 145	D	3	
Rankins Road	147-151	C	2	
Rankins Road	153-155	D	2	
Rankins Road	157	D	2	
Rankins Road	159-161, 163	D	2	
Rankins Road	165	C	2	
Rankins Road	167	D	2	
Rankins Road	169	D	2	
Rankins Road	171	C	2	
Rankins Road	173	C	2	
Rankins Road	10	D	2	
Rankins Road	12	D	2	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Rankins Road	14	D	2	
Rankins Road	16	D	2	
Rankins Road	20-22	C	3	
Rankins Road	24	C	2	
Rankins Road	30	D	3	
Rankins Road	32	C	2	
Rankins Road	34	C	2	
Rankins Road	128	D	3	
Rankins Road	130-132	D	3	
The Ridgeway	1	D	3	
The Ridgeway	3	D	3	
The Ridgeway	5	D	3	
The Ridgeway	9	D	3	
The Ridgeway	11	D	3	
The Ridgeway	13	D	3	
The Ridgeway	15	B	3	
The Ridgeway	15A	B	3	
The Ridgeway	21-25	D	2	
The Ridgeway	27	D	2	
The Ridgeway	31	D	2	
The Ridgeway	33	D	2	
The Ridgeway	35	D	2	
The Ridgeway	37	D	2	
The Ridgeway	41-43	D	2	
The Ridgeway	45	D	2	
The Ridgeway	47	D	2	
The Ridgeway	49-51	D	2	
The Ridgeway	53	D	2	
The Ridgeway	55	D	2	
The Ridgeway	57	D	3	
The Ridgeway	59	D	3	
The Ridgeway	61	D	3	
The Ridgeway	63	D	3	
The Ridgeway	65	D	3	
The Ridgeway	67	D	3	
The Ridgeway	4	D	3	
The Ridgeway	6	D	3	
The Ridgeway	8	D	3	
The Ridgeway	10	D	3	
The Ridgeway	12	D	3	
The Ridgeway	20	D	2	
The Ridgeway	22	D	2	
The Ridgeway	24	D	2	
The Ridgeway	26	D	2	
The Ridgeway	28	D	2	
The Ridgeway	30	D	2	
The Ridgeway	32	D	2	
The Ridgeway	34	D	2	
The Ridgeway	36	D	2	
The Ridgeway	38	D	2	
The Ridgeway	40	D	2	
The Ridgeway	42	D	2	
The Ridgeway	44	D	2	
The Ridgeway	52	D	3	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
The Ridgeway	54	D	3	
The Ridgeway	60	D	3	
The Ridgeway	62	D	3	
Robertson Street	3	D	3	
Robertson Street	5	D	3	
Robertson Street	7	D	3	
Robertson Street	11	D	3	
Robertson Street	13	D	3	
Robertson Street	15	D	3	
Robertson Street	17	D	3	
Robertson Street	19-23	D	3	
Robertson Street	25	D	2	
Robertson Street	27	D	2	
Robertson Street	29	D	2	
Robertson Street	33	D	2	
Robertson Street	37	D	3	
Robertson Street	39	D	3	
Robertson Street	41	D	3	
Robertson Street	43	D	3	
Robertson Street	47	D	2	
Robertson Street	49	D	2	
Sims Street	Lot 2, Farley & Lewis Concrete Works	C	3	
Southey Street	1	D	2	
Southey Street	3	D	2	
Southey Street	9	D	2	
Southey Street	11	D	2	
Southey Street	13	D	2	
Southey Street	15	D	2	
Southey Street	17	D	2	
Southey Street	19	C	2	
Southey Street	21	C	2	
Southey Street	23-27	D	2	
Southey Street	8	D	3	
Southey Street	10	D	3	
Southey Street	12	D	3	
Southey Street	14	D	3	
Smith Street	44	D	2	
Smith Street	46	D	2	
Smith Street	48	D	2	
Smith Street	50	D	2	
Smith Street	52	D	2	
Tennyson Street	1	D	3	
Tennyson Street	3	D	3	
Tennyson Street	9	D	3	
Tennyson Street	11	D	3	
Tennyson Street	13	D	3	
Tennyson Street	15-17	D	3	
Tennyson Street	23	D	3	
Tennyson Street	25	D	3	
Tennyson Street	63	D	2	
Tennyson Street	10	D	2	
Tennyson Street	12	D	2	
Tennyson Street	14	D	2	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Tennyson Street	16	D	2	
Tennyson Street	18	D	2	
Tennyson Street	20	C	2	
Tennyson Street	22	D	2	
Tennyson Street	24	D	2	
Tennyson Street	26	D	2	
Tennyson Street	28	D	2	
Tennyson Street	30	D	2	
Tennyson Street	32	D	2	
Tennyson Street	34	D	2	
Tennyson Street	36	D	2	
Tennyson Street	40	D	2	
Tennyson Street	42	D	2	
Tennyson Street	48	D	2	
Tennyson Street	58	D	3	
Tennyson Street	60	D	2	
Tennyson Street	62	D	2	
Tennyson Street	64	D	2	
Tennyson Street	66	D	2	
Tennyson Street	68	D	2	
Tennyson Street	70	D	2	
Tennyson Street	76	D	2	
Tennyson Street	78	D	2	
Tennyson Street	80	C	2	
Tennyson Street	82	D	2	
Tennyson Street	86	D	2	
Tennyson Street	88	D	2	
Tennyson Street	90-98	D	2	
Tennyson Street	100	B	2	
Westbourne Road	9	D	3	
Westbourne Road	17	D	3	
Westbourne Road	21	D	3	
Westbourne Road	23	D	3	
Westbourne Road	25-27	D	3	
Westbourne Road	29	D	3	
Westbourne Road	31	D	3	
Westbourne Road	33	D	3	
Westbourne Road	35	D	3	
Westbourne Road	43	D	3	
Westbourne Road	45	D	3	
Westbourne Road	47	D	3	
Westbourne Road	49	D	3	
Westbourne Road	51	D	3	
Westbourne Road	53	D	3	
Westbourne Road	55	D	3	
Westbourne Road	59	D	3	
Westbourne Road	67 (previously 69)	D	3	
Wight Street	1	C	2	
Wight Street	3	D	2	
Wight Street	5	D	2	
Wight Street	7, 7A	D	3	
Wight Street	9, 11, 13	D	3	
Wight Street	15	D	3	
Wight Street	17-19	D	3	

Flemington & Kensington		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Wight Street	2	D	3
Wight Street	4	D	3
Wolseley Parade	1	D	3
Wolseley Parade	5	D	3
Wolseley Parade	7	D	3
Wolseley Parade	9	D	3
Wolseley Parade	21	D	3
Wolseley Parade	25	D	3
Wolseley Parade	27	D	3
Wolseley Parade	29	D	3
Wolseley Parade	37	D	2
Wolseley Parade	39	D	2
Wolseley Parade	41	C	2
Wolseley Parade	43	D	2
Wolseley Parade	45	C	2
Wolseley Parade	47	C	2
Wolseley Parade	49	D	2
Wolseley Parade	51	D	2
Wolseley Parade	53	D	2
Wolseley Parade	8	D	2
Wolseley Parade	10	D	2
Wolseley Parade	12	D	2
Wolseley Parade	14	D	2
Wolseley Parade	16	D	2
Wolseley Parade	18	D	2
Wolseley Parade	20-22	C	2
Wolseley Parade	24	D	2
Wolseley Parade	26-28	C	2
Wolseley Parade	30	D	3
Wolseley Parade	32	D	3
Wolseley Parade	36	D	3
Wolseley Parade	38	D	3
Wolseley Parade	40	D	3
Wolseley Parade	42	D	3
Wolseley Parade	48	D	3
Wolseley Parade	50	D	3
Wolseley Parade	52	D	3
Wolseley Parade	54	D	3
Wolseley Parade	56	D	3
Wolseley Parade	58	D	3
Wolseley Parade	60	D	3

MELBOURNE

Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Berkeley Street	213-221	C	3
Bowen Street (North East Cnr La Trobe)	RMIT Art Blg (Blg 2)	D	-
Bowen Street	RMIT Kernot Engineering School (Blg 3)	D	-
Bowen Street	RMIT Blg 4	A	-
Bowen Street	RMIT Blg 5 & 9	B	2
Bowen Street	RMIT Blg 7	C	2
Bowen Street	RMIT Blg 6	C	-
Elizabeth Street	527 (primary address 222-230 Victoria Street)	C	2
Elizabeth Street	529-533	C	2
Elizabeth Street	535-541	C	2
Elizabeth Street	543-545	C	2
Elizabeth Street	547-549	C	2
Elizabeth Street	551-573 (Northern and middle section)	D	2
Elizabeth Street	575-577 (rear)	D	2
Elizabeth Street	579-581	C	2
Elizabeth Street	583-585	C	2
Elizabeth Street	587-589	D	2
Elizabeth Street	595A	C	2
Elizabeth Street	597	C	2
Elizabeth Street	605-607	C	2
Elizabeth Street	611-651	C	2
Elizabeth Street	518	A	2
Elizabeth Street	520-522	C	2
Elizabeth Street	524-530	C	2
Elizabeth Street	532-534 (rear)	C	2
Elizabeth Street	544-548 (rear)	C	2
Elizabeth Street	552-554	C	2
Elizabeth Street	556-562	C	2
Elizabeth Street	564-566	D	2
Elizabeth Street	568-574	D	2
Elizabeth Street	576-578	C	2
Elizabeth Street	580	C	2
Elizabeth Street	590-592	D	2
Elizabeth Street	594-598	D	2
Elizabeth Street	600-608	C	2
Elizabeth Street	614-616	B	2
Elizabeth Street	618-630	C	2
Elizabeth Street	618-630 (rear)	C	2
Elizabeth Street	642-644	D	2
Elizabeth Street	648 (primary address 646-652 Elizabeth Street)	D	2
Elizabeth Street	650-652 (primary address 646-652 Elizabeth Street)	C	2
Elizabeth Street	654	D	2
Elizabeth Street	656-658	C	2
Elizabeth Street	676-678	C	2
Elizabeth Street	680-682	C	2

Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Elizabeth Street	684-686	C	2	
Elizabeth Street	688	C	2	
Elizabeth Street	696-708	B	2	
Exhibition Street	355-357	D	3	
Exhibition Street	359	D	3	
LaTrobe Street	6	C	-	
LaTrobe Street	8	A	-	
LaTrobe Street	20-56	-	2	
LaTrobe Street	30-34	C	2	
LaTrobe Street	36-40	C	2	
LaTrobe Street	46-50	C	2	
LaTrobe Street	52	C	2	
LaTrobe Street	58-64	D	-	
LaTrobe Street	124	A	1	
LaTrobe Street	168-170	B	-	
O'Connell Street	62-66	D	2	
Pelham Street	226	C	3	
Pelham Street	228	C	3	
Queensberry Street	278-284	C	2	
Russell Street	325	A	1	
Russell Street	City Watch House	B	1	
Russell Street	Former Melbourne Gaol	A	1	
Russell Street	RMIT Bldg 13	B	1	
Russell Street	336-350	D	3	
Russell Street	354	A	-	
Russell Street	372-376	C	-	
Russell Street	380	B	-	
Russell Street	394	B	2	
Swanston Street	330-334	C	2	
Swanston Street	336-338	D	2	
Swanston Street	340	D	2	
Swanston Street	344-346	A	2	
Swanston Street	420	A	-	
Victoria Street	31-33	A	2	
Victoria Street	222-230 (alternate address 527 Elizabeth Street)	C	2	
Victoria Street	232-238	C	2	

NORTH & WEST MELBOURNE

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Abbotsford Street	17-37	C	3	
Abbotsford Street	163-165	D	3	
Abbotsford Street	167-169	D	3	
Abbotsford Street	171	D	3	
Abbotsford Street	179	D	3	
Abbotsford Street	181	D	3	
Abbotsford Street	187-201	A	3	
Abbotsford Street	217	D	3	
Abbotsford Street	225	D	3	
Abbotsford Street	231	D	3	
Abbotsford Street	235	C	2	
Abbotsford Street	237	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	239	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	241	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	243	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	245	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	249	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	251	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	253	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	255	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	257	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	259	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	265-267	D	3	
Abbotsford Street	393-395	B	3	
Abbotsford Street	397	C	3	
Abbotsford Street	401	C	3	
Abbotsford Street	403	C	3	
Abbotsford Street	407	C	2	
Abbotsford Street	409	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	433-435	B	3	
Abbotsford Street	439-441	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	443	C	2	
Abbotsford Street	447-451	C	2	
Abbotsford Street	453	C	2	
Abbotsford Street	455	C	2	
Abbotsford Street	457	C	2	
Abbotsford Street	459	C	2	
Abbotsford Street	461-463	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	465-467	C	2	
Abbotsford Street	469	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	483	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	485	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	487	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	489	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	491	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	493	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	495	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	497	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	499	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	501	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	503	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	505	C	2	
Abbotsford Street	515-517	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	519-521	C	2	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Abbotsford Street	523-525	C	2	
Abbotsford Street	36-38	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	40	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	46-48	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Abbotsford Street	54	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Abbotsford Street	64-66	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Abbotsford Street	68	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Abbotsford Street	70	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	86	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	88	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	90	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	92-94	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	98	C	2	
Abbotsford Street	136	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	138	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	140	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	144	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	150-154	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	156	D	3	
Abbotsford Street	160	D	3	
Abbotsford Street	180	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	182	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	184	D	3	
Abbotsford Street	186	D	3	
Abbotsford Street	200	D	3	
Abbotsford Street	440-442	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	444	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	450	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	452	D	2	
Abbotsford Street	480-482	B	2	
Abbotsford Street	484-500	B	2	
Adderley Street	169	C	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	173	C	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	177	C	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	179 - <u>183</u>	D <u>C</u>	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	181	C	3	
Adderley Street	191	D <u>C</u>	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	193	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	195	E <u>B</u>	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	197	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	199	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	201	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	217-221	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	223	D	3 <u>2</u>	
<u>Adderley Street</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	231	D	3	
Adderley Street	233	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	235	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	251	D <u>-</u>	3	
Adderley Street	255	D <u>-</u>	3	
Adderley Street	257-261	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	263	C	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	279	B	3	
Adderley Street	136	D <u>C</u>	3	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Adderley Street	138-140	D	3	
Adderley Street	142	D	3	
Adderley Street	162-164	C	3	
Adderley Street	218-220	C	3 <u>2</u>	
<u>Adderley Street</u>	<u>218 A</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	222	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	224-230	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	234	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Adderley Street	250	D	3	
Adderley Street	252-254	D	3 <u>2</u>	
<u>Adderley Street</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>3</u>	
Alfred Street	6	B	2	
Alfred Street	8	D	2	
Alfred Street	10	D	2	
Alfred Street	12	D	2	
Alfred Street	14-16	E	2	
Alfred Street	18-22	D	2	
Alfred Street	24	E	2	
Alfred Street	26	D	2	
Alfred Street	28	E	2	
Alfred Street	30	E	2	
Alfred Street	38	D	2	
Alfred Street	40	D	2	
Alfred Street	42-44	E	2	
Alfred Street	48	E	2	
Anderson Street	7-21 Former TB Guest Biscuit Factory	B	3	
Anderson Street	6-12	D	3	
Anderson Street	20	C	3	
Arden Street	19	C	3	
Arden Street	25-33	D	3	
Arden Street	45-49	D	3	
Arden Street	55-57	D	3	
Arden Street	115-117	C	3	
Arden Street	129-131	D	3	
Arden Street	133	C	3	
Arden Street	2	C	2	
Arden Street	4-8	C	2	
Arden Street	10-12	C	2	
Arden Street	14	D	2	
Arden Street	16	D	2	
Arden Street	18	C	2	
Arden Street	20	D	2	
Arden Street	22-24	D	2	
Arden Street	34	D	2	
Arden Street	36	D	2	
Arden Street	38	D	2	
Arden Street	40	D	2	
Arden Street	42	D	2	
Arden Street	44	D	2	
Arden Street	46-48	D	2	
Arden Street	50	D	2	
Arden Street	52	D	2	
Arden Street	54	D	2	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Arden Street	56	D	2	
Arden Street	58	D	2	
Arden Street	60	C	2	
Arden Street	62	D	2	
Arden Street	70	C	3	
Arden Street	192-200	D	3	
Arden Street	202	D	3	
Arden Street	210	C	3	
Avis Lane	1	D	3	
Atkin Street	1	D	3	
Baillie Street	15-21	D	3	
Baillie Street	23	D	3	
Baillie Street	27	D	3	
Baillie Street	41-43	D	3	
Baillie Street	49	D	3	
Baillie Street	51-53	D	3	
Baillie Street	55	D	3	
Baillie Street	57	D	3	
Batman Street	33-47 43	B	-2	
Batman Street	45-47	D	2	
Batman Street	49-53	D	-	
Batman Street	55-67	DB	32	
Batman Street	83-113	C	2	
Batman Street	115	D	2	
Batman Street	135	D	2	
Batman Street	2-24	A	2	
Batman Street	28	C	2	
Batman Street	40	D	2	
Batman Street	50	D	3	
Batman Street	100-154	B	3	
Bendigo Street	1	D	3	
Bendigo Street	11-13	C	3	
Bendigo Street	15	B	3	
Bendigo Street	14	D	3	
Blackwood Street	13-15	C	3	
Boughton Place	15-21	D	3	
Boundary Road	172-178	D	3	
Boundary Road	180-182	C	3	
Boundary Road	184-186	D	3	
Boundary Road	206-208	E	3	
Boundary Road	210	E	3	
Brougham Street	1	D	2	
Brougham Street	3	D	2	
Brougham Street	5	D	2	
Brougham Street	7	D	2	
Brougham Street	9-11	D	2	
Brougham Street	13	D	2	
Brougham Street	17 – Former Uniting Church	C	2	
Brougham Street	St Michael's R.C. Church	C	2	
Brougham Street	33	C	3	
Brougham Street	35-39	C	3	
Brougham Street	Rear 41	D	3	
Brougham Street	47	C	3	
Brougham Street	55	D	3	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Brougham Street	57	C	3
Brougham Street	59	C	3
Brougham Street	59A	D	3
Brougham Street	61	C	3
Brougham Street	4-16	D	3
Brougham Street	32	C	3
Brougham Street	34	C	3
Brougham Street	36	C	3
Brougham Street	38	D	3
Brougham Street	40-40A	D	3
Brougham Street	46	C	3
Brougham Street	48	D	3
Brougham Street	52 – St. Aloysius School	C	3
Buncle Street	103	E	3
Byron Street	11-13	C	3
Byron Street	55	D	3
Canning Street	1-3	D	2
Canning Street	5-7	D	2
Canning Street	9-11	D	2
Canning Street	13-15	D	3
Canning Street	19	D	1
Canning Street	21	D	1
Canning Street	23-27	A	1
Canning Street	29	B	1
Canning Street	31	B	1
Canning Street	33	A	1
Canning Street	39	D	2
Canning Street	41	D	2
Canning Street	45	D	2
Canning Street	47	D	2
Canning Street	49	D	2
Canning Street	51	C	2
Canning Street	55	D	2
Canning Street	57	C	2
Canning Street	59	C	2
Canning Street	61	C	2
Canning Street	63	C	2
Canning Street	65	D	2
Canning Street	6	D	2
Canning Street	8	C	2
Canning Street	14	D	2
Canning Street	16	C	2
Canning Street	18	D	2
Canning Street	30	C	2
Canning Street	32	C	2
Canning Street	34	C	2
Canning Street	36	C	2
Canning Street	38	C	2
Canning Street	40	D	2
Canning Street	42	D	2
Canning Street	44	D	2
Canning Street	46	C	2
Capel Street	55	D	2
Capel Street	57	D	2

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Capel Street	59	D	2	
Capel Street	61	D	2	
Capel Street	63-65	D	2	
Capel Street	81	C	3 <u>2</u>	
Capel Street	83	DC	3 <u>2</u>	
Capel Street	83 A	C	2	
Capel Street	87	D	2	
Capel Street	16	B	2 <u>1</u>	
Capel Street	18-26	B	2 <u>1</u>	
Capel Street	32-34	B	2 <u>1</u>	
Capel Street	36	BC	2	
Capel Street	38	C	2	
Capel Street	40-60	C	2	
Capel Street	62	BA	2	
Capel Street	64	BA	2	
Capel Street	80-86	C	2	
Capel Street	80-86 near - Street tree(s)	C	-	
Capel Street	120	D	1	
Capel Street	122	C	1	
Capel Street	124-126	C	1	
Capel Street	128	C	1	
Capel Street	130-134	C	1	
Capel Street	136-138	C	1	
Capel Street	144	D	1	
Capel Street	146	D	1	
Capel Street	148	D	1	
Capel Street	150	C	1	
Capel Street	152	C	1	
Capel Street	154	D	1	
Capel Street	156	C	1	
Capel Street	158	C	1	
Capel Street	160	C	1	
Capel Street	162	D	1	
Capel Street	196	D	3	
Capel Street	198	C	2	
Capel Street	202	C	2	
Capel Street	204-206	B	3	
Carroll Street	1	C	2	
Carroll Street	3-5	D	2	
Carroll Street	7	D	2	
Carroll Street	11-13	D	2	
Carroll Street	15	C	1	
Carroll Street	17	C	1	
Carroll Street	19-21	C	1	
Carroll Street	23	D	1	
Carroll Street	25	D	1	
Carroll Street	27	D	1	
Carroll Street	29	C	1	
Carroll Street	31	D	1	
Carroll Street	33	D	1	
Carroll Street	4	D	1	
Carroll Street	6	D	1	
Carroll Street	8	D	1	
Carroll Street	10	D	1	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Carroll Street	12	D	1	
Carroll Street	14	D	1	
Carroll Street	16	D	1	
Carroll Street	18	D	1	
Carroll Street	20	D	1	
Carroll Street	22	D	1	
Carroll Street	24-26	D	1	
Carroll Street	28	D	1	
Carroll Street	30	D	1	
Carroll Street	32-34	D	2	
Carroll Street	38	D	2	
Chapman Street	1	D	2	
Chapman Street	3	C	2	
Chapman Street	5	D	2	
Chapman Street	7	C	2	
Chapman Street	9-11	D	2	
Chapman Street	13	D	2	
Chapman Street	15	C	2	
Chapman Street	17	B	2	
Chapman Street	29-31	D	2	
Chapman Street	33	D	2	
Chapman Street	35-37	D	2	
Chapman Street	39	D	2	
Chapman Street	41	D	2	
Chapman Street	43	D	2	
Chapman Street	45	D	2	
Chapman Street	47	D	2	
Chapman Street	49-51	D	2	
Chapman Street	53	D	2	
Chapman Street	55	D	2	
Chapman Street	57	D	2	
Chapman Street	65	D	2	
Chapman Street	67	B	2	
Chapman Street	69	D	2	
Chapman Street	71	D	2	
Chapman Street	73	C	2	
Chapman Street	75	D	2	
Chapman Street	89	D	2	
Chapman Street	91	D	2	
Chapman Street	93	D	2	
Chapman Street	95-97	C	2	
Chapman Street	99-101	D	2	
Chapman Street	103-107	D	2	
Chapman Street	109	D	2	
Chapman Street	111	B	2	
Chapman Street	2-2A	C	2	
Chapman Street	4-8	C	2	
Chapman Street	20	D	2	
Chapman Street	22-28	D	2	
Chapman Street	30	B	2	
Chapman Street	32	C	2	
Chapman Street	34	C	2	
Chapman Street	36	D	2	
Chapman Street	56	B	3	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Chapman Street	64	C	3	
Chapman Street	66	C	2	
Chapman Street	72-74	D	3	
Chapman Street	82-82A	D	2	
Chapman Street	84-86	D	2	
Chapman Street	88	D	2	
Chapman Street	90	D	2	
Chapman Street	92	D	2	
Chapman Street	94	D	2	
Chapman Street	96-98	D	2	
Chetwynd Street	1-3	A	1	
Chetwynd Street	5	D	2 <u>1</u>	
Chetwynd Street	7	D	2 <u>1</u>	
Chetwynd Street	9	B	2 <u>1</u>	
Chetwynd Street	15-19	D C	2	
Chetwynd Street	21	D	2	
Chetwynd Street	23	D	2	
Chetwynd Street	25	D	2	
Chetwynd Street	47	C	3	
Chetwynd Street	55	D	3	
Chetwynd Street	59	D	3	
Chetwynd Street	61-63	A	3	
Chetwynd Street	65	D	3	
Chetwynd Street	71-73	D	3	
Chetwynd Street	85	D	3	
Chetwynd Street	87	C	3	
Chetwynd Street	91-93	D	3	
Chetwynd Street	147-149	A	3	
Chetwynd Street	151-153	D	3	
Chetwynd Street	155-157	B	3	
Chetwynd Street	167-171	D	3	
Chetwynd Street	12- 20	C	3	
Chetwynd Street	14	C	3	
Chetwynd Street	16	C	2	
Chetwynd Street	18	C	2	
Chetwynd Street	20	C	2	
Chetwynd Street	22	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Chetwynd Street	30- 44 <u>42</u>	D	3	
Chetwynd Street	44	B	3	
Chetwynd Street	46-50	-	3	
Chetwynd Street	52-58	-	3	
Chetwynd Street	62-64	B	3 <u>2</u>	
Chetwynd Street	66	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Chetwynd Street	118	C	2	
Chetwynd Street	120	C	2	
Chetwynd Street	122	B	2	
Chetwynd Street	140	D	3	
Chetwynd Street	142	C	3	
Chetwynd Street	172-176	B	3	
Chetwynd Street	198	D	3	
Chetwynd Street	200	D	3	
Chetwynd Street	202	D	3	
Chetwynd Street	234-236	C	3	
Cobden Street	9	D	3	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Cobden Street	11	D	3
Cobden Street	13-15/15A	C	2
Cobden Street	29	D	2
Cobden Street	31	C	2
Cobden Street	33	C	2
Cobden Street	35	D	2
Cobden Street	41-43	C	2
Courtney Street	47	D	2
Courtney Street	49-53	D	2
Courtney Street	59-61	C	2
Courtney Street	63-65	C	2
Courtney Street	67-75	C	2
Courtney Street	81	D	2
Courtney Street	83	D	2
Courtney Street	85	C	2
Courtney Street	87	D	2
Courtney Street	89	D	2
Courtney Street	91	D	2
Courtney Street	93	D	2
Courtney Street	95	D	2
Courtney Street	101	C	2
Courtney Street	103	C	2
Courtney Street	4	C	3
Courtney Street	30-32	C	3
Courtney Street	34	C	3
Courtney Street	36	A	3
Courtney Street	54	D	3
Courtney Street	56-58	C	2
Courtney Street	64 (Front)	C	3
Curran Place	1	D	3
Curran Place	2	D	3
Curran Street	3	D	2
Curran Street	9	D	2
Curran Street	11	D	2
Curran Street	13	D	2
Curran Street	15	D	2
Curran Street	17	C	2
Curran Street	19-23	D	2
Curran Street	27	D	2
Curran Street	2A	D	2
Curran Street	2	D	2
Curran Street	4	D	2
Curran Street	6	D	2
Curran Street	8	D	2
Curran Street	10	D	2
Curran Street	12	D	2
Curran Street	14	D	2
Curran Street	16	D	2
Curran Street	18	D	2
Curran Street	20-22	D	2
Curran Street	24	D	2
Curran Street	26	D	2
Curran Street	28	D	2
Curran Street	30	D	2

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Curran Street	32	D	2
Curran Street	36	D	2
Curran Street	44	D	2
Curran Street	46	D	2
Curran Street	54	D	2
Curran Street	56	D	2
Curzon Street	1	C	2
Curzon Street	3	D	2
Curzon Street	5	D	2
Curzon Street	7	D	2
Curzon Street	15	D	2
Curzon Street	17-23	D	2
Curzon Street	35	D	2
Curzon Street	37	D	2
Curzon Street	39	D	2
Curzon Street	41	D	2
Curzon Street	43	D	2
Curzon Street	45	D	2
Curzon Street	47	D	2
Curzon Street	57 – Union Memorial Church	A	3
Curzon Street	57 - Manse	B	3
Curzon Street	85	D	3
Curzon Street	95-97	D	3
Curzon Street	147	D	3
Curzon Street	171	C	3
Curzon Street	6	D	2
Curzon Street	8	D	2
Curzon Street	10	D	2
Curzon Street	12 – 14	D	2
Curzon Street	16	D	2
Curzon Street	18	D	2
Curzon Street	38	C	2
Curzon Street	40	D	2
Curzon Street	42	D	2
Curzon Street	70-74	D	3
Curzon Street	78-80	C	2
Curzon Street	82	C	2
Curzon Street	84	C	2
Curzon Street	100-110 – Former Fire Station - Front	C	3
Curzon Street	100-110 – Former Fire Station - Rear	B	3
Curzon Street	118	D	3
Curzon Street	124	D	2
Curzon Street	126	D	2
Curzon Street	128	D	2
Curzon Street	130	D	2
Curzon Street	132	D	2
Curzon Street	132A	C	2
Curzon Street	134	C	2
Curzon Street	138	D	2
Curzon Street	140	D	2
Curzon Street	142	D	2
Curzon Street	144	D	2

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Curzon Street	146	D	2	
Curzon Street	150	D	2	
Curzon Street	152	D	2	
Curzon Street	154	D	2	
Curzon Street	156	D	2	
Curzon Street	158	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	95	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	97	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	101	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	103	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	119-121	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	123	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	125-127	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	129	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	131	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	133-137	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	139-141	B	2	
Dryburgh Street	143	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	147	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	149	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	151	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	153	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	155	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	161	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	167	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	211	D	3	
Dryburgh Street	215	B	3	
Dryburgh Street	219	D	3	
Dryburgh Street	233-235	B	3	
Dryburgh Street	355	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	357	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	359	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	361	A	2	
Dryburgh Street	363	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	365	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	367	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	369	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	373	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	375	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	377-379	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	381	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	383	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	385	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	387	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	407	B	2	
Dryburgh Street	409	B	2	
Dryburgh Street	411	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	413	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	423	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	425	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	431	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	435	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	437	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	445	B	2	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Dryburgh Street	447-449	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	451	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	453	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	455	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	457	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	459	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	461	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	463-465	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	473	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	475	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	479	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	485-487	B	1	
Dryburgh Street	493-495	B	1	
Dryburgh Street	497-499	C	1	
Dryburgh Street	501-503	C	1	
Dryburgh Street	505	D	1	
Dryburgh Street	509	D	1	
Dryburgh Street	511	D	1	
Dryburgh Street	513-515	B	1	
Dryburgh Street	517	B	1	
Dryburgh Street	519	B	1	
Dryburgh Street	38	C	32	
Dryburgh Street	4042	D	32	
Dryburgh Street	44-50	D	32	
Dryburgh Street	112	D	3	
Dryburgh Street	114-118	D	3	
Dryburgh Street	136	D	3	
Dryburgh Street	138	D	3	
Dryburgh Street	234-236	D	3	
Dryburgh Street	Rear 370-376	D	3	
Dryburgh Street	402	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	404	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	406	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	410	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	412	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	414	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	416	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	418-420	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	422-424	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	426	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	428	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	430-434	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	438	C	2	
Dryburgh Street	450-454	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	456	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	492-494	D	2	
Dryburgh Street	500-504	C	2	
Dudley Street	27 -31	E B	3	
Dudley Street	2	C	3	
Dudley Street	40	E B	3	
Dudley Street	50	D	32	
Dudley Street	52	D	32	
Dudley Street	56	D	32	
Dudley Street	58	C	32	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Dudley Street	60	DC	<u>32</u>	
Dudley Street	62	D	<u>32</u>	
Dudley Street	64	DC	<u>32</u>	
Dudley Street	70	DB	<u>32</u>	
Dudley Street	72	C	<u>32</u>	
Dudley Street	74-76	CB	<u>32</u>	
<u>Dudley Street</u>	<u>300</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>3</u>	
Eades Place	Former School <u>(also 1-37 Roden Street)</u>	B	1	
Eades Place	2	D	1	
Eades Place	4	D	1	
Eades Place	6	D	1	
Eades Place	8-10	C	1	
Eades Place	12	D	1	
Eades Place	14	D	1	
Eades Place	16	D	1	
Eades Place	18	D	1	
Eades Place	20	D	1	
Eades Place	22	DC	1	
Eades Place	24-26	D	1	
Eades Place	28-32	C	1	
Eades Place	34-40	C	1	
Elm Street	15	D	2	
Elm Street	17	D	2	
Elm Street	21	D	2	
Elm Street	23	D	2	
Elm Street	27	C	2	
Elm Street	31	D	2	
Elm Street	33	D	2	
Elm Street	35	D	2	
Elm Street	2	C	3	
Elm Street	4	D	3	
Elm Street	52	D	3	
Elm Street	54-56	C	3	
Elm Street	58	D	3	
Elm Street	60	D	3	
Elm Street	62	D	3	
Elm Street	64	D	3	
Errol Place	12	B	3	
Errol Street	1-13	A	1	
Errol Street	19-23	C	1	
Errol Street	25	D	1	
Errol Street	27	D	1	
Errol Street	29	D	1	
Errol Street	31	D	1	
Errol Street	33	C	1	
Errol Street	39	D	1	
Errol Street	41-49	C	1	
Errol Street	51-53	D	1	
Errol Street	55-57	C	1	
Errol Street	61-67	B	1	
Errol Street	79	D	1	
Errol Street	89	C	2	
Errol Street	91	D	2	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Errol Street	93	D	2
Errol Street	95	D	2
Errol Street	97	D	2
Errol Street	99-101	B	2
Errol Street	103	D	2
Errol Street	105	D	2
Errol Street	107	D	2
Errol Street	115-119	B	2
Errol Street	125-127	C	2
Errol Street	131-133	C	2
Errol Street	135	D	2
Errol Street	137	D	2
Errol Street	139-141	C	2
Errol Street	145	C	2
Errol Street	147-159	D	2
Errol Street	161-163	D	2
Errol Street	167	C	2
Errol Street	177-187	D	2
Errol Street	193	C	2
Errol Street	195	C	2
Errol Street	205-207	D	2
Errol Street	211	D	2
Errol Street	213	D	2
Errol Street	215	D	2
Errol Street	217	D	2
Errol Street	221	D	2
Errol Street	229	C	2
Errol Street	231	D	2
Errol Street	235-237	D	2
Errol Street	239	D	2
Errol Street	241	D	2
Errol Street	249	D	2
Errol Street	251	D	2
Errol Street	253	D	2
Errol Street	255-257	B	2
Errol Street	259	D	2
Errol Street	2-4	C	1
Errol Street	6-8	C	1
Errol Street	10-14	D	1
Errol Street	16	D	1
Errol Street	18	D	1
Errol Street	20-26	C	1
Errol Street	28-30	C	1
Errol Street	32	D	1
Errol Street	34	D	1
Errol Street	36-38	D	1
Errol Street	40-42	D	1
Errol Street	44	C	1
Errol Street	NM Town Hall – see 513 Queensberry St		
Errol Street	52-68 – Municipal Buildings including Library,shops, former Mechanics Institute, Post Office, & Fountain	A	1

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Errol Street	92	D	2
Errol Street	94	A	2
Errol Street	96-98	D	2
Errol Street	100-102	D	2
Errol Street	104	D	2
Errol Street	110-114	D	2
Errol Street	116	D	3
Errol Street	118	D	3
Errol Street	126	D	3
Errol Street	128	D	3
Errol Street	144	D	3
Errol Street	146	D	3
Errol Street	150	C	2
Errol Street	152	D	2
Errol Street	154	D	2
Errol Street	156-162	B	2
Errol Street	168	D	2
Errol Street	172	D	2
Errol Street	174	D	2
Errol Street	176	D	2
Errol Street	178	D	2
Errol Street	180	D	2
Errol Street	182	D	2
Errol Street	184	D	2
Errol Street	210-214 - School	C	2
Errol Street	210-214 - Fountain	D	2
Errol Street	222	B	2
Errol Street	226-228	D	2
Errol Street	230	C	2
Errol Street	232	C	2
Errol Street	234	C	2
Errol Street	236	C	2
Errol Street	238	C	2
Errol Street	240	C	2
Errol Street	242	C	2
Errol Street	246-248	D	2
Errol Street	250	B	2
Erskine Street	9	D	2
Erskine Street	11	D	2
Erskine Street	13	D	2
Erskine Street	15	D	2
Erskine Street	19	D	2
Erskine Street	21	D	2
Erskine Street	23	C	2
Erskine Street	25	D	2
Erskine Street	27	D	2
Erskine Street	29	D	2
Erskine Street	31	D	2
Erskine Street	33	D	2
Erskine Street	35	D	2
Erskine Street	39	D	2
Erskine Street	43	D	2
Erskine Street	45	D	2
Erskine Street	47	D	2

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Erskine Street	49	D	2
Erskine Street	53	D	2
Erskine Street	55	D	2
Erskine Street	57	D	2
Erskine Street	59	D	2
Erskine Street	61	D	2
Erskine Street	63	D	2
Erskine Street	2	D	2
Erskine Street	4	D	2
Erskine Street	6	D	2
Erskine Street	8	D	2
Erskine Street	10	C	2
Erskine Street	16	D	2
Erskine Street	18	D	2
Erskine Street	20	D	2
Erskine Street	22	D	2
Erskine Street	22A	D	2
Erskine Street	24	D	2
Erskine Street	26	D	2
Erskine Street	28	D	2
Erskine Street	32	C	2
Erskine Street	34	C	2
Erskine Street	36	D	2
Erskine Street	38-40	D	2
Erskine Street	42	D	2
Erskine Street	44	D	2
Erskine Street	46	D	2
Erskine Street	48	D	2
Erskine Street	50	C	2
Erskine Street	52	D	2
Erskine Street	54	D	2
Erskine Street	56	D	2
Erskine Street	58	D	2
Erskine Street	60	D	2
Erskine Street	62	D	2
Erskine Street	64	D	2
Erskine Street	66	D	2
Erskine Street	70	D	2
Erskine Street	72	D	2
Erskine Street	82	D	3
Erskine Street	84	D	2
Flagstaff Gardens	Flagstaff Gardens	A	-
Flagstaff Gardens	Flagstaff Gardens Bowls Club Clubhouse and Rink	A	-
Flagstaff Gardens	Pioneers Monument	E A	-
Flagstaff Gardens	Caretaker's Residence	E A	-
Flagstaff Gardens	Tennis Pavilion	E A	-
Flagstaff Gardens	Sundial	E A	-
Flagstaff Gardens	The Court Favourite Sculpture	E A	-
Flemington Road	1-3	C	2
Flemington Road	37	A	3
Flemington Road	55 (Parent address is 47-59 Flemington Road)	C	3

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Flemington Road	65-67	C	2	
Flemington Road	91-93	C	2	
Flemington Road	95	C	2	
Flemington Road	123	D	3	
Flemington Road	149	D	3	
Flemington Road	151-161	C	2	
Flemington Road	197	B	3	
Flemington Road	205	D	3	
Flemington Road	209-211	C	2	
Flemington Road	213	D	2	
Flemington Road	215	D	2	
Flemington Road	219	D	2	
Flemington Road	221	D	2	
Flemington Road	223	D	2	
Flemington Road	225	D	2	
Flemington Road	227-229	B	2	
Flemington Road	263	B	3	
Flemington Road	267	C	3	
Flemington Road	277	D	3	
Flemington Road	285-287	C	2	
Flemington Road	291	D	2	
Flemington Road	293	C	2	
Flemington Road	297	C	2	
Flemington Road	299	C	2	
Flemington Road	301	A	2	
Flemington Road	321	D	2	
Flemington Road	323	D	2	
Flemington Road	325	D	2	
Flemington Road	327	D	2	
Flemington Road	329	D	2	
Flemington Road	331	C	2	
Flemington Road	333	C	2	
Flemington Road	335	D	2	
Flemington Road	347	C	2	
Flemington Road	351	C	2	
Flemington Road	353	D	2	
Flemington Road	355	D	2	
Flemington Road	363	D	2	
Flemington Road	371-401	E	3	
Flemington Road	403	E	3	
Flemington Road	443	D	3	
Flemington Road	445	E	3	
Flemington Road	447	E	3	
Franklin Place	23	D	2	
George Street	1	D	2	
George Street	3	D	2	
George Street	5	C	2	
George Street	7	D	2	
George Street	9	D	2	
George Street	11	D	2	
George Street	6	D	2	
George Street	8	D	2	
Glass Street	14	D	3	
Gracie Street	2 (Lost Dogs Home)	D	3	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Haines Place	2	D	3	
Haines Street	5	C	3	
Haines Street	7	D	3	
Haines Street	2	D	3	
Haines Street	4	D	3	
Haines Street	6	D	3	
Haines Street	8	C	3	
Haines Street	112	C	2	
Haines Street	120-130 (wall only)	C	2	
Harcourt Street	24-26	C	3	
Harcourt Street	66-68	C	3	
Harker Street	1	D	2	
Harker Street	11	D	2	
Harker Street	2-4	D	2	
Harker Street	6	D	2	
Harker Street	8	D	2	
Harker Street	10-12	D	2	
Harker Street	18	D	2	
Harris Street	1	D	3	
Harris Street	9	C	3	
Harris Street	2	D	3	
Harris Street	4	D	3	
Harris Street	6	D	3	
Hawke Street	27-33	DC	2 <u>1</u>	
Hawke Street	35	D	2 <u>1</u>	
Hawke Street	37	DC	2 <u>1</u>	
Hawke Street	39	DC	2 <u>1</u>	
Hawke Street	41	DC	2 <u>1</u>	
Hawke Street	43	D	2 <u>1</u>	
Hawke Street	45	DC	2 <u>1</u>	
Hawke Street	47	DC	2 <u>1</u>	
Hawke Street	49	DC	2 <u>1</u>	
Hawke Street	51	D	2 <u>1</u>	
Hawke Street	53	D	2	
Hawke Street	55	D	2	
<u>Hawke Street</u>	<u>95-99</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>3</u>	
Hawke Street	101	C	3	
Hawke Street	109- 117 <u>111</u>	DC	3 <u>2</u>	
Hawke Street	119 <u>117</u> -125	DC	2	
Hawke Street	127-129	D	2	
Hawke Street	131-133	D	2	
Hawke Street	135-141	D	3	
Hawke Street	173-175	D	2	
Hawke Street	177	D	2	
Hawke Street	179	D	2	
<u>Hawke Street</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	
Hawke Street	191	D	2	
Hawke Street	193	D	2	
Hawke Street	199	D	2	
Hawke Street	2	DC	3	
<u>Hawke Street</u>	<u>2A – Street Tree(s)</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>-</u>	
Hawke Street	4	DC	2	
Hawke Street	6	DC	2	
Hawke Street	8	DC	2	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Hawke Street	10	DC	2	
Hawke Street	12	DC	2	
Hawke Street	14	D	2	
Hawke Street	44-46	C	2	
Hawke Street	48	D	2	
Hawke Street	50	D	2	
Hawke Street	52-54	D	2	
Hawke Street	58	D	2	
Hawke Street	60	D	2	
Hawke Street	62	D	2	
Hawke Street	68-70	D	2	
<u>Hawke Street</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	
Hawke Street	74-78	C	2	
Hawke Street	80	C	3 <u>2</u>	
Hawke Street	82	D	2	
<u>Hawke Street</u>	<u>104</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	
Hawke Street	110	D	2	
Hawke Street	112	D	2	
Hawke Street	114	D	2	
Hawke Street	116-118	D	2	
Hawke Street	120-124	D	2	
Hawke Street	128-130	D	2	
Hotham Place	1A (formerly 60-62 Courtney Street)	C	2	
Howard Lane	Former NM Hotel Wall	D	3	
Howard Street	3-11	DC	2	
Howard Street	13	B	2	
Howard Street	15	EB	2	
<u>Howard Street</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	
Howard Street	19	B	2	
Howard Street	25 - School	C	2	
Howard Street	33 - Presbytery	B	2	
Howard Street	33 - Church	B	2	
Howard Street	81	D	3	
Howard Street	85-89	C	3	
Howard Street	95-97	D	2	
Howard Street	99	D	2	
Howard Street	103	D	2	
Howard Street	107-111	D	2	
Howard Street	113-115	D	2	
Howard Street	117	D	2	
Howard Street	135	D	3	
Howard Street	163 - Church	C	3	
Howard Street	163 - Manse	C	3	
Howard Street	171	D	3	
Howard Street	181-187	D	3	
Howard Street	189-195	D	3	
Howard Street	2-4	C	3	
Howard Street	6	D	3	
Howard Street	60	D	2	
Howard Street	88-94	C	3	
Ireland Street	49-51	D	3	
<u>Ireland Street</u>	<u>10-24</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>3</u>	
<u>Ireland Street</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Ireland Street	36	D	<u>2</u>
Ireland Street	38	D	<u>2</u>
Ireland Street	40	D	<u>2</u>
Ireland Street	42	D	<u>2</u>
Ireland Street	46-56	D	<u>2</u>
Ireland Street	92	D	32
Ireland Street	94	D	32
Ireland Street	96	D	32
Ireland Street	98	D	32
Ireland Street	100	D	32
Ireland Street	102	D	32
Ireland Street	104	D	32
Ireland Street	118	B	3
Jeffcott Street	13-17	DC	3
Jeffcott Street	81-141 near – Street Tree(s)	C	-
Jeffcott Street	34-36	D	3
Jeffcott Street	38	D	<u>3</u>
Jeffcott Street	102	D	<u>2</u>
King Street	At Hawke Street – War Memorial	B	-
King Street	At Victoria Street - Reserve	D	-
King Street	347-349	DA	21
King Street	351	EA	21
King Street	353-355	BA	21
King Street	363	B	<u>1</u>
King Street	357-369	C	3
King Street	411 407-415	BA	32
King Street	419-435	A	2
King Street	439	DC	2
King Street	461-467	C	<u>2</u>
King Street	469-471	C	<u>2</u>
King Street	511	C	<u>3</u>
King Street	555-557	C	3
King Street	581-583	C	21
King Street	585-587	C	21
King Street	589-591	C	21
King Street	595-597	C	21
King Street	599-601	C	21
King Street	609	D	<u>2</u>
King Street	613	D	<u>2</u>
King Street	621-643	D	-
King Street	360	C	32
King Street	364-368	D	32
King Street	Underground Toilet	EA	32
King Street	372-376 - Eades Park	D	<u>2</u>
King Street	438	B	<u>2</u>
King Street	444	C	<u>2</u>
King Street	446 near – Street Tree(s) and Reserve	C	-
King Street	446 near (Pillar Box)	C	<u>2</u>
Kipling Street	1	D	2
Kipling Street	3	D	2
Kipling Street	9	D	2
Kipling Street	15	D	2
Kipling Street	4	D	2

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Kipling Street	6	D	2
Kipling Street			
Kipling Street	16	D	2
Kipling Street	18	D	2
La Trobe Street	456	D	2
La Trobe Street	460-462	D	2
La Trobe Street	488-494	C	3
La Trobe Street	510-516	D	3
La Trobe Street	520	D	3
La Trobe Street	526	D	3
Laurens Street	10-22 - Former T.B. Guest Biscuit Factory	B	3
Laurens Street	Store '1' & '2' – Weston Milling	D	3
Laurens Street	24-78 – Weston Milling (former NB Love Flour Mills)	B	3
Leveson Street	5	C	3
Leveson Street	7-9	B	3
Leveson Street	37	D	3
Leveson Street	65-71	D	3
Leveson Street	79 (1 Bendigo St)	D	3
Leveson Street	103-107	D	3
Leveson Street	129-133	C	2
Leveson Street	141	C	3
Leveson Street	2-10	C	3
Leveson Street	16-20	C	3
Leveson Street	24	C	3
Leveson Street	26-28	C	3
Leveson Street	46-50	C	3
Leveson Street	64-66	D	3
Leveson Street	106-114	D	3
Little Baillie Street	2	D	3
Little Leveson Street	19-21	D	3
Little Leveson Street	27	D	3
Little Leveson Street	32	C	3
Little Leveson Street	34	D	3
Little Provost Street	1	C	3
Little Provost Street	3	D	3
Little Provost Street	7	D	3
Little Provost Street	9-11	D	3
Lothian Street	9	D	3
Lothian Street	29	D	3
Lothian Street	35	D	3
Lothian Street	41-43	B	3
Lothian Street	53-55	D	3
Lothian Street	57	C	3
Lothian Street	65-71	D	3
Lothian Street	85-87	D	3
Lothian Street	89	D	3
Lothian Street	8-10	D	3
Lothian Street	20	B	3
Lothian Street	22	C	3
Lothian Street	24-26	D	3
Lothian Street	28	B	3
Lothian Street	30-32	D	3

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Lothian Street	40-42	D	3
Lothian Street	62-68	D	3
Lothian Street	70-72	D	3
Macaulay Road	36 –58 (120-130 Haines St) (wall to former Stokoe Motors)	C	2
Macaulay Road	36 (former Melbourne Omnibus Company's stables)	A	2
Macaulay Road	60 (Gas Regulating House)	A	2
Mary Street	14	C	3
Mary Street	16-18	C	3
Melrose Street	175-183	E	2
Melrose Street	185-189	E	2
Melrose Street	4	D	2
Melrose Street	8	C	2
Melrose Street	18	D	2
Melrose Street	20	C	2
Melrose Street	22	D	2
Melrose Street	26	D	2
Melrose Street	28	D	2
Melrose Street	30	C	2
Melrose Street	36	D	2
Melrose Street	38	D	2
Melrose Street	40	D	2
Melrose Street	44	D	2
Melrose Street	46	D	2
Melrose Street	48	D	2
Melrose Street	90	D	2
Melrose Street	94-100	D	2
Melrose Street	102	D	2
Melrose Street	104	D	2
Melrose Street	106	D	2
Melrose Street	108	D	2
Melrose Street	110-112	D	2
Melrose Street	114	D	2
Melrose Street	116	D	2
Melrose Street	118	D	2
Melrose Street	120	D	2
Melrose Street	122	D	2
Melrose Street	124	D	2
Melrose Street	130	D	2
Melrose Street	132	D	2
Melrose Street	134	D	2
Miller Street	1	E B	2
Miller Street	3-9	E B	2
Miller Street	11	D	2
Miller Street	13	D	2
Miller Street	15	D	2
Miller Street	17	D	2
Miller Street	19	D	2
Miller Street	21	D	2
Miller Street	23	D	2
Miller Street	25	D	2
Miller Street	29	D	2
Miller Street	31	D	2

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Miller Street	33-35	D	2	
Miller Street	37	C	2	
Miller Street	39	C	2	
Miller Street	41	D	2	
Miller Street	43	D	2	
Miller Street	45	D	2	
Miller Street	47	D	2	
Miller Street	51	D	2	
Miller Street	53	D	2	
Miller Street	55	D	2	
Miller Street	57	D	2	
Miller Street	59	D	2	
Miller Street	61	D	2	
Miller Street	63	D	2	
Miller Street	65	D	2	
Miller Street	67	D	2	
Miller Street	69	D	2	
Miller Street	14	D	2	
Miller Street	16	D	2	
Miller Street	22-24	D	2	
Miller Street	26-28	EB	2	
Miller Street	32-34	D	2	
Miller Street	40	D	2	
Miller Street	42	D	2	
Miller Street	44	C	2	
Miller Street	46	D	2	
Miller Street	48	D	2	
Miller Street	56	D	2	
Miller Street	58	D	2	
Miller Street	60-80	C	32	
Miller Street	90-92	EB	32	
Miller Street	94	D	32	
Miller Street	96	D	3	
Miller Street	106	EB	3	
Miller Street	112	C	3	
Milton Street	45-47	D	2	
Milton Street	24-28	D	32	
Milton Street	30-32	C	32	
Milton Street	34	D	32	
Milton Street	36-38	C	32	
Molesworth Street	2	D	2	
Molesworth Street	4	D	2	
Molesworth Street	10	D	2	
Molesworth Street	16	C	2	
Molesworth Street	18	C	2	
Molesworth Street	20-22	D	2	
Molesworth Street	24	D	2	
Molesworth Street	26-28	D	2	
Molesworth Street	30-32	B	2	
Molesworth Street	34-40	B	2	
Molesworth Street	42	D	2	
Molesworth Street	44	D	2	
Molesworth Street	46	D	2	
Molesworth Street	48	D	2	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Molesworth Street	50	D	2
Molesworth Street	52	D	2
Molesworth Street	54	D	2
Molesworth Street	56	D	2
Molesworth Street	58	C	2
Molesworth Street	62	D	2
Molesworth Street	64	D	2
Molesworth Street	66	C	2
Molesworth Street	68	B	2
Molesworth Street	70	C	2
Molesworth Street	72-74	C	2
Molesworth Street	76	C	2
Molesworth Street	78-84	B	2
Molesworth Street	86	C	2
Molesworth Street	88	C	2
Molesworth Street	90	D	2
Molesworth Street	92	D	2
Molesworth Street	94-96	D	2
Molesworth Street	98	C	2
Moss Place	1	D	3
Moss Place	5	C	3
Munster Terrace	Weston Milling (former NB Love Mills - see Laurens Street entry)	B	3
Munster Terrace	1 - Weston Milling (former Filigree Pty Ltd building)	B	3
Murphy Street	7	C	3
O'Connell Street	1-7	C	2
O'Connell Street	15-17	C	2
O'Connell Street	19	A	2
O'Connell Street	21-27	D	2
O'Connell Street	39	C	2
O'Connell Street	41-59	C	2
O'Connell Street	64	D	2
O'Connell Street	66	D	2
O'Shanassy Street	11	D	2
O'Shanassy Street	13	D	2
O'Shanassy Street	15-17	D	2
O'Shanassy Street	19	D	2
O'Shanassy Street	21	D	2
O'Shanassy Street	37-39	C	2
O'Shanassy Street	41	D	2
O'Shanassy Street	43	D	2
Peckville Street	5-11	D	2
Peckville Street	13	D	2
Peckville Street	15	D	2
Peckville Street	17	D	2
Peckville Street	19	D	2
Peckville Street	2-10	D	3
Peckville Street	20	D	3
Peckville Street	22	D	3
Peel Street	21-23	D	3
Peel Street	25-31	D	3
Peel Street	49-51	D	3
Peel Street	53	D	3

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Peel Street	55	D	3	
Peel Street	57- 61 59	D C	3 2	
Peel Street	61-63	D	3 2	
Peel Street	65-67	C	3 2	
Peel Street	69-71	D	3	
Peel Street	73-75	D	3	
Peel Street	85-87	D	3 2	
Peel Street	111	C	3	
Peel Street	115	D	3	
Peel Street	117	D	3	
Peel Street	119	D	3	
Peel Street	121	C	3	
Peel Street	135	D	2	
Peel Street	137	C	2	
Peel Street	139	C	2	
Peel Street	141	D	2	
Peel Street	143-147	B	2	
Peel Street	149	D	2	
Peel Street	151-153	C	2	
Peel Street	155	D	2	
Peel Street	157	C	2	
Peel Street	159	D	2	
Peel Street	191	C	3	
Peel Street	193	C	3	
Peel Street	195	D	3	
Peel Street	197-199	D	3	
Peel Street	241-243	C	3	
Peel Street	251-253	D	3	
Peel Street	106	D	3	
Peel Street	108	D	3	
Peel Street	114	D	3	
Peel Street	180-186	C	3	
Peel Street	Ornamental Tramway Overhead Poles	A	3	
Phoenix Lane	4-6	A	1	
Phoenix Lane	8	A	1	
Princess Street	1	C	2	
Princess Street	3	C	2	
Princess Street	5	C	2	
Princess Street	7	D	2	
Princess Street	9	D	2	
Princess Street	11	D	2	
Princess Street	4-6	C	2	
Prout Lane	12	D	3	
Provost Street	11-17	D	3	
Provost Street	33-37	D	3	
Provost Street	49	C	3	
Provost Street	36-38	D	3	
Provost Street	52	D	3	
Provost Street	54-56	D	3	
Provost Street	58-60	D	3	
Provost Street	62	D	3	
Purcell Street	10	D	3	
Purcell Street	12	D	3	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Queensberry Street	325-327	D	3	
Queensberry Street	331	C	3	
Queensberry Street	333	D	3	
Queensberry Street	335-339	C	3	
Queensberry Street	351-359 Alternate address 171-175 Peel Street	C	2	
Queensberry Street	361-363	D	2	
Queensberry Street	367	C	3	
Queensberry Street	399	D	3	
Queensberry Street	409	D	3	
Queensberry Street	411	D	3	
Queensberry Street	415-417	C	3	
Queensberry Street	429	D	3	
Queensberry Street	439-441	D	3	
Queensberry Street	443	B	3	
Queensberry Street	451-459	B	1	
Queensberry Street	461-471	A	1	
Queensberry Street	473-483	B	2	
Queensberry Street	485-489	A	1	
Queensberry Street	509-511	B	2	
Queensberry Street	513 – North Melbourne Town Hall	A	2	
Queensberry Street	513 – Urinal	B	2	
Queensberry Street	553	D	3	
Queensberry Street	555	D	3	
Queensberry Street	569	B	3	
Queensberry Street	591-599	C	3	
Queensberry Street	603-615	A	3	
Queensberry Street	619-621	D	3	
Queensberry Street	629	D	3	
Queensberry Street	631	C	3	
Queensberry Street	633	D	3	
Queensberry Street	645-651	D	3	
Queensberry Street	683	B	3	
Queensberry Street	384	B	3	
Queensberry Street	414	D	3	
Queensberry Street	456-458	C	2	
Queensberry Street	462	C	2	
Queensberry Street	466	D	2	
Queensberry Street	468	D	2	
Queensberry Street	480-482	B	2	
Queensberry Street	492-496	B	3	
Queensberry Street	498	D	3	
Queensberry Street	502-506	B	3	
Queensberry Street	514	C	3	
Queensberry Street	518-520	D	3	
Queensberry Street	534	D	3	
Queensberry Street	536	C	3	
Queensberry Street	544-548	C	2	
Queensberry Street	550-552	C	2	
Queensberry Street	554-556	D	2	
Queensberry Street	566-568	C	2	
Queensberry Street	570-574	C	2	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Queensberry Street	588	D	3	
Queensberry Street	590	D	3	
Queensberry Street	592	C	3	
Queensberry Street	594	D	3	
Queensberry Street	596	A	3	
Queensberry Street	604-606	D	3	
Queensberry Street	608-610	D	3	
Queensberry Street	612	C	3	
Queensberry Street	634-636	B	3	
Queensberry Street	688-690	D	3	
Queensberry Street	692	C	3	
Queensberry Street	722-726	D	3	
Queensberry Street	730-732	D	3	
Queensberry Street	734-736	D	3	
Raglan Street	12-20	C	3	
Railway Place	North Melbourne Railway Station	B	3	
Railway Place	70	D	2	
Railway Place	74	D	2	
Railway Place	76	D	2	
Railway Place	78	D	2	
Railway Place	80	D	2	
Railway Place	80A	D	2	
Railway Place	82	D	2	
Railway Place	84	D	2	
Railway Place	86	D	2	
Railway Place	88	D	2	
Roden Street	159	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Roden Street	163	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Roden Street	171-179 – Group of Buildings	C	2	
Roden Street	171	D	2	
Roden Street	173	D	2	
Roden Street	177	D	2	
Roden Street	179	D	2	
Roden Street	197-199	C	3 <u>2</u>	
Roden Street	201	C	3 <u>2</u>	
Roden Street	203	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Roden Street	48-50	D	2	
Roden Street	54	D	2	
Roden Street	56	D	2	
Roden Street	58-60	D	2	
Roden Street	62-66	D	2	
Roden Street	68	C	2 <u>1</u>	
Roden Street	70	C	2 <u>1</u>	
Roden Street	72	D	2 <u>1</u>	
Roden Street	74	D	2 <u>1</u>	
Roden Street	76	D	2 <u>1</u>	
Roden Street	78	B	2 <u>1</u>	
Roden Street	80	D <u>C</u>	2 <u>1</u>	
Roden Street	82	C	2 <u>1</u>	
Roden Street	84	D	2	
Roden Street	86	D <u>B</u>	2 <u>1</u>	
Roden Street	88	D	2 <u>1</u>	
Roden Street	90	D	2 <u>1</u>	
Roden Street	92	D	2 <u>1</u>	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Roden Street	94	D	2 <u>1</u>	
Roden Street	96	D	2 <u>1</u>	
Roden Street	130-132	D <u>C</u>	3 <u>2</u>	
Roden Street	132 A - Substation	<u>D</u>	<u>3</u>	
Roden Street	148- 152	C	3 <u>2</u>	
Roden Street	152	<u>C</u>	<u>2</u>	
Roden Street	154-156	B	3 <u>2</u>	
Roden Street	160	D	3	
Roden Street	164-170, part	<u>C</u>	<u>2</u>	
Roden Street	172 164-184	D <u>C</u>	3 <u>2</u>	
Rosslyn Street	33-35	D	3	
Rosslyn Street	49- 51	E <u>B</u>	3	
Rosslyn Street	65-69	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Rosslyn Street	87-89	D	3	
Rosslyn Street	101-107	<u>C</u>	<u>2</u>	
Rosslyn Street	109-133	D <u>B</u>	3	
Rosslyn Street	Rear 133	E <u>B</u>	3	
Rosslyn Street	22-40	D <u>B</u>	3 <u>2</u>	
Rosslyn Street	58	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	
Rosslyn Street	62-68	C	3 <u>2</u>	
Rosslyn Street	70-74	C	3 <u>2</u>	
Rosslyn Street	92	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	
Rosslyn Street	96-110	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	
Rosslyn Street	112	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	
Rosslyn Street	116-118	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	
Rosslyn Street	120	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Rosslyn Street	122-124	D	3 <u>2</u>	
Rosslyn Street	126 (rear 124)	<u>D</u>	<u>3</u>	
Rosslyn Street	252	<u>D</u>	<u>3</u>	
Rosslyn Street	260	<u>D</u>	<u>3</u>	
Rosslyn Street	280	<u>D</u>	<u>3</u>	
Rosslyn Street	302 300	D <u>C</u>	3	
Shiel Street	Street Trees on West Side	-	3	
Shiel Street	2-4	D	2	
Shiel Street	6	D	2	
Shiel Street	8	D	2	
Shiel Street	10	C	2	
Shiel Street	12	D	2	
Shiel Street	14	C	2	
Shiel Street	16	D	2	
Shiel Street	18-20	C	2	
Shiel Street	22	C	2	
Shiel Street	24-26	D	2	
Shiel Street	28	C	2	
Shiel Street	36	D	2	
Shiel Street	46	D	2	
Shiel Street	48	D	2	
Shiel Street	50	D	2	
Shiel Street	54	D	2	
Spencer Street	317	<u>B</u>	<u>3</u>	
Spencer Street	355-371 - Precinct	A	3 <u>1</u>	
Spencer Street	371	<u>A</u>	<u>1</u>	
Spencer Street	405-407	E <u>B</u>	3 <u>2</u>	
Spencer Street	409-413	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Spencer Street	419-421	D	<u>2</u>
Spencer Street	437-441 – Group of Buildings	C, D	<u>2</u>
Spencer Street	437	D	3 <u>2</u>
Spencer Street	441	DC	3 <u>2</u>
Spencer Street	445	C	<u>3</u>
Spencer Street	465	D	<u>3</u>
Spencer Street	475	EB	3
Spencer Street	491-501 – Group of Buildings	C, D	<u>2</u>
Spencer Street	491	D	2
Spencer Street	493	D	2
Spencer Street	495-497	D	2
Spencer Street	499-501	C	2
Spencer Street	503	D	<u>2</u>
Spencer Street	505-507	D	2
Spencer Street	509-511	C	2
Spencer Street	519	C	3
Spencer Street	523	D	3
Spencer Street	535-539	D	<u>3</u>
Spencer Street	541-547	C	<u>3</u>
Spencer Street	551	D	<u>2</u>
Spencer Street	561	D	<u>2</u>
Spencer Street	567	C	<u>2</u>
Spencer Street	583	DC	2
Spencer Street	589	D	2
Spencer Street	591	D	2
Spencer Street	599-615	DC	2
Spencer Street	693	D	3 <u>2</u>
Spencer Street	695	DC	3 <u>2</u>
Spencer Street	697	DC	2 <u>2</u>
Spencer Street	699	D	2
Spencer Street	701	D	2
Spencer Street	703	C	2
Spencer Street	705-707	B	2
Spencer Street	362-364	DC	3
Spencer Street	384	DC	2
Spencer Street	386	DC	3 <u>2</u>
Spencer Street	388	DC	3 <u>2</u>
Spencer Street	390	DC	3 <u>2</u>
Spencer Street	392	C	<u>2</u>
Spencer Street	394	C	<u>2</u>
Spencer Street	420	EB	3
Spencer Street	502	DC	3 <u>2</u>
Spencer Street	504	D	<u>2</u>
Spencer Street	506	D	<u>2</u>
Spencer Street	544	D	<u>3</u>
Spencer Street	580	D	2
Spencer Street	582-588	DC	2
Spencer Street	590-596	C	2
Spencer Street	598	D	2
Spencer Street	600	D	2
Spencer Street	602	D	2
Spencer Street	604	D	2
Spencer Street	606-608	D	2
Spencer Street	612	D	<u>2</u>

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Spencer Street	614	D	2	
Spencer Street	616	C	2	
Spencer Street	618	C	2	
Spencer Street	620	D	2	
Spencer Street	624	D	2	
Spencer Street	626	D	2	
Spencer Street	630-632	D	2	
Spencer Street	634-636	D	2	
Spencer Street	638-642	EB	2	
Spencer Street	644-650	D	2	
Spencer Street	660-676	DC	3	
Stanley Street	31-47	D	3	
Stanley Street	31-47, rear	C	3	
Stanley Street	61-67 – Group of Buildings	C	2	
Stanley Street	61-63	DC	32	
Stanley Street	65-67	DC	32	
Stanley Street	95-101 – Group of Buildings	D	2	
Stanley Street	95-97	D	32	
Stanley Street	99	D	32	
Stanley Street	101	D	32	
Stanley Street	127-153	D	2	
Stanley Street	179	D	3	
Stanley Street	187	DC	32	
Stanley Street	191	DC	32	
Stanley Street	193	C	32	
Stanley Street	195-201	D	32	
Stanley Street	203	D	32	
Stanley Street	207- 221	D	32	
Stanley Street	209	D	2	
Stanley Street	211	D	2	
Stanley Street	213	D	2	
Stanley Street	215	D	2	
Stanley Street	217	D	2	
Stanley Street	219	D	2	
Stanley Street	221	D	2	
Stanley Street	8	BA	1	
Stanley Street	62-80	C	3	
Stanley Street	82-86	D	3	
Stanley Street	130-136	D	2	
Stanley Street	138-140	DC	32	
Stanley Street	154	D	3	
Stanley Street	200	D	3	
Stanley Street	210	D	3	
Stanley Street	240-250	C	3	
ROW Off Stanley Street	Malt Tower	DC	3	
ROW Off Stanley Street	Factory	C	3	
Stawell Street	29	C	3	
Stawell Street	49	D	3	
Steel Street	1	D	3	
Union Street	9-11	D	3	
Union Street	13-15	D	3	
Victoria Street	173-181	EB	2	
Victoria Street	183-185	-	2	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Victoria Street	187-189	DC	2	
Victoria Street	195-197	B	2	
Victoria Street	199	D	2	
Victoria Street	201-203	DC	2	
Victoria Street	205	D	2	
Victoria Street	207	D	2	
Victoria Street	209-211	D	2	
Victoria Street	213	D	2	
Victoria Street	215	DC	2	
Victoria Street	217-219	DB	2	
Victoria Street	221	DC	2	
Victoria Street	223	D	2	
Victoria Street	225-229	D	2	
Victoria Street	273 – St. Mary’s	A	1	
Victoria Street	279-285	B	1	
Victoria Street	287-291	D	1	
Victoria Street	293-295	B	1	
Victoria Street	297-307	B	1	
Victoria Street	309	D	1	
Victoria Street	311	D	1	
Victoria Street	313-315	DC	1	
Victoria Street	317-319	DC	1	
Victoria Street	343-347	DC	1	
Victoria Street	349-353	DC	1	
Victoria Street	355	DB	1	
Victoria Street	357-359	DC	1	
Victoria Street	365	B	1	
Victoria Street	375-379	D	32	
Victoria Street	381	D	32	
Victoria Street	383	D	32	
Victoria Street	385	D	32	
Victoria Street	387	D	2	
Victoria Street	389	D	32	
Victoria Street	391-393	D	32	
Victoria Street	417	D	32	
Victoria Street	419	D	32	
Victoria Street	421	D	32	
Victoria Street	423	D	32	
Victoria Street	425	D	32	
Victoria Street	427-429	D	32	
Victoria Street	431	DC	32	
Victoria Street	433-435	D	32	
Victoria Street	439	D	32	
Victoria Street	441	DC	32	
Victoria Street	443-445	D	32	
Victoria Street	447	D	32	
Victoria Street	457-459	D	32	
Victoria Street	461-463	D	32	
Victoria Street	465	B	32	
Victoria Street	467	DC	32	
Victoria Street	469	DC	32	
Victoria Street	515	D	3	
Victoria Street	521	D	3	
Victoria Street	232	C	3	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Victoria Street	240-248	C	3	
Victoria Street	250	D	3	
Victoria Street	252-254	D	3	
Victoria Street	260	D	3	
Victoria Street	268-276	D	3	
Victoria Street	300-308	D	3	
Victoria Street	312-314	B	2	
Victoria Street	316	D	2	
Victoria Street	318	D	2	
Victoria Street	324	D	2	
Victoria Street	348-350	D	2	
Victoria Street	354-362	D	3	
Victoria Street	364	C	3	
Victoria Street	366	C	3	
Victoria Street	368-372	D	3	
Victoria Street	374-376	B	3	
Victoria Street	380-386	D	3	
Victoria Street	388	D	3	
Victoria Street	420-422	C	2	
Victoria Street	424-430	D	2	
Victoria Street	434	C	2	
Victoria Street	438	D	2	
Victoria Street	440	D	2	
Victoria Street	442-446	A	2	
Victoria Street	448	D	2	
Victoria Street	450-452	D	2	
Victoria Street	456	A	2	
Victoria Street	460	D	2	
Victoria Street	464-466	B	3	
Victoria Street	470-472	C	3	
Victoria Street	482	D	3	
Victoria Street	484	D	3	
Victoria Street	486-496	D	3	
Victoria Street	498-500	D	3	
Victoria Street	502-506	D	3	
Victoria Street	552	D	3	
Victoria Street	578	C	3	
Victoria Street	580	D	3	
Victoria Street	582-584	D	3	
Victoria Street	590	D	3	
Victoria Street	594-596	D	3	
Victoria Street	600	D	3	
Victoria Street	662-676	D	3	
Victoria Street	700	A	3	
Villiers Street	9	D	3	
Villiers Street	14-22	D	2	
Villiers Street	24-34	C	2	
Villiers Street	36-38	C	2	
Villiers Street	40-42	C	2	
Villiers Street	48-50	A	3	
Walsh Street	23-25	C	3	
Walsh Street	43	D	3	
Walsh Street	45	D	3	
Walsh Street	42	D	3	

North & West Melbourne		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Walsh Street	46-48	D	3	
Walsh Street	54-56	B	3	
Walsh Street	62	C	3	
William Street	333- 337	C	3 ₂	
William Street	343-349	C	3	
<u>William Street</u>	<u>351-353</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>2</u>	
<u>William Street</u>	<u>355</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	
<u>William Street</u>	<u>383-389 – Street trees</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>-</u>	
<u>William Street</u>	<u>383-389 Reserve</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>2</u>	
<u>William Street</u>	<u>420-424</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>2</u>	
William Street	436	E <u>B</u>	3	
William Street	446-450	C	3 ₂	
William Street	452-454	D	3 ₂	
William Street	456- 460	D	3 ₂	
William Street	458	C	3	
William Street	470-476	D <u>C</u>	3 ₂	
William Street	478	D	3 ₂	
Wood Street	8-16	A	2	
Wood Street	22	B	2	
Wood Street	24	D	2	
Wood Street	26-28	C	2	
Wood Street	30	D	2	
Wreckyn Street	11	C	3	
Youngs Lane	1-3	C	3	
Youngs Lane	2	C	3	

PARKVILLE

Parkville		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Bayles Street	29	A	1	
Bayles Street	12	C	1	
Bayles Street	14	C	1	
Bayles Street	16	C	1	
Bayles Street	18	C	1	
Bayles Street	20	C	1	
Bayles Street	22	C	1	
Bayles Street	26	C	1	
Bayles Street	30	C	1	
Bayles Street	32	C	1	
Bayles Street	34	C	1	
Bayles Street	36	C	1	
Bayles Street	38	C	1	
Bayles Street	42	C	1	
Benjamin Street	13	C	1	
Benjamin Street	15	C	1	
Benjamin Street	17	C	1	
Benjamin Street	19	C	1	
Benjamin Street	21	C	1	
Benjamin Street	23	C	1	
Benjamin Street	25	C	1	
Benjamin Street	14	C	1	
Benjamin Street	16	C	1	
Benjamin Street	18	C	1	
Benjamin Street	20	C	1	
Benjamin Street	22	C	1	
Benjamin Street	24	C	1	
Benjamin Street	26	C	1	
Church Street	15	D	2	
Church Street	17	C	2	
Church Street	19	C	2	
Church Street	23	C	2	
Church Street	2	D	2	
Church Street	8	C	2	
Church Street	10	C	2	
Church Street	14	C	2	
Church Street	16	C	2	
Church Street	18	C	2	
Church Street	22	C	2	
Church Street	24	C	2	
Church Street	26	C	2	
Church Street	28	C	2	
Church Street	30	C	2	
Church Street	32	C	2	
Degraves Street	25	C	1	
Degraves Street	33	A	1	
Degraves Street	35	A	1	
Degraves Street	37	A	1	
Degraves Street	12	C	1	
Degraves Street	14	A	1	
Degraves Street	16	C	1	
Degraves Street	18	C	1	
Degraves Street	20	C	1	
Degraves Street	22	C	1	

Parkville		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Fitzgibbon Street	11	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	13	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	15	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	17	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	19	D	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	21	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	23	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	39-49	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	51	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	53	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	57	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	59	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	61	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	63	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	65	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	67	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	69	A	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	14	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	16	D	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	18	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	22	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	26	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	28	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	46	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	48	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	50	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	52	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	54	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	56	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	58	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	60	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	62	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	64	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	66	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	68	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	70	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	72	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	74	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	86	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	88	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	90	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	92	C	1	
Fitzgibbon Street	94	C	1	
Flemington Road	70	B	3	
Flemington Road	72	D	3	
Flemington Road	72A	D	3	
Flemington Road	74	C	3	
Flemington Road	76	C	3	
Flemington Road	78	C	3	
Flemington Road	84	C	3	
Flemington Road	98-98A	C	3	
Flemington Road	120	C	2	
Flemington Road	124	D	3	
Flemington Road	126	C	3	

Parkville		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Flemington Road	128	D	3	
Gatehouse Street	6	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	8	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	10	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	12	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	14	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	16	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	18	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	22	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	26	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	28	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	30	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	32	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	34	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	50	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	52	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	54	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	58	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	60	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	62	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	64	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	66	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	68	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	70	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	72	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	74	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	76	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	78	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	82	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	84	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	86	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	96	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	98	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	100	D	1	
Gatehouse Street	106	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	108	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	110	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	112	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	114	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	116	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	118	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	120	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	124	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	126	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	128	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	132	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	136	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	140	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	144	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	146	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	148	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	154	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	156	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	158	C	1	

Parkville		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Gatehouse Street	160	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	162	D	1	
Gatehouse Street	164	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	168	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	170	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	172	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	174	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	176	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	178	B	1	
Gatehouse Street	180	B	1	
Gatehouse Street	186	C	1	
Gatehouse Street	College Church Hall	C	1	
Grattan Street	132 (Royal Melbourne Hospital)	B	3	
Lennon Street	14	D	3	
Leonard Street	Cnr Royal Pde	A	2	
Manningham Street	Railway Bridge	B	3	
Manningham Street	1	D	3	
Manningham Street	3	D	3	
Manningham Street	25	C	3	
Manningham Street	29	C	3	
Manningham Street	35	C	2	
Manningham Street	39	C	2	
Manningham Street	65	D	3	
Manningham Street	67	D	3	
Manningham Street	69	D	3	
Manningham Street	71	D	3	
Manningham Street	75	D	3	
Manningham Street	77	D	3	
Manningham Street	79	D	3	
Manningham Street	81	D	3	
Manningham Street	121	D	3	
Manningham Street	123	D	3	
Manningham Street	66	D	3	
Manningham Street	68	D	3	
Manningham Street	70	D	3	
Manningham Street	72	D	3	
Manningham Street	74	D	3	
Manningham Street	76	D	3	
Manningham Street	78	D	3	
Morraah Street	15	C	1	
Morraah Street	17	C	1	
Morraah Street	19	D	1	
Morraah Street	21	C	1	
Morraah Street	27	A	1	
Morraah Street	29	A	1	
Morraah Street	31	C	1	
Morraah Street	33	C	1	
Morraah Street	43	C	1	
Morraah Street	45	C	1	
Morraah Street	47	C	1	
Morraah Street	49	C	1	
Morraah Street	51	C	1	
Morraah Street	53	C	1	
Morraah Street	55	C	1	

Parkville		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Morrah Street	57	C	1	
Morrah Street	63	C	1	
Morrah Street	65	C	1	
Morrah Street	67	C	1	
Morrah Street	69	C	1	
Morrah Street	71	C	1	
Morrah Street	73	C	1	
Morrah Street	14	C	1	
Morrah Street	16	C	1	
Morrah Street	18	C	1	
Morrah Street	20	C	1	
Morrah Street	26	C	1	
Morrah Street	28	C	1	
Morrah Street	32	C	1	
Morrah Street	34	C	1	
Morrah Street	36	C	1	
Morrah Street	38	C	1	
Morrah Street	42	C	1	
Morrah Street	44	B	1	
Morrah Street	46	C	1	
Morrah Street	48	B	1	
Morrah Street	52	C	1	
Morrah Street	54	C	1	
Morrah Street	58	C	1	
Morrah Street	60	C	1	
Morrah Street	62	C	1	
Morrah Street	66	C	1	
Oak Street	Royal Park Psych. Hospital 5 Central Blocks	A	-	
Park Drive	1-7	C	1	
Park Drive	11	C	1	
Park Drive	13	C	1	
Park Drive	15	C	1	
Park Drive	17	C	1	
Park Drive	19	D	1	
Park Drive	23	C	1	
Park Drive	25	C	1	
Park Drive	27	C	1	
Park Drive	29	C	1	
Park Drive	31	C	1	
Park Drive	33	C	1	
Park Drive	35	C	1	
Park Drive	39	C	1	
Park Drive	41	C	1	
Park Drive	43	C	1	
Park Drive	45	C	1	
Park Drive	47	C	1	
Park Drive	51	C	1	
Park Drive	53	C	1	
Park Drive	55	C	1	
Park Drive	57	C	1	
Park Drive	67	C	1	
Park Drive	69	C	1	
Park Drive	71	C	1	

Parkville		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Park Drive	73	C	1
Park Drive	75	C	1
Park Drive	77	C	1
Park Drive	79	C	1
Park Drive	81	A	1
Park Drive	85	C	1
Park Drive	87	C	1
Park Drive	89	C	1
Park Drive	91	C	1
Park Drive	93	C	1
Park Drive	95	C	1
Park Drive	103	C	1
Park Drive	105	C	1
Park Drive	107	C	1
Park Drive	109	C	1
Park Drive	121	C	1
Park Drive	123	C	1
Park Drive	125	C	1
Park Drive	129	C	1
Park Drive	131	C	1
Park Drive	133	C	1
Park Drive	135	C	1
Park Drive	137	C	1
Park Drive	139	C	1
Park Drive	141	C	1
Park Drive	143	C	1
Park Drive	145	B	1
Park Drive	147	B	1
Park Drive	149	B	1
Park Drive	151	C	1
Park Drive	153	C	1
Park Drive	155	C	1
Park Drive	157	C	1
Park Drive	159	A	1
Park Drive	169	C	1
Park Drive	171	C	1
Park Drive	173	B	1
Park Drive	175	B	1
Park Drive	177	C	1
Park Drive	179	C	1
Park Drive	181	C	1
Park Drive	183	C	1
Park Drive	185	B	1
Park Drive	187	B	1
Park Drive	197	C	1
Park Drive	199	C	1
Park Drive	201	C	1
Park Drive	203	C	1
Park Drive	205	C	1
Park Drive	Vet School Fence	A	1
Park Drive	20	C	1
Park Drive	34	C	1
Park Drive	36	C	1
Park Drive	38	C	1

Parkville		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Park Drive	44	C	1	
Park Drive	48	C	1	
Park Drive	54	C	1	
Park Drive	62	B	1	
Park Drive	64	B	1	
Park Drive	66	C	1	
Park Drive	68	C	1	
Park Drive	70	C	1	
Park Drive	72	C	1	
Park Drive	74	C	1	
Park Drive	76	C	1	
Park Drive	78	C	1	
Park Drive	108	C	1	
Park Drive	110	A	1	
Park Drive	112	A	1	
Park Drive	114	A	1	
Park Drive	122	C	1	
Park Drive	124	C	1	
Park Drive	140	E	1	
Park Drive	142	C	1	
Park Drive	144	C	1	
Park Drive	146	C	1	
Park Drive	148	C	1	
Park Drive	150	C	1	
Park Drive	152	C	1	
Park Drive	154	C	1	
Poplar Road	Mt. Royal Geriatric Hospital	A	3	
Royal Parade	1	C	1	
Royal Parade	3	C	1	
Royal Parade	5	C	1	
Royal Parade	7	C	1	
Royal Parade	15	C	1	
Royal Parade	17	C	1	
Royal Parade	19	C	1	
Royal Parade	21	A	1	
Royal Parade	23	A	1	
Royal Parade	25	C	1	
Royal Parade	27	C	1	
Royal Parade	29	C	1	
Royal Parade	33	A	1	
Royal Parade	43	D	1	
Royal Parade	51	B	1	
Royal Parade	53	B	1	
Royal Parade	55	B	1	
Royal Parade	57	C	1	
Royal Parade	59	C	1	
Royal Parade	61	C	1	
Royal Parade	65	C	1	
Royal Parade	67	C	1	
Royal Parade	69	C	1	
Royal Parade	71	B	1	
Royal Parade	73	B	1	
Royal Parade	75	C	1	
Royal Parade	79	C	1	

Parkville		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Royal Parade	87	C	1	
Royal Parade	89	B	1	
Royal Parade	91	C	1	
Royal Parade	97	C	1	
Royal Parade	99	C	1	
Royal Parade	101	C	1	
Royal Parade	103	C	1	
Royal Parade	105	C	1	
Royal Parade	107	B	1	
Royal Parade	115	C	1	
Royal Parade	117	C	1	
Royal Parade	119	C	1	
Royal Parade	123 (Church)	C	1	
Royal Parade	127	C	1	
Royal Parade	139	C	1	
Royal Parade	141	C	1	
Royal Parade	149 (College Church)	A	1	
Royal Parade	155 (Police Station)	A	1	
Royal Parade	157	A	1	
Royal Parade	159	A	1	
Royal Parade	161	A	1	
Royal Parade	163	A	1	
Royal Parade	165	A	1	
Royal Parade	167	A	1	
Royal Parade	169	A	1	
Royal Parade	171	A	1	
Royal Parade	173	A	1	
Royal Parade	175	A	1	
Royal Parade	197-203	C	3	
Royal Parade	217	B	3	
Royal Parade	407	A	3	
Royal Parade	499	A	2	
Royal Parade	501	A	2	
Royal Parade	503	A	2	
Royal Parade	505	A	2	
Royal Parade	507	A	2	
Royal Parade	511	A	2	
Royal Parade	543	C	2	
Royal Parade	545	C	2	
Royal Parade	547	C	2	
Royal Parade	549	C	2	
Royal Parade	551	A	2	
Royal Parade	Substation	C	3	
Southgate Street	25	C	3	
Southgate Street	Lodge in Park	C	-	
Story Street	1	D	1	
Story Street	5	A	1	
Story Street	24	C	1	
Story Street	28	C	1	
Story Street	30	C	1	
Story Street	32	C	1	
Story Street	34	C	1	
Story Street	36	C	1	
Story Street	38	C	1	

Parkville		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Story Street	40	C	1	
Story Street	42	C	1	
Story Street	44	C	1	
Story Street	46	C	1	
Story Street	48	C	1	
Story Street	50	C	1	
Story Street	52	C	1	
Story Street	54	C	1	
Story Street	58	C	1	
Story Street	60	C	1	
Story Street	62	C	1	
Story Street	64	C	1	
Story Street	66	C	1	
Story Street	68	C	1	
Story Street	70	C	1	
Story Street	72	C	1	
Story Street	74	C	1	
Story Street	78	C	1	
Story Street	80	C	1	
Story Street	82	C	1	
Story Street	84	C	1	
Story Street	86	C	1	
Story Street	88	C	1	
Story Street	90	C	1	
Story Street	92	C	1	
The Avenue	22	A	2	
The Avenue	26	C	2	
The Avenue	28	C	2	
The Avenue	36	C	2	
The Avenue	38	C	2	
The Avenue	40	C	2	
The Avenue	42	C	2	
The Avenue	50	C	2	
The Avenue	126 (Treacy College)	B	2	
The Avenue	156 (Treacy College)	B	2	
The Avenue	160 (Ridley College)	A	2	
The Avenue	190 (St Andrews Hall)	B	3	
The Avenue	192-198	B	3	
The Avenue	262	C	2	
The Avenue	272	B	2	
The Avenue	274	B	2	
The Avenue	276	B	2	
The Avenue	278	B	2	
The Avenue	294	A	2	
The Avenue	296	A	2	
The Avenue	298	A	2	
The Avenue	300	A	2	
The Avenue	302	A	2	
The Avenue	304	A	2	
The Avenue	306	A	2	
The Avenue	308	A	2	
The Avenue	310	A	2	
The Avenue	Railway Bridge	C	3	
The Avenue	Park Keeper's Lodge	A	3	

Parkville		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
Wimble Street	13	C	1
Wimble Street	15	C	1
Wimble Street	16	C	1
Wimble Street	18	C	1
Wimble Street	20	C	1
Wimble Street	22	C	1
Wimble Street	24	C	1
Wimble Street	30	C	1
Wimble Street	32	C	1
Wimble Street	34	C	1
Zoological Gardens	Garden Layout & Landscape Elements	B	-
Zoological Gardens	Giraffe House	B	-
Zoological Gardens	Giant Aviary	A	-
Zoological Gardens	Mandrill House	B	-
Zoological Gardens	Octagonal Galah House	B	-
Zoological Gardens	Main Entrance Building & Fence	A	-
Zoological Gardens	Elephant House	A	-

SOUTHBANK

Southbank		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS	
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading
City Road	121-141	C	3
City Road	157	D	2
City Road	171-179	C	2
City Road	207	A	3
City Road	235-237	B	3
City Road	269-271	B	3
City Road	272	B	2
City Road	278-282	C	2
City Road	300	C	2
Dodds Street	Victoria Mounted Police Stables	A	2
Haig Street	46-48	C	2
Kavanagh Street	93	C	2
Kavanagh Street	40-46	C	3
St Kilda Road	234	A	2
Sturt Street	23-31	C	2
Sturt Street	43	C	3
Sturt Street	113-115	B	3
Sturt Street	102-118	C	3

SOUTH YARRA

Southbank		CITY OF MELBOURNE HERITAGE GRADINGS		
Street	Number	Building Grading	Streetscape Grading	
Acland Street	23-25	C	3	
Adams Street	19-23	C	3	
Adams Street	35	D	3	
Adams Street	41	C	3	
Adams Street	28	D	3	
Adams Street	30	C	3	
Adams Street	44	D	3	
Adams Street	48	D	3	
Adams Street	50	D	3	
Airlie Street	23	D	2	
Airlie Street	25	D	2	
Airlie Street	31	C	2	
Airlie Street	37	D	2	
Airlie Street	39	C	2	
Airlie Street	41	C	2	
Airlie Street	51	C	2	
Airlie Street	53	D	2	
Airlie Street	55	D	2	
Airlie Street	24	D	2	
Airlie Street	28	D	2	
Airlie Street	34	D	2	
Airlie Street	36	D	2	
Airlie Street	38	C	2	
Airlie Street	42	C	2	
Airlie Street	44	D	2	
Airlie Street	46	D	2	
Airlie Street	54	D	2	
Airlie Street	56	D	2	
Airlie Street	64	D	2	
Airlie Street	66	D	2	
Alexandra Avenue	1	D	3	
Alexandra Avenue	9-15	C	3	
Alexandra Avenue	23	C	3	
Alexandra Avenue	25	C	3	
Alexandra Avenue	31-33	D	3	
Alexandra Avenue	39	D	3	
Alexandra Avenue	45	D	3	
Alexandra Gardens	Monument, Vic Rowing Association	C	-	
Alexandra Gardens	Dorchester	E	-	
Alexandra Gardens	House	C	-	
Alexandra Gardens	Corrugated Iron Outbuildings	D	-	
Alexandra Gardens	Timber Outbuildings	D	-	
Alexandra Gardens	Melbourne University Boat Shed	C	-	
Alexandra Gardens	Yarra Yarra Rowing Club	D	-	
Alexandra Gardens	Melbourne Rowing Club Boat Shed	E	-	
Alexandra Gardens	Judges Box	C	-	
Anderson Street	Morell Bridge	A	-	
Anderson Street	36-38	B	3	
Anderson Street	44	C	2	
Anderson Street	82 Merton Hall	A	2	
Anderson Street	Chapel	A	2	
Anderson Street	Building in MCEGGS	C	-	

Anderson Street	84-86	C	2
Anderson Street	Rear 86	C	2
Anderson Street	114	C	2
Anderson Street	132	B	3
Anderson Street	134	C	-
Arnold Street	39-41	D	3
Arnold Street	45	A	3
Arnold Street	47	A	3
Arnold Street	49	D	3
Arnold Street	14	C	3
Arnold Street	16	C	3
Arnold Street	18	C	3
Arnold Street	38-48	D	3
Arnold Street	50-52	C	3
Birdwood Avenue	Herbarium	C	1
Birdwood Avenue	La Trobe's Cottage	A	1
Birdwood Avenue	Bronze Monument & Seats	C	1
Bromby Street	3	B	3
Bromby Street	11	D	3
Bromby Street	15	D	3
Bromby Street	33	D	3
Bromby Street	43	B	3
Bromby Street	55-61	C	3
Bromby Street	67	C	3
Clowes Street	17	C	3
Clowes Street	31	D	3
Clowes Street	63	C	3
Clowes Street	4	C	3
Clowes Street	8	C	3
Clowes Street	54	D	3
Clowes Street	72	C	3
Clowes Street	80	C	3
Commercial Road	Alfred Hospital – refer to Punt Road		
Dallas Brooks Drive	Museum of Modern Art	C	1
Dallas Brooks Drive	Stables Timber	A	1
Dallas Brooks Drive	Stables Corrugated Iron	C	1
Day Street	12	C	2
Day Street	18	D	2
Day Street	20	D	2
Domain Road	Melbourne Grammar (refer to St Kilda Rd)		
Domain Road	31	F	1
Domain Road	105	B	1
Domain Road	107	B	1
Domain Road	111-113	B	1
Domain Road	115-117	B	1
Domain Road	119-123	A	2
Domain Road	129	D	2
Domain Road	131	C	2
Domain Road	133	C	2
Domain Road	153-155	D	3
Domain Road	169	D	3
Domain Road	185-189	D	3
Domain Road	203 East	B	2

Domain Road	203 West	C	2
Domain Road	223	D	3
Domain Road	233	C	2
Domain Road	237-239	C	2
Domain Road	241	B	2
Domain Road	249	C	2
Domain Road	255	A	2
Domain Road	216-218	D	3
Domain Road	220	D	3
Domain Road	228	B	3
Domain Road	246	C	2
Domain Road	250-250A	C	2
Domain Road	252	C	2
Domain Road	260	A	2
Domain Road	Substation	A	1
Domain Street	35	D	3
Domain Street	75 (Myer Music School – MGS)	C	3
Domain Street	20	B	2
Domain Street	22	D	2
Domain Street	24	D	2
Domain Street	40	D	2
Domain Street	44	D	2
Domain Street	48-50	D	2
Domain Street	56	D	2
Domain Street	64	D	2
Domain Street	68	D	2
Domain Street	72-74	C	2
Domain Street	78-80	D	2
Domain Street	82	D	2
Domain Street	94	D	2
Domain Street	96	C	2
Domain Street	98	C	2
Domain Street	106	B	1
Domain Street	110	D	1
Domain Street	114	C	1
Domain Street	118	D	1
Domain Street	124	B	1
Domain Street	132	C	1
Domain Street	136	C	1
Domain Street	142	B	1
Domain Street	148	A	1
Fairlie Court	1-3	B	2
Fairlie Court	7	C	2
Fairlie Court	15	D	2
Fairlie Court	8	C	2
Fairlie Court	12	C	2
Fairlie Court	14	C	2
Fairlie Court	16	D	2
Fairlie Court	22A	D	2
Fawkner Park	Kindergarten	C	-
Fawkner Park	Dressing Pavilions	A	-
Fawkner Park	Gardner's Cottage	C	-
Fawkner Park	Substation	C	1
Government House Reserve	Government House	A	-
Government House Reserve	Green House 3	C	-

Government House Reserve	Potting Shed	C	-
Government House Reserve	Curator's Office	C	-
Government House Reserve	Perimeter Fence & Fence to Kitchen Garden	C	-
Government House Reserve	Garage	C	-
Government House Reserve	Mews	A	-
Government House Reserve	Horse Stable	C	-
Government House Reserve	Cottage	C	-
Government House Reserve	Secretary's Residence	C	-
Government House Reserve	Police Station	A	1
Government House Reserve	Government House Drive Entrance Gates	A	-
High Street	Wesley College (see St Kilda Road)		
Hope Street	19	C	3
Hope Street	21	C	3
Hope Street	49-51	D	3
Hope Street	55	D	3
Hope Street	67-69	D	3
Hope Street	73-75	D	3
Hope Street	79-81	D	3
Hope Street	85	D	3
Hope Street	87	D	3
Hope Street	95	D	3
Hope Street	101-103	D	3
Hope Street	121-127	D	3
Hope Street	16-18	D	2
Hope Street	20	D	2
Hope Street	22	C	2
Hope Street	24	D	2
Hope Street	26	D	2
Hope Street	28	D	2
Hope Street	38	D	2
Hope Street	42	D	2
Hope Street	46	D	2
Hope Street	50	D	2
Hope Street	54	D	2
Hope Street	60	C	2
Hope Street	64	D	2
Hope Street	66-84	C	2
Hope Street	96-98	D	3
Hope Street	112-114	D	3
Leopold Street	21	D	2
Leopold Street	23	D	2
Leopold Street	35	C	2
Leopold Street	37	D	2
Leopold Street	39-41	D	2
Leopold Street	43	D	2
Leopold Street	47	D	2
Leopold Street	49	D	2
Leopold Street	51	C	2
Leopold Street	53	D	2
Leopold Street	55	C	2
Leopold Street	57	C	2
Leopold Street	61	D	2

Leopold Street	65	D	2
Leopold Street	81-83	D	2
Leopold Street	85	D	2
Leopold Street	87	D	2
Leopold Street	89-91	D	2
Leopold Street	97	C	2
Leopold Street	99-105	D	2
Leopold Street	107	D	2
Leopold Street	109	D	2
Leopold Street	113-115	D	2
Leopold Street	117	D	2
Leopold Street	119	C	2
Leopold Street	121-123	C	2
Leopold Street	129	C	2
Leopold Street	48-50	D	3
Leopold Street	84-102	C	2
Leopold Street	106	D	2
Leopold Street	110	D	2
Little Park Street	28	C	3
Little Park Street	44	D	3
Marne Street	1	B	1
Marne Street	3	C	1
Marne Street	5	D	1
Marne Street	7	D	1
Marne Street	11-21	B	1
Marne Street	27	C	1
Marne Street	31	A	1
Marne Street	35	C	1
Marne Street	41	D	1
Marne Street	55-59	D	1
Marne Street	61	B	1
Marne Street	2	D	1
Marne Street	4	D	1
Marne Street	6	D	1
Marne Street	12	C	1
Marne Street	16	C	1
Marne Street	20	D	1
Marne Street	24	D	1
Marne Street	28	B	1
Marne Street	32-34	C	1
Marne Street	40	C	1
Marne Street	42	C	1
Marne Street	50-56	A	1
Mason Street	Rear 54 Millswyn	D	3
Mason Street	73	D	3
Mason Street	75	D	3
Mason Street	77	D	3
Mason Street	79	D	3
Mason Street	81	D	3
Mason Street	85 (rear 82 Millswyn)	C	3
Mason Street	20	D	2
Mason Street	24-26	C	2
Mason Street	28-34	D	2
Mason Street	54	D	2
Mason Street	56-82	C	2

Millswyn Street	1	B	1
Millswyn Street	43	D	3
Millswyn Street	47	D	3
Millswyn Street	49	C	3
Millswyn Street	69-71	C	3
Millswyn Street	77-79	D	3
Millswyn Street	81	D	3
Millswyn Street	85	D	3
Millswyn Street	87	D	3
Millswyn Street	111	C	3
Millswyn Street	113	C	3
Millswyn Street	115	D	3
Millswyn Street	117	D	3
Millswyn Street	36	C	2
Millswyn Street	46-54	C	2
Millswyn Street	58	C	2
Millswyn Street	64-68	C	2
Millswyn Street	70	C	2
Millswyn Street	80	C	2
Millswyn Street	82	D	2
Millswyn Street	Maples Store	D	-
Millswyn Street	Maples Shed	D	-
Millswyn Street (<i>also known as Rear, 44 St Martins Lane</i>)	Maples Wall	D	-
Millswyn Street	114	D	3
Millswyn Street	Unit 4, rear 114	D	-
Millswyn Street	116	D	3
Millswyn Street	118	D	3
Millswyn Street	120	C	3
Millswyn Street	128	C	3
Mona Place	1	C	3
Mona Place	11	C	3
Mona Place	15	C	3
Mona Place	2-8	C	3
Mona Place	16	D	3
Mona Place	18	C	3
Mona Place	20	D	3
Moubray Street	Ormond Hall	C	1
Moubray Street	Blind Institute Workshop	C	1
Observatory Reserve	Main Observatory Building	A	-
Observatory Reserve	Astrograph House	A	-
Observatory Reserve	Monash's Telescope House	C	-
Observatory Reserve	Great Melbourne Telescope House	A	-
Observatory Reserve	Toilet	C	-
Observatory Reserve	Obelisk	A	-
Observatory Reserve	Astronomer's House	A	1
Observatory Reserve	8" House & Photoheliograph Dome	A	-
Observatory Reserve	Caretaker's Residence	A	1
Observatory Reserve	WBSS	A	-
Observatory Reserve	Magnetic House	A	-
Observatory Reserve	Building at Rear of Astronomer's House	C	-
Park Place	24	D	2

Park Place	34	C	2
Park Place	38	D	2
Park Place	40	D	2
Park Place	42	D	2
Park Place	56-58	D	2
Park Place	Hall (part of Christ Church Grammar)	D	2
Park Street	7-9	B	1
Park Street	11-15	C	1
Park Street	19	C	3
Park Street	21-23	B	3
Park Street	45	C	3
Park Street	49-51	A	1
Park Street	53	A	1
Park Street	55	A	1
Park Street	59-63	B	1
Park Street	65	B	1
Park Street	83	D	3
Park Street	99	C	3
Park Street	109	C	3
Park Street	113	C	3
Park Street	2-4	C	2
Park Street	14	C	2
Park Street	16	C	2
Park Street	18	B	1
Park Street	20	C	1
Park Street	24	B	1
Park Street	32	C	1
Park Street	34	C	1
Park Street	36-40	B	1
Park Street	44	C	1
Park Street	48	C	1
Park Street	50	C	1
Park Street	56	C	1
Park Street	58-60	D	1
Park Street	62	B	2
Park Street	66-68	C	2
Park Street	70	D	2
Park Street	72	D	2
Park Street	74-76	B	2
Park Street	78	D	2
Park Street	84-86	C	2
Park Street	90-92	D	2
Park Street	96	D	2
Park Street	102	C	2
Park Street	104	C	2
Park Street	106-112	D	2
Pasley Street North	1	D	2
Pasley Street South	21	C	3
Pasley Street West	18	C	2
Pasley Street West	20	B	2
Pasley Street West	28	D	2
Pasley Street West	34	C	2
Pasley Street West	38	B	2
Pasley Street West	44	C	3

Pasley Street West	62	C	3
Pasley Street West	68	C	3
Pasley Street West	86	C	3
Pasley Street West	94	D	3
Punt Road	Wesley College (also refer to St Kilda Road)		
Punt Road	Wesley College Chapel	A	1
Punt Road	Wesley College Junior School	A	1
Punt Road	Freemasons Hall	D	3
Punt Road	Freemasons Homes (Cottages Nos 12 & 13)	A	3
Punt Road	Alfred Hospital	A	1
Punt Road	Nurses Home Pavilion Building 20	C	3
Punt Road	Annexe	C	3
Punt Road	Building 16	C	3
Punt Road	Ward 22	C	-
Punt Road	437	C	3
Punt Road	451	A	2
Punt Road	469-497 (excluding 485)	C	3
Punt Road	485	D	3
Punt Road	511	B	3
Punt Road	527	C	2
Punt Road	533	C	2
Punt Road	535	C	2
Punt Road	539	C	2
Punt Road	543	D	2
Punt Road	551	D	2
Punt Road	561	C	2
Punt Road	579	C	2
Punt Road	South Yarra Primary School	C	2
Punt Road	Presbyterian Church	B	2
Punt Road	Presbyterian Hall	B	2
Punt Road	Presbyterian Manse	A	2
Punt Road	639	C	2
Punt Road	647	D	2
Punt Road	649	C	2
Punt Road	659	C	2
Punt Road	Hall (Christ Church Grammar)	C	1
Punt Road	783	D	3
Punt Road	789	C	3
Punt Road	919	D	3
Punt Road	923	C	3
Punt Road	927	D	3
Punt Road	955	C	3
Punt Road	Hoddle Bridge	C	-
Queen Victoria Gardens	Janet Lady Clarke Pavilion	C	-
Queen Victoria Gardens	Edward VII Monument	C	-
Queen Victoria Gardens	Drinking Fountain	C	-
Queen Victoria Gardens	Queen Victoria Statue	A	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Shelter (1)	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Perimeter Fence	A	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Entrance Gate A	A	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	House & Outbuildings (Near Gate H)	C	-

Royal Botanic Gardens	Temple of the Winds	A	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Lychgate (Gate 6)	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Craft Cottage	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Rose Pavilion	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Shelter (17)	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	William Tell Pavilion	A	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Lake View Shelter	A	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Tecoma Lodge	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Nareeb Gate D	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Lodge (25)	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Lodge (26)	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Entrance Gate F	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Director's Residence	A	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Weatherboard Outbuildings	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Mechanics Workshop	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Carpenters Workshop	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Labelling Shed	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Staff Locker Room	D	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Paint Shop	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Store (35)	A	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Store (36)	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Potting Shed	D	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Poison Room	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Horse Stable	C	-
Royal Botanic Gardens	Entry Box	C	-
St Kilda Road	MCEGS West Front (9) South Front Extension	A	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar Buildings Nos. 6 & 7	A	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar Buildings Nos. 3, 5, 8, 11, 13	A	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar (14)	A	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar Building No. 20	C	1
St Kilda Road	War Memorial Hall	C	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar Building No. 10	A	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar Building No. 12	A	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar 2, 4	A	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar 16	C	1
St Kilda Road	MGS Science Building	-	1
St Kilda Road	30 Wadhurst, Melbourne Grammar	C	1
St Kilda Road	Melbourne Grammar Buildings Nos. 33, 34	C	1
St Kilda Road	379	A	3
St Kilda Road	391	D, F	3
St Kilda Road	403	D	3
St Kilda Road	405	B	2
St Kilda Road	407A	D	2
St Kilda Road	407B	D	2
St Kilda Road	407D	D	2
St Kilda Road	407E	D	2
St Kilda Road	Rear 421	D	3

St Kilda Road	447-453	C	3
St Kilda Road	473	B	3
St Kilda Road	Tram Shelter Near Commerical Road	B	3
St Kilda Road	549 Fence	C	3
St Kilda Road	557-563	A	1
St Kilda Road	577 (Wesley College)	A	1
St Kilda Road	597	A	1
St Kilda Road	Tram Shelter Near Cnr High Street	C	1
St Leonards Court	9-13	B	3
St Leonards Court	15-17	D	3
St Leonards Court	21	C	3
St Leonards Court	23-25	C	3
St Leonards Court	2	D	3
St Leonards Court	4	D	3
St Leonards Court	12-14	D	3
St Leonards Court	16	D	3
St Leonards Court	20	C	3
St Leonards Court	24	D	3
St Leonards Court	28-30	D	3
St Martins Lane	23	D	3
St Martins Lane	25-27	D	3
St Martins Lane	29	D	3
St Martins Lane	16	D	3
St Martins Lane	18	D	3
St Martins Lane	20	D	3
St Martins Lane	22	D	3
St Martins Lane	34-36	D	3
St Martins Lane	Rear, 44	D	-
The Domain (Kings Domain)	The Shrine & Environs	A	1
The Domain (Kings Domain)	Sculpture – Simpson & Donkey	C	-
The Domain (Kings Domain)	Eternal Flame	C	-
The Domain (Kings Domain)	1939-45 Monument	C	-
The Domain (Kings Domain)	Edith Cavel Monument	C	-
The Domain (Kings Domain)	2 Arbours	C	-
The Domain (Kings Domain)	Sir John Monash Monument	C	-
The Domain (Kings Domain)	Marquis of Lithgow Monument	A	1
The Domain (Kings Domain)	Boer War Monument	A	1
The Domain (Kings Domain)	Field Marshall Blamey Monument	C	-
The Domain (Kings Domain)	Pavilion	C	-
	King George V Monument	C	-
The Domain (Kings Domain)	Myer Music Bowl	A	-
The Righi	23-25	C	3
The Righi	20	D	2
Tivoli Place	11	D	3
Tivoli Place	13	D	3
Toorak Road West	Christ Church	A	1
Toorak Road West	Christ Church Vicarage	A	1
Toorak Road West	Christ Church Lychgate	A	1
Toorak Road West	Christ Church Hall & Grammar School (also refer to Park Place & Punt Road)	C	1 & 2
Toorak Road West	2 (Synagogue)	A	3

Toorak Road West	10	C	3
Toorak Road West	30	A	1
Toorak Road West	32	D	1
Toorak Road West	38	C	1
Toorak Road West	40	C	1
Toorak Road West	42	C	1
Toorak Road West	52-56 (Fawkner Club Hotel)	C	1
Toorak Road West	66	C	1
Toorak Road West	68-74	A	1
Toorak Road West	76-80	C	1
Toorak Road West	82	C	1
Toorak Road West	84	D	1
Toorak Road West	86	C	1
Toorak Road West	88	C	1
Toorak Road West	90	C	1
Toorak Road West	106	C	2
Toorak Road West	112	C	2
Toorak Road West	116	C	2
Toorak Road West	120	A	1
Toorak Road West	128	A	1
Toorak Road West	146	D	3
Toorak Road West	152 (Fence & Hitching Post)	C	3
Toorak Road West	180	C	3
Walsh Street	37 (House)	C	3
Walsh Street	37 (Stable)	A	3
Walsh Street	63-65	B	3
Walsh Street	67	C	3
Walsh Street	83	C	3
Walsh Street	111	C	3
Walsh Street	117	D	3
Walsh Street	185	B	3
Walsh Street	225	C	3
Walsh Street	Pavilion between 279 & 223	D	3
Walsh Street	Adjacent to 281 Walsh Street	D	3
Walsh Street	281	D	3
Walsh Street	285	D	3
Walsh Street	291	D	3
Walsh Street	327	C	2
Walsh Street	42	B	3
Walsh Street	44	C	3
Walsh Street	56-66	D	3
Walsh Street	92-96	B	3
Walsh Street	100	B	3
Walsh Street	126	C	3
Walsh Street	160	C	3
Walsh Street	210	C	3
Walsh Street	240	C	3
Walsh Street	242	C	3
Walsh Street	270	C	3
Walsh Street	276	C	3
Walsh Street	280	C	3
Walsh Street	290	B	3
Walsh Street	310	D	3
Walsh Street	322	D	3

END OF DOCUMENT

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

Incorporated Document

West Melbourne Heritage Review: Statements of Significance
February, 2016

HERITAGE AREAS



J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd. factory

17-37 Abbotsford Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Factory

Date(s): 1926

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The construction of this complex began in 1926 when an application was lodged by architect, Frank Stapley, for the erection of a factory for J.G. Gadsden Pty. Ltd., canvas manufacturer. The two-storey brick building faced Abbotsford, Adderley and Ireland Streets. An estimated £2898 was expended in 1944 for a single-storey addition at the Ireland Street end of the complex to what was then a food can making factory.

The founding director of J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd., Jabez Gadsden, arrived in Australia from England in 1879. He worked for bag manufacturer Joseph Joyce in Melbourne, being made partner in 1884. Five years on the partnership was dissolved and Gadsden became the sole proprietor. The company moved from bag manufacture to can-making and eventually general packaging materials, with some twelve factories manufacturing textile bags and similar articles in Australia and New Zealand by the time of Jabez Gadsden's death in 1936. They had also become mattress manufacturers.

In the 1950s, newspaper accounts noted that the company had pioneered the lucrative tinned food industry in the Southern Hemisphere. During the Boer War and World War One, Gadsdens sent thousands of sandbags to protect soldiers in Africa and Europe. Gadsdens manufactured millions of food tins for troops throughout the world during the Second War, having set up a factory in every Australian State and four in New Zealand to provide food tins for an expanding industry. The company introduced tinplate printing in Australia, and later made tins for oil companies and paint manufacturers.

Contributory elements include:

- one and two storey brick main factory wing;
- pitched main roof on trusses clad with corrugated iron, Dutch-hipped over main corner bay;
- stepped parapet and trabeated form;
- brick pilasters rising to dog-toothed cornices with corbelled string moulds either side of main façade elements;
- steel-framed windows, with multi-pane glazing;
- concrete lintels over openings;

- two-storey main corner wing at Abbotsford and Ireland Streets, with raised entablature over three and two bayed main façade elements;
- entry to offices in Abbotsford Street, designed as an arched entry, now with cantilever hood; and
- firm name J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd. in cemented bas-relief on the entablature panel.

Some reduction in integrity from changes to openings and bricks being painted over; the 1944 addition is not significant.

How is it significant?

J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and large architect designed factory in a modern classical style; and
- Historically, one of the oldest custom designed factories for the Gadsden company, a nationally prominent manufacturing firm, in West Melbourne, and one of the key wartime industries of the Western suburbs, also expressive of the special role West Melbourne played in accommodating heavy transport-reliant industry because of proximity to Victoria's railway goods centre.

Corris or Jones house

136 Adderley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1887

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Prolific builder-owner, John Jones, of Hawke Street of West Melbourne applied to build this row house in 1887 but it was Robert and Catherine Jones who were the owner-occupiers. At the time of his death in 1900, Jones was termed a 'gentleman', with an estate worth over £1800.

Later occupants included William Thomas and John J Mahoney who had a long connection with the house.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets with a raised arched entablature bearing the name 'Corris A.D. 1887' (meaning bright or clear);
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings.

Balustrade panels incomplete or revised.

How is it significant?

Corris or Jones house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Corris or Jones house is significant.

- Historically, a well-preserved late Victorian-era row house created by prolific West Melbourne developers, the Jones family, for their own residence; representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved row house, survivor of a former six house row and indicative of the past streetscape.

Michael Moran's row houses

162-164 Adderley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1875-

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Michael Moran, a builder by trade, built this pair of two-storey, stucco finish row houses in 1875 and owned them for over 20 years, leasing them out.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey paired row house form;
- stucco wall finish;
- two level cast-iron verandahs;
- iron picket palisade fencing set between modified stuccoed fence piers;
- slated roofs that are hipped and exposed above bracketed eaves;
- segment-arched openings with drip-moulds that provide a Tudor flavour to an otherwise Italianate form
- panelled cast-iron friezes and brackets and fringing; and
- six panel doors that lend distinction to the detailing and suggest the early Victorian-era.
- Notable features include fence, verandah decoration, verandah roof and structure, corner siting to pitched stone lane.

How is it significant?

Michael Moran's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Michael Moran's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the hip roof two-storey Victorian-era row house form is an unusual combination both in West Melbourne and the City. This is a relatively early and original pair of this type, sparsely but distinctively decorated as befits its early date within the Victorian-era; and
- Historically, expressive of an owner-builder-developer combination, the Michael Moran family, who were typical of West Melbourne in the Victorian-era and responsible for some eight building projects in the West Melbourne area.

Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley Street

169-171 Adderley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1865

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Engineer, Robert Hampson, had these three row houses built in 1865, two of which he leased, the other being his residence until they were sold in 1874. The new owner, Thomas Easton, lived in 169 Adderley Street and leased the other two house over the next 20 years. Robert Hampson was the grantee for two adjoining allotments (CA1 and 2/96) sold in 1865.

Contributory elements include:

- a transverse-gable roofed early Victorian-era single-fronted row house form;
- single storey scale;
- concave form verandahs with shaped end walls;
- stucco wall finish, with originally moulded architraves to windows; and
- both houses formerly with distinctive, Gothic flavoured timber verandah detailing in the form of tracery-like brackets (see 173-5).

The houses at 177 and 169-171 Adderley Street have been altered, possessing their early form and basic finish: only 173-5 possesses its original Gothic detailing (refurbished?) with an added masonry wall base. The windows of 169-171 have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows with horizontal emphasis (see 173-5), faux tile profile cladding put on the roof and the verandah rebuilt; 177 is generally original but the tracery is missing. What were presumably timber picket fences have been replaced with iron and timber pickets.

How is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the Gothic tracery details are rare in small, privately owned domestic buildings in Greater Melbourne and particularly in West Melbourne; and
- Historically, the house row and its owner are representative of the first 1864-5 land sales in this part of Adderley Street, the Crown Grantee Robert Hampson having constructed this house row immediately after acquisition from the Crown.

Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley Street 173-175 Adderley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1865

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Engineer, Robert Hampson, had these three row houses built in 1865, two of which he leased, the other being his residence until they were sold in 1874. The new owner, Thomas Easton, lived in 169 Adderley Street and leased the other two houses over the next 20 years. Robert Hampson was the grantee for two adjoining allotments (CA1 and 2/96) sold in 1865.

Contributory elements include:

- a transverse-gable roofed early Victorian-era single-fronted row house form;
- single storey scale;
- concave form verandahs with shaped end walls;
- stucco wall finish, with originally moulded architraves to windows; and
- both houses formerly with distinctive, Gothic flavoured timber verandah detailing in the form of tracery-like brackets (see 173-5).
- The houses at 177 and 169-171 Adderley Street have been altered, possessing their early form and basic finish: only 173-5 possesses its original Gothic detailing (refurbished?) with an added masonry wall base. The windows of 169-171 have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows with horizontal emphasis (see 173-5), faux tile profile cladding put on the roof and the verandah rebuilt; 177 is generally original but the tracery is missing. What were presumably timber picket fences have been replaced with iron and timber pickets.

How is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the Gothic tracery details are rare in small, privately owned domestic buildings in Greater Melbourne and particularly in West Melbourne; and
- Historically, the house row and its owner are representative of the first 1864-5 land sales in this part of Adderley Street, the Crown Grantee Robert Hampson having constructed this house row immediately after acquisition from the Crown.

Hampson's row houses, part 169-175 Adderley Street

177 Adderley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1865

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Engineer, Robert Hampson, had these three row houses built in 1865, two of which he leased, the other being his residence until they were sold in 1874. The new owner, Thomas Easton, lived in 169 Adderley Street and leased the other two house over the next 20 years. Robert Hampson was the grantee for two adjoining allotments (CA1 and 2/96) sold in 1865.

Contributory elements include:

- a transverse-gable roofed early Victorian-era single-fronted row house form;
- single storey scale;
- concave form verandahs with shaped end walls;
- stucco wall finish, with originally moulded architraves to windows; and
- both houses formerly with distinctive, Gothic flavoured timber verandah detailing in the form of tracery-like brackets (see 173-5).

The houses at 177 and 169-171 Adderley Street have been altered, possessing their early form and basic finish: only 173-5 possesses its original Gothic detailing (refurbished?) with an added masonry wall base. The windows of 169-171 have been replaced with aluminium-framed windows with horizontal emphasis (see 173-5), faux tile profile cladding put on the roof and the verandah rebuilt; 177 is generally original but the tracery is missing. What were presumably timber picket fences have been replaced with iron and timber pickets.

How is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Hampson's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the Gothic tracery details are rare in small, privately owned domestic buildings in Greater Melbourne and particularly in West Melbourne; and
- Historically, the house row and its owner are representative of the first 1864-5 land sales in this part of Adderley Street, the Crown Grantee Robert Hampson having constructed this house row immediately after acquisition from the Crown.

Clarke's grocer shop and residence

179-183 Adderley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1889

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This corner shop and residence was designed by architect W. H. Webb and built by local contractors Fallick and Rawson for John Clarke in 1889. Clarke lived there until after 1890, when it was leased to James Woods, a grocer, under the ownership of Ann Clarke.

Contributory elements include:

- one-level stuccoed brick, parapeted shop and residence form;
- valuable and rare timber mullioned shop fronts to Adderley and Rodin Streets
- part of the original concave roof street verandah supported on iron posts and of the Melbourne Corporation design.
- simple stucco classical detailing being a cornice and entablature to the parapet.
- typical corner shop siting; and
- termination of the contemporary streetscape of row houses to the south, being built at a lesser front setback on the frontage.

Part of the street verandah has been removed; basalt footings painted over, the entrance doors replaced or altered; sign and an evaporative cooler placed in the entry highlight along with an air conditioning unit on the roof.

How is it significant?

Clarke's grocer's shop and residence is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Clarke's grocer's shop and residence is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a custom-designed but traditional Victorian-era corner-shop-form which is typical of row house suburbs and underscored, in this example, by retention of the rare timber shopfront and the iron framed Melbourne Corporation street verandah. The shop and residence lends variety to the Victorian-era streetscape and is representative of the many modest commissions undertaken by W.H. Webb in the West Melbourne area; and
- Historically, as a corner shop over a long period, the building has played a valuable role in the history of the locality as a place frequently visited by West Melbourne residents.

Ellan Vanan (or Ellan Vannin), Martha Goldsmith's row house

191 Adderley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1883-4

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This seven room brick row house was erected for a widow, Mrs Martha Goldsmith, in 1883-4, apparently as a major addition to a two room brick house. Martha resided there with her family until her death in 1896. Later occupants included Thomas W Fowler, and Pierre H. Mignot, owner-occupier, who was termed a 'gentleman' at his death in 1942.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented and bracketed cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks and brackets with a distinctive raised pedimented entablature and balustrading;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- cast-iron double palisade front fence on stone footings.

How is it significant?

Martha Goldsmith's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Martha Goldsmith's row house is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and thus representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the high integrity of the house and its distinctive cemented detailing.

Lochaber or Cameron house

195 Adderley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1896-7

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Lochaber was built in 1896-7 by Field and French of 103 Haines Street, North Melbourne for the engine driver, Donald Cameron, to the design of local architect, Frederick J. Brearley. Brearley designed a large number of inner Melbourne houses from the 1880s to the early 1900s. In 1906 he was described as a member of the Architects and Engineers Association, an architect, sworn valuer and Technical Instructor for North and West Melbourne, with offices in at 155 Queensberry Street, North Melbourne.

Lochaber was also the family home of Lieut. D. R. Cameron who left Australia with the first Expeditionary Force of World War One, where he gained his Military Cross for conspicuous bravery in the field.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey brick and cemented, parapeted row house;
- two colour face brick (cream, brown);
- stylistically derivation from the Italian Renaissance Revival;
- cemented cornice moulds, statuettes, swags, rosettes, foliated blocks and brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- slate clad pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets, and a raised ornamented gablet above the verandah roof;
- double-hung sash windows, with a three light bay at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight with Edwardian character lead-lighting;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

The upper level verandah valence appears incomplete.

How is it significant?

Lochaber is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Lochaber is significant.

- Historically, as the home of one of the West Melbourne elite professions, that of an engine driver, and a local war hero, Lieut. D. R. Cameron, also representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom-designed and highly ornamented row house within the City and the work of local architect, F. J. Brearley whose practice specialised in inner Melbourne housing.

Tyns House, part Clark's row houses, 218-220 Adderley Street

218 Adderley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1882-3

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This row house pair and workshop (218A) were built by prolific West Melbourne contractor John Jones, of Hawke Street for William Clark, of West Melbourne in 1882-3. Clark lived at 220 Adderley Street, while 218 went to Joshua Proud a local manufacturer of Proud Brothers, Dudley Street. John Jones' workshop was listed in City of Melbourne Valuers Books, as behind 218 Adderley Street (218A), off the lane, in the 1890s-1900s.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, orbs, scrolls and brackets with a raised gabled entablature;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor at 218 and two windows for 220, differentiating Clark's residence;
- quarry tiled verandah;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

William Clark's row houses (and workshop) are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Clark's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved examples representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with local builder John Jones, and a long association with local manufacturer, Joshua Proud, of Proud Brothers; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved row house pair expressive of West Melbourne Victorian-era residential development as well as contributory to a locally significant streetscape.

John Jones' workshop

218A Adderley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: workshop

Date(s): 1882-3, 2003-4

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This workshop was built by prolific West Melbourne contractor John Jones at the rear of a row house pair at 218-220 he had erected for William Clark, of West Melbourne in 1882-3. John Jones' workshop was listed in City of Melbourne Valuers Books as behind 218 Adderley Street, off the Tait Lane, in the 1890s-1900s and beyond.

Contributory elements include:

- rear two storey face brick workshop with double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era lane and street scape.

The workshop has been changed in the conversion for residential use in 2003-4 with altered openings, new joinery in openings, a new mansard roof and added upper level, reducing its integrity.

How is it significant?

John Jones' workshop is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Jones' workshop is significant.

- Historically, as a relatively well-preserved builder's workshop that is representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne (Victorian-era), also linked with prolific local builder, John Jones, as his workshop; and
- Aesthetically, contributory to a locally significant street and lane scape.

Clark's row house, part 218-220 Adderley Street

220 Adderley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1882-3

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This row house pair and workshop were built by prolific West Melbourne contractor John Jones, of Hawke Street for William Clark, of West Melbourne in 1882-3. Clark lived at 220 Adderley Street, while 218 went to Joshua Proud a local manufacturer of Proud Brothers, Dudley Street. John Jones' workshop was listed in City of Melbourne Valuers Books behind 218 Adderley Street (218A), off the lane, in the 1890s-1900s.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, orbs, scrolls and brackets with a raised gabled entablature;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor at 218 and two windows for 220, differentiating Clark's residence;
- quarry tiled verandah;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

William Clark's row houses and workshop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Clark's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved examples representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with local builder John Jones, and a long association with local manufacturer, Joshua Proud, of Proud Brothers; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved row house pair expressive of West Melbourne Victorian-era residential development as well as contributory to a locally significant streetscape.

William French house

263 Adderley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1875

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

From the 1860s to 1890s, owner-builder, William French developed eight properties in the Victorian-era within this locality and on his original crown allotment of 1865. The house at 263 Adderley was one of two houses he built there in 1875 as an investment. The house was leased out over the next twenty years.

The mural on the side wall highlights the public debate in Australia over nuclear power and the anti-nuclear movement in Australia with origins from the 1972–73 debate over French nuclear testing in the Pacific and the 1976–77 debate about uranium mining in Australia (artist unknown).

Contributory elements include:

- Two-storey, stuccoed brick house, with a parapeted classical façade as a key corner element in the streetscape;
- stuccoed and ruled side elevation with `radioactive' anti-nuclear mural (painted by owner c.1975-6);
- distinctive arcaded ground-level verandah following the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cast-iron columns, set on cement trapezoidal bases, supporting the three loggia arches, with their drip-moulds terminating on bosses;
- tiled verandah floor;
- elegant cemented detailing including moulded upper level window architraves with pediments and bracketed sills, a fluted string-frieze marking the storey-line;
- double-hung sash timber windows;
- early enamel street sign on side wall; and
- an iron picket fence at the frontage.

One chimney cornice has been removed and although the added mural is not contemporary with the residence, it has its own value as an early street-art political statement on nuclear energy. A basket ball hoop and backing board have been added to this elevation.

How is it significant?

The William French house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The William French house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house marks the early period of Italian Renaissance Revival stylistic influence on Melbourne architecture, with the relatively uncommon arcaded form and refined detailing, and it is externally near original; and
- Historically, the house is the best of a number of buildings by French at this corner, thus typifying the predominance of builder-owners in West Melbourne who developed their Crown Grants and amassed considerable wealth. The mural has historical interest as an early public art political statement, in this case on nuclear power that was very topical at the time.

Heaton House or John Greenwood's house

279 Adderley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 3

Place type: House

Date(s): 1888

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Greenwood a successful West Melbourne contractor, built this house in 1888 and resided there for at least ten years. Greenwood also owned and built at least five other properties in the West Melbourne area, dying a wealthy man in 1915. In later years Greenwood would be caught up in a sensational breach of promise case, publicised across Australia.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted and stuccoed double-fronted Victorian-era brick house;
- a two-level cast-iron verandah, with a bullnose profile roof and ornate cast iron detailing;
- siting on an unusual triangular block, facing the bay, offering counterpoint to the streetscape and prominent corner siting.;
- corniced and parapeted classically detailed form which is typical of earlier buildings in the austerity of its ornament;
- rectangular raised parapet entablature, which bears the house name,
- central acroterion with scrolls;
- openings with cemented architraves; and
- French doors central to the upper level.

The fence has been replaced (possibly timber picket adjoining a capped corrugated iron fence). Part of the side-wall face brick is painted. A recent and major unrelated development abuts at the rear and dominates the side elevation of the house. A unrelated upper level rear addition is publicly visible from Railway Place.

How is it significant?

The John Greenwood house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The John Greenwood house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house's austere ornament and scale achieves importance from its unusual siting, original detail and prominent position; and
- Historically, another of the owner-builder developers of Adderley Street (Refer William French and Henry Cropley) and the area generally: in this case, resulting in a large house as a mark of success. Greenwood was one of West Melbourne's wealthiest residents and achieved some notoriety from a nationally publicised court case.

Interwar industrial precinct, 33-43, 45-47, 55-67 Batman Street; 15-21 Boughton Place; and 34-36, 38 Jeffcott Street.



Varies Batman and Jeffcott Streets, Boughton Place, WEST MELBOURNE

Grading: varies

Streetscape: varies

Place type: factory group

Date(s): 1920-1940

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This Inter-war industrial precinct includes well-preserved Interwar industrial sites, with the individually significant W. O'Donnell Engineer factory and Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store as the foci. The O'Donnell building was created in 1940 for Mr W O'Donnell engineer to a design by well known architects, Marsh and Michaelson Architect and Engineers.

Other contributory sites include:

- W. K. Burnside Pty. Ltd. group, 34-36, 38 Jeffcott Street 1920s-1930s;
- Excelsior Manufacturing Works, 45-47 Batman Street;
- Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store, 55-67 Batman Street, 1924; and
- Boughton Place Melbourne Electricity Supply sub-station.
- Contributory elements in the precinct include:
 - parapeted face brick and stucco one and two storey factory streetscapes;
 - zero front and side setbacks;
 - use of red and manganese body brickwork, cemented and heeler brick detailing;
 - originally steel-framed windows, with multi-pane glazing;
 - some glass brick window groups; and
 - use of terracotta tiles to the O'Donnell building façade as backing to Gill Sans style metal lettering 'W. O'Donnell Engineer'.

Many contributory elements have been redeveloped but are still legible.

How is it significant?

This Inter-war Batman and Jeffcott Streets industrial precinct is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This Inter-war Batman and Jeffcott Streets industrial precinct is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the Interwar growth in industrial and engineering uses in West Melbourne, near the railway, as the City grew and transport nodes developed at North Melbourne; also for the contribution of some of the factories to the Second War effort, one in engineering and the other as a canning factory; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved examples of Interwar industrial design over the two decades of the period highlighted by the O'Donnell building's significant Moderne design by the style's renowned practitioners, Marsh and Michaelson and the landmark Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store, designed by Arthur and Hugh Peck Architects.

St James Anglican Old Cathedral

2-24 Batman Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A

Streetscape: 2

Place type: church

Date(s): 1837-, 1914

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance

Heritage Victoria Register number: H11

What is significant?

St James Old Cathedral was constructed on a Crown grant site of five acres of land bounded by Collins, William and Bourke Streets with the foundation stone being laid on 9 November 1839 by Charles Joseph La Trobe, Superintendent of the District of Port Phillip. A simple timber pioneer church which preceded it was built with funds largely subscribed by Presbyterians and other denominations who made up the small community. Opened on 11 February 1837, St James was designed by Robert Russell, a London architect and surveyor who had arrived in Melbourne from Sydney on 5 October 1836. The Colonial Georgian building was constructed on bluestone footings of locally quarried sandstone. The unfinished building was opened for worship on 2 October 1842, and it was completed in 1847. The Anglican Diocese of Melbourne was founded in 1847, and on 29 June 1847 Charles Perry was consecrated in Westminster Abbey as Melbourne's first Bishop. He was enthroned in St James on 28 January 1848, and St James became the first Cathedral church of the new diocese, although it was not consecrated until 1853. When St Paul's Cathedral opened for worship on 22 January 1891 St James reverted to the status of a parish church. The diminished congregation, pressure of occupying valuable city land, and maintenance problems resulted in the church narrowly escaping demolition. It was relocated stone by numbered stone to its present site under the direction of Messrs Thomas Watts and Son, architects, re-consecrated by Archbishop Lowther Clark, and re-opened for worship on 19 April 1914. Changes made to the original design at the time of relocation include reorientation from east west to north south, the tower shortened by one stage, the main ceiling lowered a little, the sanctuary shortened by a few inches, the space between the main gallery remodelled to form a lobby and two vestries with passage and gallery stairs behind them. Two side entrances were constructed to serve the new passage.

How is it significant?

St James Old Cathedral is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

St James Anglican Old Cathedral is significant.

- It is of historical importance as the first Cathedral in Melbourne, the earliest surviving church in Victoria, and one of Melbourne's earliest surviving buildings.
- It is of architectural importance as a rare example in Melbourne of a Colonial Georgian style building of simple design and pleasing proportions with Greek detailing at the doorways, and the only known surviving work of architect Robert Russell. Although he worked in London with eminent English architect John Nash, the style reflects his experiences in Sydney, especially the work of his contemporary Francis Clarke as well as of Francis Greenway. The interior is important for rare and unusual features for Victoria, such as the traditional box pews of cedar, side galleries or Vice-Regal boxes originally for the use of Governor La Trobe and the Chief Justice, Baptismal font with the white marble bowl probably dating from the 17th century and coming from St Katherine's Abbey on the banks of the Thames, two mahogany pulpits presented by the ladies of the congregation in 1847. The World War 1 honour board carved by well known master wood carver Robert Prenzel and the World War 2 honour board which was copied from the earlier honour board. The stained glass windows are also of note with the 'east window' being possibly by the Melbourne firm of Ferguson and Urie, and the five windows by Christian Waller, wife of artist Napier Waller.

See more at: <http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/767#sthash.ESRCTECa.dpuf>

W. O'Donnell Engineer works, part 33-47 Batman Street

33-43 Batman Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: factory

Date(s): 1940-1

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Building Permit Application made in 1940 for the erection of a brick factory for Mr W O'Donnell engineer to the value of £6450 as designed by well known architects, Marsh and Michaelson Architect and Engineer, Collins Street, Melbourne. Plans showed a large open plan factory with offices on the street front at the west end. The site had been occupied by D. Gordon, coach builder and motor body builder in the 1930s.

Marsh and Michaelson designed many significant Moderne or Modernistic style buildings in the Interwar period. Founded in 1933, W. O'Donnell Engineer is still headquartered in Melbourne (as Heldon Products), and is a privately Australian owned manufacturer of components used in the commercial refrigeration and air conditioning industries.

Contributory elements at 33-43 Batman Street include:

- parapeted face brick single storey Modernist style factory;
- manganese and body brickwork, with heeler bricks to wall piers;
- steel framed windows, with multi-pane glazing and hopper sashes set between piers;
- glass brick window groups;
- 6"x6" terracotta tiles to façade (painted over) as backing to Gill Sans style metal lettering 'W. O'Donnell Engineer' and applied to piers at entry;
- roller shutter entry to factory floor with stone kerbed crossing;
- gabled front roof bay, and formerly steel sawtooth trusses with matching parapets, now modified but seen in profile in part on east face; and
- contribution to an Interwar industrial streetscape and precinct with factories adjoining on the west and south.

A major multi-storey development, set behind the first roof bay, has been added since 1985, reducing the integrity of the place and focussing on the façade and side-wall sawtooth profile.

How is it significant?

The W. O'Donnell Engineer factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The W. O'Donnell Engineer factory is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the growth in industrial and engineering uses in West Melbourne as the central business district grew, located near the railway and additional transport nodes developed at North Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a superb and well-preserved example of Moderne design by the style's renowned practitioners, Marsh and Michaelson.

Gollin and Co. Pty. Ltd. bulk store remnant

40 Batman Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: D

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Store

Date(s): 1915

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder Clement Langford, of 275 Bridge Rd Richmond erected this two-storey brick store for merchants Gollin and Co of Melbourne to the design of the noted architect Chas D'Ebro, in 1915. D'Ebro had also designed the highly significant company's City offices in 1901-2 in a similar Queen Anne revival style. Before this store was built, the site was used by the Australian Biscuit Company (John H Walker, owner) as a brick vinegar factory. The building has been since reduced to a much altered façade and external walls for a seven unit apartment block in 1999. The building shell relates in part to the Edwardian-era buildings in the adjoining St James complex.

A successful general merchant and import firm of the late-19th and early 20th centuries, Gollin and Company had a diverse business, handling kerosene and oil distribution and shipment of fruit from Mildura to England, amongst other activities. The substance and impressiveness of their Bourke Street offices was an expression of the company's prosperity and importance, and a general indication of the revived Victorian economy in the first decade of the 20th century, after the 1890s depression, and of the key role of importers to an economy with relatively limited industrial capacity.

Contributory elements include:

- red brick two level parapeted façade and side walls with raised parapet arch; and
- punched fenestration, siting on the street.
- Bricks rendered and painted over, openings altered, windows and doors gone; roof gone.

How is it significant?

Gollin and Co Pty. Ltd. Bulk store remnant is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Gollin and Co Pty. Ltd. Bulk store remnant is significant,

- Historically, as symbolic of a successful Australian importing firm, Gollin and Company.

Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store, later Batman Hill Apartments

55-67 Batman Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: warehouse

Date(s): 1923-4

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Coachbuilders, ironmongers and importers, Keep Bros and Wood's warehouse was constructed in 1923-4 to the design of well known architects, Arthur and Hugh Peck.

Operating from their Franklin Street workshop and showroom, in the Edwardian-era, Keep Bros and Wood had moved on from the Batman Street warehouse by the late 1930s, relocating to La Trobe Street. The Batman Street building was then used by the British Australasian Tobacco Co Pty. Ltd. for storage and later as a Training Centre for the Engineers Branch of the Postmaster General's Department.

From the role of carriage builders, the firm entered the motor trade in the early 20th century as agents for a number of locally made cars, Trumbull being one, and were producers of the Hallmark bicycle. John Francis Keep died 22 January 1945, aged 89. With his brother, Albert Edward Keep, and H. S. Wood, he had formed Keep Bros and Wood in 1899, after a partnership with his brother (Edward Keep and Co.) formed after his arrival in the Colony in 1876.

The construction of this vast building in Batman Street during the mid 1920s coincided with the rapid rise of the motor car use in that decade and paralleled the construction of the large Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited Assembling and Motor Body Works erected nearby in Batman Street in 1925.

Contributory elements include:

- four-storey Edwardian warehouse built to the property line, providing massive scale to the street and relating well to nearby similarly monumental red brick buildings such as the Sands and McDougall complex and Goetz and Sons Pty. Ltd.;
- façade divided into 7 bays by giant order red brick piers;
- face red brick walls with terra-cotta wall vents, rendered spandrel panels and lintols;
- bullnose brick sills;
- multi-pane glazing to window pairs or groups (timber-like metal framing changed from original steel frames), set within vertical strips surmounted by an arched window within each end bay;

- transverse gabled corrugated galvanised steel roof concealed behind a rendered parapet;
- stepped raised parapet entablatures for each major bay, the central one bearing the words KEEP BROS AND WOOD PTY LTD in raised cemented lettering; and
- contribution to an Interwar industrial streetscape and precinct with factories adjoining on the east and south.

As part of the building's conversion to residential use, steel-framed balconies have been added to the facade, along with a small canopy at the entrance. Aluminium framed windows (to match a timber framed type) have replaced the original metal framed windows, with some reduction in the place integrity.

How is it significant?

The Keep Brothers and Wood warehouse is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Keep Brothers and Wood warehouse is significant.

- Historically, this well-preserved building is highly representative of the substantial warehousing and industrial buildings which were constructed in West Melbourne in the early twentieth century, and is closely linked with the major coachbuilders, ironmongers and importers, Keep Bros and Wood; and
- Aesthetically, the building is a substantially intact example of an Interwar warehouse on an impressive scale, and which is a dominant element in the streetscape and the work of important architects, Arthur and Hugh Peck Architects. It relates well to other red brick warehouses and factories in the locality.

Sands and McDougall Pty Ltd box factory, part proposed Sands & McDougall precinct

83-113 Batman Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: factory

Date(s): 1927-8, 1937-1940

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The giant stationery manufacturing firm, Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd., commissioned this four level building in two stages, 1927-8 and 1937, following on from the main Spencer Street complex erected in the Edwardian and late Victorian-eras. Industry specialist architects, Arthur and Hugh Peck, had already designed part of this complex in Jeffcott Street in 1914.

Extensions to the railway-yards at West Melbourne meant the shortening of Adderley Street and the demolition of the Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. box factory. The replacement box works in Batman Street was proposed as one of the largest factories yet built in Melbourne. The plans of 1927 held a floor area of 200,000 square feet, or nearly four and a half acres, contained in a semi-basement and six floors (upper levels not built until 1937). Floors and stairs were concrete, double doors ledged and braced vertical boarded timber and the roof initially left as a concrete slab until upper level floors were added. Fire escapes at each corner and a gangway ramp to the existing building, a lift well, plus male and female lavatory blocks were the main plan elements in the large open floors also cart docks at ground level. The final stage was built by Rispin Brothers, and completed by March 1938.

Labour was cheap during the Depression of the late 1920s, inspiring many large companies to expand. Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd.

Sands and Kenny (1857-61) and Sands and McDougall, (1862-c1974) were principally the publishers of the directory to commercial and general Melbourne, later, the Melbourne and suburban directory and the Directory of Victoria providing the longest issue of any directory publisher in Victoria. They also published a directory of Canberra. From their first retailing outlet, the Victoria Stationery Warehouse in Collins Street West and stores in Little Flinders Street, their expansion provided for the erection of the main Spencer Street factory building to the design of Thomas Watts and Sons in 1889. Products made there included cardboard and paper containers, those associated with book binding, map production, and general stationery and letterpress printing was combined with general publishing.

Contributory elements include:

- four and five-level face red brick factory building in a bold and austere proto-Modern style;
- eight bays of brick piers dividing the street elevation, with brick spandrels separating windows;
- visual reinforcement of each end with lesser pier spacing;
- multi-gabled side elevations to lanes;
- pitched roofs behind parapets;
- some remaining steel framed multi-pane glazing to end bays;
- concrete lintels expressed across openings;
- some vertical boarded external doors; and
- strong visual and historical link to the adjoining Sands and McDougall complex and the former Goetz building on the west (redeveloped).

Most windows have been replaced in a related manner.

How is it significant?

The Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. box factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. box factory is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved major industrial element in a nationally known complex; symbolic of the influence of railway expansion in the area and the benefits of location in West Melbourne; closely linked with the Sands and McDougall firm and described at its initiation as the largest factory yet built in Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a bold Modernistic design in red brick as a 1920s precursor to modern commercial building in the Melbourne Central Business District and a major streetscape element in a significant group of red brick industrial structures.

Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited Assembling and Motor Body Works

100-154 Batman Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Factory

Date(s): 1925-

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

On an important pioneering industrial site in West Melbourne (Victoria Iron Rolling Company), this Assembling and Motor Body Works for Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited was a major step in industrialisation after World War One and a direct reflection of the massive increase in motor car sales in Victoria as well as the protective measures of government tariffs. The building and its ramped floors was considered to be the latest and best of its type in Victoria when built and was the setting for construction of many sought-after international motor body brands. The building has been recently converted to new uses.

The construction of this vast building coincided with the Keep Brothers and Wood bulk store erected nearby in Batman Street in 1923-4, also linked with the motor car industry.

Contributory elements include:

- two, three and four level red brick parapeted factory;
- simple cemented coved cornice with moulded insignia on Batman Street elevation;
- regularly spaced structural frame as expressed by the fenestration;
- regularly arranged rectilinear window openings;
- continuous reinforced concrete lintols;
- multiple gabled roof bays behind the parapet; and
- brick tower on Batman Street elevation assumed to contain a water tank.

Superficial external renovation with empathetic changes to window joinery, addition of glazed foyers.

How is it significant?

The Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited motor body works is significant historically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited motor body works is significant.

- Historically, as a large and well-preserved expression of the massive increase in motor vehicle ownership in Victoria, the supportive role of government that used tariffs to promote local industries, and the embodiment of new assembly line motor vehicle production technique that was noted for use of the sloping site in its ramped floor construction.

Alexander Cooper's house

16 Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1866-

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, built, owned and occupied this cemented stone house from 1866 until his death in 1892. By 1897 William Cooper, also a builder and probably his son, is listed as the owner occupier. Two rooms were added to the City of Melbourne valuer's description of the house in 1879 which today can apparently be distinguished by machine pressed red brickwork. Alexander Cooper died a very wealthy man and was linked to a number of major contracts, including the Williamstown graving dock pier.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey, unpainted stuccoed stone house;
- stucco detailing consists of a simple cornice, plain ogee curved verandah end-walls and pedestals for urns (urns now gone);
- a two-level verandah of timber supported on unusual and slender circular section iron columns with subtly expressed capitals;
- keyhole pattern fretted verandah valences, in the Gothic manner;
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroon;
- related but not original timber balustrade slatting turned at a diagonal to the railing (similar to early fence designs);
- French door central to upper level; and
- a stone-piered, iron picket front fence.
- Bellied cast-iron balustrading on both levels has been replaced.

How is it significant?

Alex Cooper's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alex Cooper's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, this house is strongly evocative of its early Victorian-era construction, given the unpainted stucco and old trim colours, also the visible stone work is an uncommon material and the house contributes to a streetscape; and
- Historically, the house was built by the original grantee and an owner-builder typical of the many in the West Melbourne area and particularly in this street. Alexander Cooper died a very wealthy man and was linked to a number of major contracts, including the Williamstown graving dock pier.

Alexander Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street

18 Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1890-1

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses
- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;
- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroone.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street

20 Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1890-1

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses
- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;
- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroon.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street

22 Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1890-1

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses
- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;
- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroone.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street

24 Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1890-1

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses
- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;
- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroone.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

Cooper's row houses, part 18-26 Capel Street

26 Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1890-1

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful contractor, Alexander Cooper, who was already residing in 16 Capel Street, built these row houses in 1890-91 and proceeded to let them. After Alexander's death in 1892, William Cooper owned them when the tenants included Arthur Wragg, an engraver (whose business was in Queen Street); Kate Philip, Robert Glass, William Burt and John Paterson. Cooper was one of the grantees of the lots comprising the site.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, unpainted and ruled stucco brick row of five houses
- two-storey ornate cast-iron verandahs, panelled friezes and attached finished brackets and iron posts;
- tiled verandah floor;
- corniced and parapeted roof lines, ornamented with panelled verandah wall faces, with urns and orbs;
- timber double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- iron picket front fences; and
- early trim colour scheme of cream and maroon.

An unusual aspect to the row is the room bay brought forward to the building line at the north end (26), thus unifying the row with the earlier 32-4 Capel Street. The row is a key part of the part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape. Parapet orbs are missing from 26, 22 and 18.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, a very well-preserved example of a common row house type, as exhibited by the unpainted stucco and the early trim colours. The row is a key part of the Capel Street streetscape in form, detail and siting as well as being the nearest to original condition for a West Melbourne Victorian-era row house; and
- Historically, built by a Capel Street Crown Grantee of 1859 and a long-time resident of the area, Alex Cooper, a successful and wealthy contractor and owner-builder like Touzel, Dean and Noble, all active in the same street and era and typical of the Victorian-era West Melbourne entrepreneurs.

Rob Roy Hotel

32-34 Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Hotel

Date(s): 1871

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The former Rob Roy Hotel, is another of the buildings in the area constructed and owned by Michael Moran the builder (Refer 162-4 Adderley Street). Soon after its construction in 1871, Moran sold the hotel to Edward Grieve, the publican at that time being John Connelly. From c1875 it is described as a brick shop and for the twelve years after 1885, it was owned by Elizabeth Johnstone and leased to Mrs. England, Mrs. Ellingsworth, Mrs. Ward and Perry Moorhouse.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed brick building with a corniced and parapeted roof line;
- gabled side parapet and exposed face brick north side wall;
- Italian Renaissance Revival style cement detailing of flat window pediments and architraves also moulded and cemented chimneys;
- a moulded storey string mould and unusual, plainly-expressed, scalloped acroteria at the parapet; and
- coupled upper windows provide the central emphasis to parallel the wide, bracketed and pedimented entrance below (now altered).

To the north is a single-level residence which shares simplified moulding lines with its neighbour as well as quoins.

The entrance had been altered but has been revised to the presumed early bipartite form like the upper windows.

Another key part of significant Capel Street residential streetscape, the hotel relates well to 26 of 18-26 Capel Street and is similar in scale to 62-4 and 80-6 Capel Street, with shared form, detail and site disposition with 38, 44-2, 66-78 Capel Street.

How is it significant?

The former Rob Roy Hotel is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The former Rob Roy Hotel is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a near original example of a typical early Victorian-era hotel or commercial form with added unusual detail and fenestration and as an important and early part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape; and
- Historically and socially, representative of a public accommodation use, as an hotel or boarding house, within this formerly residential street and thus as a focus of social activity.

Florence, or Hawkins house

36 Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1865

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Built for William Hawkins in 1865, this originally three room brick cottage was one of a small group of similarly small cottages in this part of Capel Street. Hawkins also owned the adjoining 38 Capel Street, built 1871. It is possible that the cottage was refaced later in the Victorian-era, potentially extending it to the street.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey cemented single-fronted cottage;
- small scale;
- parapeted form with moulded cornice;
- moulded architraves to openings with quoining;
- gabled roof clad with slate behind parapet;
- cemented chimney with panelled shaft and cornice, plus terra-cotta pot;
- double-hung sash window;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- stone plinth; and
- contribution to significant Victorian-era streetscape.

Side parapet wall may have been rebuilt and the chimney extended.

How is it significant?

Florence or Hawkins house is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Florence or Hawkins house is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the early stage of the major post Gold Rush population growth at West Melbourne in the Victorian-era period and the minute size of some of the houses built at that time to serve the rising demand.

Infill housing

40-60 Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: apartments

Date(s): 1988-1990

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Extensive example of a revised State housing policy in the 1980s, under the Hamer Liberal Government, that saw an attempt to integrate new Government housing into the existing Victorian-era row house fabric of Melbourne's inner suburbs, in this case West Melbourne. This was in contrast to the pre-cast concrete tower blocks in nearby North Melbourne. Rather than create a government housing precinct that was visually distinct, new designs by emerging young Melbourne architects, such as Peter Elliott, focused on visual integration. Some government infill designs won architectural awards as recognising by the profession of an innovative approach to housing. This new approach coincided with the emergence of Post-Modern design that diverged from the strict Modernist theories and utilised decorative elements derived from the building's context.

Contributory elements include:

- mainly two level row house design, similar in scale to nearby Victorian-era row houses;
- vertical divisions at similar intervals to those in nearby Victorian-era row houses;
- stuccoed fenestration walls that emulated Victorian-era verandahs imposed over cream brick wall finishes, with some corrugated iron wall cladding;
- punched window openings, with timber framing;
- metal framed front fences;
- pitched, mainly gabled roof forms, clad with corrugated iron or similar;
- through-way to Peel Street utilising a stone pitched lane; and
- integration into the Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Infill housing at 40-60 Capel Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Infill housing at 40-60 Capel Street is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved example of a change in government policy for inner Melbourne public housing; and
- Aesthetically, a good example of Post-Modern design that also served visual integration of large new housing developments in inner urban areas.

Noble's house

62 Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1864-1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance

Heritage Victoria Register number: H0630

What is significant?

The Residence at 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne, was built and occupied by Thomas Noble, a carpenter, in 1864. The house was probably built in two stages, the bluestone ground floor of three rooms first, with the second storey, in stuccoed brick, added in the late 1860s to give a total of six rooms. It features a corniced parapet and quoins to lower openings and corners.

How is it significant?

The Residence at 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne, is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria (and West Melbourne).

Why is it significant?

The Residence at 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne, is of:

- Historical significance as evidence of the early form of residential development in inner Melbourne. The house is built right up to the property line, which was not uncommon during the early period of the city's development when planning regulation was of a rudimentary nature. Nevertheless, the Melbourne Building Act applied to this part of North Melbourne when No. 62 was built, explaining why it was built in stone at a time when many other structures in the area outside the provisions of the Act were being constructed of timber. As a result, No. 62 has survived as an important component of the 19th century streetscape that is still evident in Capel Street. The absence of ornament, especially in the lower storey, and the staged building process reflect the small scale and humble means of the owner-builders that were common in this part of Melbourne in the 1850s and 1860s. Noble, the builder and occupier of this house, built several others in the area.
- Architectural significance as an early residence employing a juxtaposition of stone and stucco work. It also retains early accessories such as the shutters and precise details.

Dean's house

64 Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1866

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register number: H631

What is significant?

The Residence at 64 Capel Street, West Melbourne, was built by Joseph Dean probably between 1859 and 1866, possibly in two stages, the second storey being added some time after the first. Dean was a stonemason and lived in the house himself for short periods but generally leased it until selling in 1897. The house is a two-storey parapeted and part-stuccoed building of basalt coursed rubble with sandstone quoins to openings as seen on the north face. The two-level timber verandah has cast-iron frieze panels, bellied iron balustrade panels and a modified square head picket fence. The architraved upper level window has the distinctively early detail of half side-lights, with adjoining hung sashes over a lower panel. Decorative stucco elements include parapet scrolls, a cornice and unusual stylised brackets and rolled mouldings to the side wall faces, set against the stone work.

How is it significant?

The Residence at 64 Capel Street, West Melbourne, is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria (and West Melbourne).

Why is it significant?

The Residence at 64 Capel Street, West Melbourne is of:

- Historical significance as evidence of the early form of residential development in inner Melbourne. The house is one of the earliest in the area, the land here having been sold in the late 1850s. It provides an excellent example of the kind of buildings erected by the small-scale owner-builders that were common in this part of Melbourne in the 1850s and 1860s. Dean, the builder and occupier of this house, built several others in the area.
- Architectural significance as an example of domestic architecture displaying uncommon early details and cast iron pattern and as an unusual example of combined stone (basalt and freestone) and stucco work.

Elm (*Ulmus* sp.) street trees x2

80, 86 near Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: -

Place type: Tree

Date(s): 1900-1918

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Mature elms (*Ulmus sp.*) were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne. These surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to mechanical street cleaning and their roots were damaging drains.

Contributory elements include:

- mature Wych elm (*Ulmus glabra*) West of 187 Victoria Street (-37.806022, 144.955225)
- mature elm *Ulmus sp.* near 80-86 Capel Street (-37.806290, 144.955173); and
- land within five metres of the root ball.

How is it significant?

The elms are significant historically and for their rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The elms are significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras with the goal of beautification and creation of shade; and
- Rarity, as some of the few remaining examples from a large number of street trees existing at West Melbourne in the 1890s.

Touzel's row houses

80-86 Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1867-8

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Peel Street resident, Phillip Touzel owned and built this row of houses in 1867-8. He remained the owner of the row for at least 30 years, leasing them out, while residing on occasions at 86 Capel Street.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, once face brick row of four row houses;
- two level timber verandahs with panelled cast-iron friezes and brackets in an early pattern;
- simply corniced cement façade parapets and chimney shafts, with shallow mouldings,
- transverse gabled main roof line, expressive of the row's early construction;
- cemented party wall detail with panelled and bracketed shapes combined with precise shell and diamond motifs set within and without panels on some houses;
- double-hung sash windows and 4 panel doors with top lights; and
- uncommon Chinese-like timber balustrading which contains a saltire-cross with panelled borders and similar patterned timber front fence panels (recreation based on remaining panels on two houses), evocative of saltire cross balustrading in colonial buildings such as the Regency styled Victoria Barracks NSW 1841-6.

The row, as a whole has been altered in detail but sympathetic recreation of the balustrading and the panelled timber fences has partly remedied this; 84-6 has been stuccoed. This row is a contributing part of the significant Capel Street residential streetscape adjoining its termination (88 Capel and 189 Victoria Street) and sharing its scale, finish and ornament.

How is it significant?

Touzel's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Touzel's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early house row utilising timber balustrading and fencing as one of the decorative options of the pre-local cast-iron manufacturing period which began in the 1870s and the panel pattern used is rare. Other distinctive attributes of early row house design include the use of plain face brick, panelled serpentine pattern cast-iron friezes, the transverse gabled roof line and slim cement mouldings; and
- Historically, built by Touzel, another of the many owner-builders from the West Melbourne area and particularly this street.

Cleary's houses, part 81-83 Capel Street

81 Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1871

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builders Adams and Hardy erected this pair of five room brick cottages in 1871 for West Melbourne bootmaker, Patrick Cleary who leased these houses out. About the same time, Cleary engaged the renowned architect George R. Johnson to design his shop and residence in Victoria Street (199 Victoria Street?). Given the distinctive character of this pair, Johnson may have designed them. Cleary died a wealthy man in 1891 as one of West Melbourne's successful businessmen.

Contributory elements include:

- face brick single storey parapeted house pair;
- coloured brickwork, with brown body and cream detailing;
- cream brick quoining;
- distinctive scalloped brick parapet profile, with a finer scallop under the cornice;
- cemented detail as string mould;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with face brick chimney, with corbelled top;
- timber-framed verandahs with stop-chamfered and corniced timber posts, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- uncommon cast-iron balustrade as front fence;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry doors and toplight;
- later, but uncommon, metal pipe-framed gate; and
- contribution to valuable 19th century streetscape extending into Victoria Street and backs onto the former Fibri Milling Company mill, also linked with Cleary.

83 Capel Street has been superficially altered, with bricks painted over, chimney gone but 81 provides evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Cleary's houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cleary's houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of the first stage representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with local North and West Melbourne identity, Pat Cleary; and
- Aesthetically, a distinctive pair of row houses, with uncommon brick and iron detailing and contributory to a valuable residential and commercial Victorian-era streetscape.

Cleary's houses, part 81-83 Capel Street

83 Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1871

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builders Adams and Hardy erected this pair of five room brick cottages in 1871 for West Melbourne bootmaker, Patrick Cleary who leased these houses out. About the same time, Cleary engaged the renowned architect George R. Johnson to design his shop and residence in Victoria Street (199 Victoria Street?). Given the distinctive character of this pair, Johnson may have designed them. Cleary died a wealthy man in 1891 as one of West Melbourne's successful businessmen.

Contributory elements include:

- face brick single storey parapeted house pair;
- coloured brickwork, with brown body and cream detailing;
- cream brick quoining;
- distinctive scalloped brick parapet profile, with a finer scallop under the cornice;
- cemented detail as string mould;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with face brick chimney, with corbelled top;
- timber-framed verandahs with stop-chamfered and corniced timber posts, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- uncommon cast-iron balustrade as front fence;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry doors and toplight;
- later, but uncommon, metal pipe framed gate; and
- contribution to valuable 19th century streetscape extending into Victoria Street and backs onto the former Fibri Milling Company mill, also linked with Cleary.

83 Capel Street has been superficially altered, with bricks painted over, chimney gone but 81 provides evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Cleary's houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cleary's houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of the first stage representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with local North and West Melbourne identity, Pat Cleary; and
- Aesthetically, a distinctive pair of row houses, with uncommon brick and iron detailing and contributory to a valuable residential and commercial Victorian-era streetscape.

Dominick Cleary's workshop, later Fibrini (or Fibrin) Milling Company 83A Capel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C
Streetscape: 2
Place type: workshop
Date(s): 1897
View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Dominick, son of West Melbourne bootmaker Patrick Cleary, was the first owner-occupier of this brick workshop in 1897. Patrick had died in 1891 leaving Dominick in charge of his business. In line with his father's charity work, Dominick was active in the North and West Melbourne community, particularly in events surrounding nearby St Mary's church.

Dominick was also initially involved with his father's trade as a boot salesman and presumably used this workshop in conjunction with the Cleary's 199 Victoria Street shop which backed onto the lane. Houses owned by Pat Cleary also backed onto this workshop, creating a small Cleary precinct (81, 83 Capel Street). Dominick later moved to Carlton, taking on a more technical roll as an instrument fitter and when he died in 1925 he was termed a Postal Electrician and remembered for his time as an early resident at West Melbourne. Later uses for the building included as the Fibrini (or Fibrin) Milling Company, the Monbulk Fruitgrowers' Association store, and James Simpson's horse and cattle medical workshop.

Contributory elements include:

- three level face brick workshop set on a stone pitched lane, with no setbacks;
- punched, regularly spaced fenestration in the manner of Victorian-era industrial buildings; and
- contribution to a small Victorian-era precinct linked with the Cleary family.
- The workshop has been converted to a residence with resulting changes to the roof form and new visually related openings; new window joinery resembles the original double-hung sash windows.

How is it significant?

Dominick Cleary's workshop is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dominick Cleary's workshop is significant.

- Historically, for its link with the locally prominent Cleary family of West Melbourne bootmakers and as a rare back-lane workshop, a once more common building type that served the Victoria Street shops, also as a development that marked the end of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Charles Barber's shop and two residences

1-3 Chetwynd Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1867

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Holmes and Co. Built this shop and two residences (2 Stanley Street or 1-3 Chetwynd Street) for a cooper (maker or repairer of casks and barrels), Charles Barber, who owned the pair from their construction in 1867 until his death in 1897. Barber lived in 1 Chetwynd Street during that time and for a period is listed as also residing in 3 Chetwynd Street (1873-1882). For the rest of the time he leased it out.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted, two-storey corner early Victorian-era house and shop and residence in a colonial Georgian style;
- walls of coursed random rubble basalt masonry (part tuck-pointed), with quarry faced quoins at the corners and openings, a gabled parapet to the north end with engaged chimney and parapet string mould;
- corrugated iron clad hipped and gabled roof;
- multi-paned double-hung sash windows;
- steel lugs on corner splay upper level one supporting a business sign for the shop;
- one six-pane early shop display or show window and one four-pane window located either side of the corner shop entry door facing Stanley and Chetwynd Street;
- four-panelled door pair with toplight for the corner shop entry, differing from the four-panel doors to the residential entries adjoining;
- siting on the street alignment; and
- early enamelled blue and white street name plate, fixed to the wall in the traditional way.

This is a major corner building at the brow of the Chetwynd Street hill, linked with the later 9 Chetwynd Street, and 5, 7 and 8 Stanley Street by period detail and parapeted form: a key part of this significant streetscape. Some elements have been renewed.

How is it significant?

Charles Barber's shop and residence row is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Charles Barber's shop and residence row is significant.

- Aesthetically, the building has a high integrity to its construction date, with an uncommon and well-laid wall material (basalt) that is closely identified with stone quarries in western Melbourne, also an unusual combination of uses for the area, a visibly early construction date by the use of face stonework and occupying a prominent corner site in a significant streetscape; and
- Historically, owned and occupied by Barber over a long period, as a successful West Melbourne cooper, an essential trade for the nearby manufacturing works.

Shoreham, or Duke's house and stable

9 Chetwynd Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1898

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Walter Duke, who at first operated a carriage building company with his brother, and later served the Victorian Railways Department, had this house built by local builders, McConnell and McIntosh, in 1898 and lived there until his death in 1906. Prolific and locally prominent North Melbourne architect, William H Webb, designed Shoreham. When sold in 1907 Shoreham was described as 'one of the best built houses ever erected in Melbourne.'

Contributory elements include:

- an ornately decorated, two-storey face-brick and stucco house;
- brown and red bricks to the facade, side and rear elevation, white bricks as part architraves and quoining;
- a two-level ornate cast-iron verandah with iron posts and brackets and masonry side walls with archways set with coloured glazing at the ends;
- double-hung arched sash windows, with intricately ornamented cemented architraves;
- iron picket fence on a dressed stone plinth;
- two-level brick Victorian-era stable on rear boundary;
- rare ornamental brick side fence connected to the stable (stable and fence bricks painted over);
- a piered and balustraded parapet, with a central raised segment-arched entablature bearing the name Shoreham and the date 1898 set in cemented Arts and Crafts leaf patterns,
- a dentilated cornice with a foliated frieze to the secondary entablature and tympanum;
- candle-snuffer pinnacles to the verandah walls supported by deep brackets which are repeated at the storey line, as are the pinnacles on the fence piers;
- balloon arches in the iron friezes, reflect the full arched openings, which are picked out with white brick and flanked by colonettes; and
- a richly detailed fanlight to the doorway with its richly panelled side-lights.

The northern fence post is missing a pinnacle and parapet urns are missing. Bricks painted over on stable and garden wall.

The house is a significant and contributing part of a group of 19th century houses pivoting around 1-3 Chetwynd Street and including 8, 2 Stanley Street, 5-7 Chetwynd Street and the distant but similar 21-25 Chetwynd Street; its flanks a stone pitched laneway that leads past the rear stable.

How is it significant?

Shoreham is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Shoreham is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a richly and skilfully decorated, near original house that has been described as one of the best of its type in Melbourne and part of a significant and related streetscape. Also one of the best works of the local architect William H Webb who was a prolific house designer and prominent in local community groups and movements; and
- Historically, owned by a man of the horse-trade allied industry of carriage building and later with the railways department, two occupations that are particularly pertinent to West and North Melbourne with their proximity to the horse markets and the large railway complex nearby.

Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part

12 Chetwynd Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out. The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part

14 Chetwynd Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out. The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

Gardini Motor Company garage

15-19 Chetwynd Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: workshop

Date(s): 1923-4

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architect B. Dunstan Reynolds designed this motor garage in 1923 at an estimated cost of £3370 for Bruto Gardini of Lonsdale Street. The builder, Joseph Seccull of Northcote, completed the building mid 1924. Plans showed an open floor spanned by roof trusses, with roof lights, a car wash along one side and water closet in the rear corner.

The company Fabbri and Gardini Pty., Ltd., wine and spirit merchants, general importers and warehousemen was formed in 1925 to acquire the business of Fabbri and Gardini, at 9 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne, with capital of £10,000: the directors were Bruto Gardini, Antonio Gardini, and Dante Gardini. A major building once owned by this company is at 49 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne, as a two storey version of this building. Bruto Gardini died at Coburg in 1934: he had conducted a wine shop nearby at 9 Chetwynd Street since the Edwardian-era and won a number of national wine show prizes. The firm Fabbri and Gardini continued to operate at 49 Chetwynd Street well into the 20th century.

After the influx of many nationalities caused by the 1850s Gold Rush, Italians continued to settle in Victoria in the early years of the twentieth century, many striving to escape economic hardship in Italy. The 1925 Immigration Act created a quota system limiting people from selected countries, and by 1928 the number of Italian immigrants allowed into Australia was limited, with the next influx after the Second War.

Contributory elements include:

- single level brick and cement parapeted façade;
- facade set out in three bays with dividing pilasters and a raised central gabled entablature;
- cement capping and string mould;
- name panel on the centre parapet bay 'Gardini Motor Co.'; and
- pitched roof behind, clad with corrugated iron or similar (modified);

Major internal changes for new use, visually related doors and multi-pane glazing added into existing openings (originally steel framed windows). Added upper level, part render removed.

How is it significant?

Gardini Motor Company garage is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Gardini Motor Company garage is significant.

- Historically, as a representative of emerging commercial and industrial uses in the Interwar period in West Melbourne linked with greater transport opportunities also a reflection of the rising motor trade in the area at a time when car ownership was increasing rapidly and an example of a West Melbourne Italian immigrant enterprise; and
- Aesthetically, a custom design for a motor garage at the threshold of this emerging industry, using classical motifs for a new building type.

Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part

16 Chetwynd Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier.

Moore leased the cottages to a great range of people including John Piggott, Ephraim Hill, Johanna Cantwell, Charles Templeton and Hugh James. The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder(qv) of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row (5) was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a hemi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- doors were typically 4 panel with two-light toplights (16 Chetwynd Street door now Edwardian-era, 70-74 Rosslyn Street changed);
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part

18 Chetwynd Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out. The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

Dr Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part

20 Chetwynd Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out. The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

Symington, R.H. and W.H. and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd., Liberty Corsets factory, now part Norwellan House

44 Chetwynd Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 3

Place type: factory

Date(s): 1930-2, 2003

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architects in conjunction, A. A. Fritsch Jnr. And M. C. Clayton, designed this major factory extension for corset manufacturer Symington, R.H. and W.H. and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd. at an estimated cost of £10000 applying to build in 1930. This was an added wing to the existing large factory complex at 3 Howard Street, adding four workroom floors faced with a cemented Greek Revival style elevation to Chetwynd Street. In 1932 an added workroom floor and flat roof as concrete slab with extended façade above the existing cornice was to cost another £3300.

This building achieved considerable publicity nationally, being promoted as an ideal working place for an expanding industry, with enhanced staff facilities. Undergarment brands made there included Liberty, Avio, Warner's, Redfern, and Kestos.

Contributory elements include:

- cemented Greek Revival façade on five levels including an attic storey above the main cornice;
- giant order pilasters under the main cornice marking three bays in the façade;
- paired pilasters above the main cornice;
- face brick side wall with over painted early business sign citing 'corsetry and beachwear';
- flat main roof with raised pedimented and cemented penthouse on north side;
- gabled pediment to attic storey with company logo;
- bracketed cement hood over main entry; and
- contribution to significant Symington industrial complex with a range of architectural styles.
- Recently this building was converted to residential use but the street façade remains relatively well-preserved: window joinery has been replaced. Unrelated addition to penthouse on north face above parapet.

How is it significant?

Symington, R.H. and W.H. and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd. corset factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Symington, R.H. and W.H. and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd. corset factory is significant.

- Historically, for the close links with the major undergarment maker as well as achieving national publicity as a model work place, also symbolic of the new industrial techniques employed during the Interwar period in Victoria, with greater awareness of staff facilities; and
- Aesthetically, a custom designed and large factory that departs from the more austere industrial buildings nearby in North and West Melbourne with contemporary Greek Revival styling.

Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd Street

62 Chetwynd Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1885

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Brown Spence who ran a successful confectionery business in Victoria Street, North Melbourne, commissioned local contractor, James Amess of Dryburgh Street, to build two cottages (62-64 Chetwynd Street) to the south of another less decorated cottage he owned (66) in 1884-5, uniting the three with a similar front fence design. Spence lived at 66 Chetwynd Street over a long period, until his death in 1931, aged 82. The house at 66 Chetwynd Street is thought to have been built for Latham by Robert Duguid in 1870-1 and later owned by chemist Charles Atkin and finally purchased by Spence around 1883. Spence's architect for the pair at 62-64 Chetwynd Street was the renowned William Pitt.

Contributory elements include:

- a brick row house pair of one storey;
- unusual siting and elevated form;
- parapeted and stuccoed, with a pedimented raised entablature central to the pair with an acroterion at the apex, scrolls, swags and balustrading on either side;
- iron verandah brackets, friezes and balustrade using the Angus McLean's pattern of 1877;
- three light double-hung sash windows;
- entry with side and top lights; and
- iron palisade front fences set on dressed stone plinths with cemented and capped masonry piers, high retaining walls to the verandahs and a long, distinctive scalloped garden dividing-wall between.

There is a small unrelated shed added to the front yard of one of the houses.

The three houses (62-66 Chetwynd Street) are sited high on an embankment and well back from the street but are a relatively isolated trio from the mainstream Victorian and Edwardian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant historically (62-66) to West Melbourne and aesthetically (62-64) to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the pair (62-64) was designed by the distinguished architect, William Pitt (of the Rialto and Olderfleet, Collins Street fame). The pair represents an original example of the low number of small residential commissions known from Pitt's hand and reflects his skill in the use of the elevated site and the dividing garden wall to direct attention to the central parapet pediment. It is an unusually sited row house pair (above and distant from the street) with uncommon original elements such as the balustrade; and
- Historically, (62-66), for the association with Spence who ran a successful local business and was prominent in West Melbourne and Hotham civic affairs and as another example of small developments by local residents, alongside their homes.

Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd Street

64 Chetwynd Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1885

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Brown Spence who ran a successful confectionery business in Victoria Street, North Melbourne, commissioned local contractor, James Amess of Dryburgh Street, to build two cottages (62-64 Chetwynd Street) to the south of another less decorated cottage he owned (66) in 1884-5, uniting the three with a similar front fence design. Spence lived at 66 Chetwynd Street over a long period, until his death in 1931, aged 82. The house at 66 Chetwynd Street is thought to have been built for Latham by Robert Duguid in 1870-1 and later owned by chemist Charles Atkin and finally purchased by Spence around 1883. Spence's architect for the pair at 62-64 Chetwynd Street was the renowned William Pitt.

Contributory elements include:

- a brick row house pair of one storey;
- unusual siting and elevated form;
- parapeted and stuccoed, with a pedimented raised entablature central to the pair with an acroterion at the apex, scrolls, swags and balustrading on either side;
- iron verandah brackets, friezes and balustrade using the Angus McLean's pattern of 1877;
- three light double-hung sash windows;
- entry with side and top lights; and
- iron palisade front fences set on dressed stone plinths with cemented and capped masonry piers, high retaining walls to the verandahs and a long, distinctive scalloped garden dividing-wall between.

There is a small unrelated shed added to the front yard of one of the houses.

The three houses (62-66 Chetwynd Street) are sited high on an embankment and well back from the street but are a relatively isolated trio from the mainstream Victorian and Edwardian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant historically (62-66) to West Melbourne and aesthetically (62-64) to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the pair (62-64) was designed by the distinguished architect, William Pitt (of the Rialto and Olderfleet, Collins Street fame). The pair represents an original example of the low number of small residential commissions known from Pitt's hand and reflects his skill in the use of the elevated site and the dividing garden wall to direct attention to the central parapet pediment. It is an unusually sited row house pair (above and distant from the street) with uncommon original elements such as the balustrade; and
- Historically, (62-66), for the association with Spence who ran a successful local business and was prominent in West Melbourne and Hotham civic affairs and as another example of small developments by local residents, alongside their homes.

Spence's row houses, part 62-66 Chetwynd Street

66 Chetwynd Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: D

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1870-1

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Brown Spence who ran a successful confectionery business in Victoria Street, North Melbourne, commissioned local contractor, James Amess of Dryburgh Street, to build two cottages (62-64 Chetwynd Street) to the south of another less decorated cottage he owned (66) in 1884-5, uniting the three with a similar front fence design. Spence lived at 66 Chetwynd Street over a long period, until his death in 1931, aged 82. The house at 66 Chetwynd Street is thought to have been built for Latham by Robert Duguid in 1870-1 and later owned by chemist Charles Atkin and finally purchased by Spence around 1883. Spence's architect for the pair at 62-64 Chetwynd Street was the renowned William Pitt.

Contributory elements include:

- a brick row house pair of one storey;
- unusual siting and elevated form;
- parapeted and stuccoed, with a pedimented raised entablature central to the pair with an acroterion at the apex, scrolls, swags and balustrading on either side;
- iron verandah brackets, friezes and balustrade using the Angus McLean's pattern of 1877;
- three light double-hung sash windows;
- entry with side and top lights; and
- iron palisade front fences set on dressed stone plinths with cemented and capped masonry piers, high retaining walls to the verandahs and a long, distinctive scalloped garden dividing-wall between.

There is a small unrelated shed added to the front yard of one of the houses.

The three houses (62-66 Chetwynd Street) are sited high on an embankment and well back from the street but are a relatively isolated trio from the mainstream Victorian and Edwardian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant historically (62-66) to West Melbourne and aesthetically (62-64) to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Spence's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, the pair (62-64) was designed by the distinguished architect, William Pitt (of the Rialto and Olderfleet, Collins Street fame). The pair represents an original example of the low number of small residential commissions known from Pitt's hand and reflects his skill in the use of the elevated site and the dividing garden wall to direct attention to the central parapet pediment. It is an unusually sited row house pair (above and distant from the street) with uncommon original elements such as the balustrade; and
- Historically, (62-66), for the association with Spence who ran a successful local business and was prominent in West Melbourne and Hotham civic affairs and as another example of small developments by local residents, alongside their homes.

Monaltrie House or George Small's house

1 Curzon Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: house

Date(s): 1888

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Built for engineer, George Small in 1888 this house was owned and occupied by him until his death in 1903. Architect, A.E. Duguid and builder, James Bailey were responsible for the creation of Monaltrie House. Duguid also designed the nearby significant Wesleyan Church and Hall at 23 and 23A Gladstone Street, Moonee Ponds in 1890 (HO56); the imposing Corswell at 78 Holmes Road, Moonee Ponds (HO235); and Congregational Church, 62-74 McCracken Street, Kensington.

Contributory elements include:

- a free-standing two-storey stuccoed double-fronted brick house, with parapeted roofline, and hipped corrugated iron clad roof behind;
- red brick to side and rear walls;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- siting at an unusual obtuse angle following that of Hawke and Curzon Street, as a corner site terminating single storey rows of earlier but similar Victorian-era cottages in both streets;
- one bay built at the street alignment, whilst the other is set back to accommodate the verandah;
- two-level iron cast-iron verandah with frieze, integral fan brackets, posts and a convex verandah roof;
- encaustic tiled verandah floor with a stone threshold;
- iron double palisade picket fence;
- three light double-hung sash windows, two windows on forward bay with shaped cemented architrave;
- Edwardian-era five panel half glazed door with Edwardian-era pattern leadlight top light, assumed installed after sale of the house in the early 1900s;
- cemented rosettes and brackets set under the eaves within the cornice entablature;
- vermiculated blocks and brackets to verandah end walls and cornice termination; and
- contribution to Victorian-era residential streetscape in Hawke Street, extending into Miller and Spencer Streets.

The enamelled street name sign described in North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 is not on the building. Other changes include the upper level verandah door, and removal of both chimney cornices.

How is it significant?

Monaltrie House or George Small's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Monaltrie House or George Small's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a relatively unusual villa form for an inner suburban row house area such as West Melbourne, being more common in middle suburban detached villa areas, and a large house for the era and area; adherence to the street frontages adds to the visual distinction of the house and it is a key element in a significant Victorian-era residential streetscape. The house was custom designed by A.E. Duguid who was responsible for some significant works in West Melbourne and surrounding districts, and near original and prominently sited; and
- Historically, the house represents a major growth era in West Melbourne building (Victorian-era).

El-Rae or Geuer's house

38 Dryburgh Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1909-10

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, Thomas E. Radcliffe, of Browns Hill, South Kensington erected this brick house for railways engine-driver Charles John Geuer of West Melbourne in 1909-10. Later Thomas and Katie Williams were owner-occupiers.

Contributory elements include:

- double-fronted tuck-pointed red brick detached villa;
- M-hip profile main roof with gablet set into front hip;
- Federation Bungalow styling;
- slate cladding to main roof, with terra-cotta cappings and face brick chimneys with cemented cornices;
- parapeted side walls, with foliated cemented brackets;
- timber framed bullnose profile verandah clad with corrugated iron and detailed with timber fretted brackets, set on turned posts;
- boxed window bays to facade, with top and bottom casement sashes;
- rare pipe-framed front fence set on cement plinth and gate with scrolled metal strapping.
- panelled entry door with top and side lights; and
- contribution to a Victorian-era and Edwardian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

El-Rae or Geuer's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

El-Rae or Geuer's house is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and thus representing well the second major development phase of West Melbourne in the Edwardian-era also an investment house for one of the key occupations among West Melbourne workers, that of an engine-driver; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved example of a Federation Bungalow style house, with a rare front fence.

Alexander Cooper's house

2 Dudley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

West Melbourne, builder and stonemason, Alexander Cooper, designed and constructed this originally four room brick house in 1868. Cooper also developed property nearby in Capel Street in the 1860s and 1890s (Refer 16-26 Capel Street). Engineers, Samuel and Cyrus Rettalick, were among those who leased the house during the 19th Century.

Contributory elements include:

- slated hip-roof attached house with stuccoed walls set on a quarry-face basalt footing;
- cemented and corniced chimney shaft with terra-cotta pots;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- siting on a splayed, corner street-alignment creating an uncommon angled and picturesque form;
- simply moulded string mould, eaves cornice, architraves and early wooden shutters to openings are all evocative of the houses' early construction date;
- double-hung sash window to Peel Street, formerly two to Dudley Street (now single pane) also double-hung sash windows multi-pane glazing to rear service wing;
- small rear yard, bounded by a basalt wall, opening onto Peel Street;
- early enamelled street sign on wall; and
- performing an important corner role on a site that is adjacent to significant residential streetscapes (see 16-26 Capel Street), major parts of which were also built by Cooper.

The three-panel entry door is an Edwardian-era addition but contributory; added timber skillion on rear face; double-hung sash windows have been replaced with single pane; and added roller shutter to stone yard wall.

How is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Cooper's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, as an early and near original example of a relatively uncommon row house form which occupies a key corner site near a related Victorian-era residential streetscapes also built and designed by Cooper (16-26 Capel Street); and
- Historically, developed by an early land holder and important developer in the West Melbourne area- Cooper was the original Crown Grantee and one of the more successful owner-builders typical of the West Melbourne area, particularly in nearby Capel Street. Alexander Cooper died a wealthy man and was linked to a number of major contracts, including the Williamstown graving dock pier and as such was one of West Melbourne's successful businessmen.

Moreland Smelting Works factory

27-31 Dudley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 3

Place type: factory

Date(s): 1900

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Moreland Smelting Works warehouse was erected in 1900 for J. A. Sinanian. Established in 1888, the company and the new building achieved a great deal of publicity nationally for the excellence of their business soon after the building was created in 1900. The architectural design of the factory was claimed by JA. Sinanian.

Contributory elements include:

- Edwardian Baroque styled red brick and cemented one-level façade to Dudley Street;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched main roof behind the façade;
- zero setbacks;
- segment arched raised broken pediment, with cemented foliage in the tympanum;
- parapet panels bearing the words 'metal Merchant' and 'Est. 1888';
- main cornice, panelled entablature with detailing;
- cement parapet urns;
- pronounced secondary cornice with dentilation resting on Ionic Order pilasters, separating dentilated segmentally arched openings, each with multi-pane glazing; and
- moulded architraves and brackets to openings.

Originally heavy timber doors enclosed both end openings, with multi-pane glazing in the windows between. These have been replaced.

How is it significant?

Moreland Smelting Works factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

- Moreland Smelting Works factory is significant.
- Historically, as one of the long-term industries in West Melbourne and the focus of extensive national publicity that promoted the firm and the building; and
- Aesthetically, an early and well-preserved Edwardian Baroque styled design in Victoria, particularly as it was applied to an industrial site.

Alfred house or Agnew's house, later Bedeque-house or Thompson's house

40 Dudley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1865

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Andrew Agnew commissioned builder Joseph Broadbent to erect and potentially design this stone and brick house in late 1865. Agnew lived there for a few years, then rented it out to a succession of short-term tenants, and then, in the mid-1870s, returned to live there. The house was then acquired by Port Phillip pioneer and West Melbourne cricket identity Gordon Thompson, who lived there intermittently until his death in the mid-1880s. Thompson was well known in Melbourne as an old colonialist and collector of curious things: he received a lengthy obituary in 'The Argus' on his death and the Flintoff portrait of him is held by the State Library of Victoria.

The house is shown on MMBW detail plans of 1895 with a front verandah, tiled pathway to the door, stone based front fence returning down Milton Street, verandahed rear wing and side and rear garden with bricked pathways.

In the early twentieth century, the house was occupied by Dr. William Maloney, MLA, and later by Lieutenant T. B. Gough and his wife, Eveline. who, according to the directory listing, was the editor of the 'Arena-Sun'. In the 1910s, Mrs Florence King operated the premises as a boarding house.

Contributory elements include:

- a double-storey row house, constructed in bluestone with a cemented façade;
- hipped and slated roof set behind a parapet with two cemented and corniced chimneys;
- coursed random rubble basalt to side and rear walls;
- a small scale, potentially former free-standing and early hipped roof brick service wing (added cement dado, bricks painted over and openings changed) attached at the rear;
- cemented façade with dentilated cornice that scrolls back to the rear eaves line on the side elevation, rosettes to the entablature;
- three timber-framed double-hung sash windows to the upper level facade, and two to the lower level, each with moulded cement architraves;
- entry door with cemented architrave, toplight;

- cast iron double palisade fence set on dressed basalt plinth; and
- contribution to the adjacent Dudley Street early Victorian-era streetscape.

The front double-storey verandah was added c1991 as a recreation, with a concave profile roof, panelled frieze and brackets, and balustrading to the upper level; also plain verandah side walls. The side yard fence has been removed for parking and part of the iron fence modified; bluestone has been painted in part; the brick service wing has added cement dado, bricks painted over and openings changed; and air units added to the side door.

A large adjoining development dominates the building.

How is it significant?

Agnew's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Agnew's house is significant.

- Historically, erected in the mid-1860s, the house demonstrates an early and important phase of residential settlement in the area. It is one of few remaining more substantial houses which were erected in this part of Dudley Street directly opposite the Flagstaff Gardens, then a highly favoured location. The brief association with Dr. William Maloney M.L.A. and journalist Eveline Gough adds historical value to the place, Maloney being one of West Melbourne's major figures, also Mrs Gough was also linked with progressive politics. The link with the nationally prominent Gordon Thompson is a stronger one and adds greatly to the historic associations of this house; and
- Aesthetically, as prominently sited on a corner, with its distinctive bluestone side wall to Milton Street, the house makes a significant contribution to the adjacent Dudley Street early Victorian-era streetscape.

Richhill Terrace, part 58-64 Dudley Street

58 Dudley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1862

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Rich Hill Terrace was built for locally prominent councillor and parliamentarian, John Harbison, in 1862. John Harbison was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and arrived in Melbourne in 1849. He acquired land and was elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1860 becoming an Alderman in 1863. He had two terms as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for West Melbourne in 1864-65 and North Melbourne 1866. The nationally significant figure, Sir John Monash (1865-1931), a soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant, was born 27 June 1865 at Richhill Terrace, 58 Dudley Street, the son of Prussian-born Jewish parents.

Contributory elements include:

- row of double-storey Victorian terrace houses;
- walls of stuccoed masonry with deeply coursed smooth rustication at the ground floor level;
- fine Regency style cement detailing on the parapet;
- hipped corrugated galvanised metal roofs concealed behind a parapet;
- pair of French windows to the upper level
- six-panelled timber entry doors with fanlight
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows at ground floor level
- concave roofed verandahs with cast iron balustrades and friezes;
- cast-iron palisade front fences; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape.

Alterations include:

- the removal of the verandah roof to and the installation of two canvas awnings over the windows of 60.
- rebuilding of verandah and modification of fence of 58; and
- urns missing from some verandah walls.
- The other houses in the row provide evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant historically to the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant.

- Historically, representative of the more substantial speculative housing which was erected in the West Melbourne area in the early Victorian period. Overall, the terrace is substantially intact and makes a contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape facing the significant Flagstaff Gardens. For the strong association of the terrace with locally prominent figure, John Harbison, and the nationally important, Sir John Monash (1865-1931) soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant; and
- Aesthetically, for the fine Regency style cement detailing and contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape and, with the Flagstaff Gardens, to an historic precinct.

Richhill Terrace, part 58-64 Dudley Street

60 Dudley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1862

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Rich Hill Terrace was built for locally prominent councillor and parliamentarian, John Harbison, in 1862. John Harbison was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and arrived in Melbourne in 1849. He acquired land and was elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1860 becoming an Alderman in 1863. He had two terms as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for West Melbourne in 1864-65 and North Melbourne 1866. The nationally significant figure, Sir John Monash (1865-1931), a soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant, was born 27 June 1865 at Richhill Terrace, 58 Dudley Street, the son of Prussian-born Jewish parents.

Contributory elements include:

- row of double-storey Victorian terrace houses;
- walls of stuccoed masonry with deeply coursed smooth rustication at the ground floor level;
- fine Regency style cement detailing on the parapet;
- hipped corrugated galvanised metal roofs concealed behind a parapet;
- pair of French windows to the upper level
- six-panelled timber entry doors with fanlight
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows at ground floor level
- concave roofed verandahs with cast iron balustrades and friezes;
- cast-iron palisade front fences; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape.

Alterations include:

- the removal of the verandah roof to and the installation of two canvas awnings over the windows of 60.
- rebuilding of verandah and modification of fence of 58; and
- urns missing from some verandah walls.

The other houses in the row provide evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant historically to the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant.

- Historically, representative of the more substantial speculative housing which was erected in the West Melbourne area in the early Victorian period. Overall, the terrace is substantially intact and makes a contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape facing the significant Flagstaff Gardens. For the strong association of the terrace with locally prominent figure, John Harbison, and the nationally important, Sir John Monash (1865-1931) soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant; and
- Aesthetically, for the fine Regency style cement detailing and contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape and, with the Flagstaff Gardens, to an historic precinct.

Richhill Terrace, part 58-64 Dudley Street

62 Dudley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: D

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1862

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Rich Hill Terrace was built for locally prominent councillor and parliamentarian, John Harbison, in 1862. John Harbison was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and arrived in Melbourne in 1849. He acquired land and was elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1860 becoming an Alderman in 1863. He had two terms as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for West Melbourne in 1864-65 and North Melbourne 1866. The nationally significant figure, Sir John Monash (1865-1931), a soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant, was born 27 June 1865 at Richhill Terrace, 58 Dudley Street, the son of Prussian-born Jewish parents.

Contributory elements include:

- row of double-storey Victorian terrace houses;
- walls of stuccoed masonry with deeply coursed smooth rustication at the ground floor level;
- fine Regency style cement detailing on the parapet;
- hipped corrugated galvanised metal roofs concealed behind a parapet;
- pair of French windows to the upper level
- six-panelled timber entry doors with fanlight
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows at ground floor level
- concave roofed verandahs with cast iron balustrades and friezes;
- cast-iron palisade front fences; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape.

Alterations include:

- the removal of the verandah roof to and the installation of two canvas awnings over the windows of 60.
- rebuilding of verandah and modification of fence of 58; and
- urns missing from some verandah walls.

The other houses in the row provide evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant historically to the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant.

- Historically, representative of the more substantial speculative housing which was erected in the West Melbourne area in the early Victorian period. Overall, the terrace is substantially intact and makes a contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape facing the significant Flagstaff Gardens. For the strong association of the terrace with locally prominent figure, John Harbison, and the nationally important, Sir John Monash (1865-1931) soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant; and
- Aesthetically, for the fine Regency style cement detailing and contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape and, with the Flagstaff Gardens, to an historic precinct.

Richhill Terrace, part 58-64 Dudley Street

64 Dudley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1862

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Rich Hill Terrace was built for locally prominent councillor and parliamentarian, John Harbison, in 1862. John Harbison was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and arrived in Melbourne in 1849. He acquired land and was elected to the Melbourne City Council in 1860 becoming an Alderman in 1863. He had two terms as a Member of the Legislative Assembly for West Melbourne in 1864-65 and North Melbourne 1866. The nationally significant figure, Sir John Monash (1865-1931), a soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant, was born 27 June 1865 at Richhill Terrace, 58 Dudley Street, the son of Prussian-born Jewish parents.

Contributory elements include:

- row of double-storey Victorian terrace houses;
- walls of stuccoed masonry with deeply coursed smooth rustication at the ground floor level;
- fine Regency style cement detailing on the parapet;
- hipped corrugated galvanised metal roofs concealed behind a parapet;
- pair of French windows to the upper level
- six-panelled timber entry doors with fanlight
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows at ground floor level
- concave roofed verandahs with cast iron balustrades and friezes;
- cast-iron palisade front fences; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape.

Alterations include:

- the removal of the verandah roof to and the installation of two canvas awnings over the windows of 60.
- rebuilding of verandah and modification of fence of 58; and
- urns missing from some verandah walls.

The other houses in the row provide evidence for restoration.

How is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant historically to the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Rich Hill Terrace, at 58-64 Dudley Street is significant.

- Historically, representative of the more substantial speculative housing which was erected in the West Melbourne area in the early Victorian period. Overall, the terrace is substantially intact and makes a contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape facing the significant Flagstaff Gardens. For the strong association of the terrace with locally prominent figure, John Harbison, and the nationally important, Sir John Monash (1865-1931) soldier, engineer, administrator and civil servant; and
- Aesthetically, for the fine Regency style cement detailing and contribution to an early Victorian-era streetscape and, with the Flagstaff Gardens, to an historic precinct.

Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house, part 70-72 Dudley St 70 Dudley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1869

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The locally prominent heraldic painter, Thomas Stevenson, was the first owner of this house pair in 1869, occupying 70 Dudley Street and leasing 72 Dudley Street to persons such as the Rev Karl Hultmark (Lutheran). Walter Webster of Hotham, built the pair, as a new house and matching addition to an earlier one. Stevenson lived at 70 Dudley Street well after his death in 1907, followed by his family until at least 1915. Stevenson was well known in his craft throughout the Colony with awards from the 1880 Exhibition and exhibits in the 1866 Exhibition, International Exhibition 1873 and local Museum of Industry and Art.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched hipped roofs behind the parapet;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets (70 renewed);
- double-hung sash windows, cemented architraves (extended to French doors on 72);
- four-panel entry doors and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings (70 renewed); and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Roofs tiled. Recent reinstatement of related cast iron detail at 70, enhancing the place. Upper level windows have been extended to French doors on 72, reducing integrity.

How is it significant?

Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and historically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house is significant.

- Historically, within the City as the long-term home of a renowned heraldic artist Thomas Stevenson and his family, representative of the beginning of a major growth period in West Melbourne and indicative of the prestigious status once held by this part of Dudley Street; and
- Aesthetically, representative of a simple early row house type and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

**Perth House or part Thomas Stevenson's row houses, 70-72 Dudley Street
72 Dudley Street, WEST MELBOURNE**



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1869

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The locally prominent heraldic painter, Thomas Stevenson, was the first owner of this house pair in 1869, occupying 70 Dudley Street and leasing 72 Dudley Street to persons such as the Rev Karl Hultmark (Lutheran). Walter Webster of Hotham, built the pair, as a new house and matching addition to an earlier one. Stevenson lived at 70 Dudley Street well after his death in 1907, followed by his family until at least 1915. Stevenson was well known in his craft throughout the Colony with awards from the 1880 Exhibition and exhibits in the 1866 Exhibition, International Exhibition 1873 and local Museum of Industry and Art.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched hipped roofs behind the parapet;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets (70 renewed);
- double-hung sash windows, cemented architraves (extended to French doors on 72);
- four-panel entry doors and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings (70 renewed); and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Roofs tiled. Recent reinstatement of related cast iron detail at 70, enhancing the place. Upper level windows have been extended to French doors on 72, reducing integrity.

How is it significant?

Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and historically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stirling House or Thomas Stevenson's row house is significant.

- Historically, within the City as the long-term home of a renowned heraldic artist Thomas Stevenson and his family, representative of the beginning of a major growth period in West Melbourne and indicative of the prestigious status once held by this part of Dudley Street; and
- Aesthetically, representative of a simple early row house type and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station, part 74-76 (once also 78)

74 Dudley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1869-70

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Michael Finn, proprietor of the Southern Cross Hotel and termed a 'gentleman' at his death commissioned James Gillon, of 323 Smith Street Fitzroy, to erect this row of three houses in two stages: two in 1869, the last in 1870. Two houses (74-76) remain. His widow Sarah Finn, of the Britannia Hotel, Queen-street, West Melbourne, briefly held the estate until she too died in 1879. Finn died wealthy in 1877.

Finn's oldest daughter Catherine married John Tynan and he occupied one of the houses in the 1890s while the houses at 74-76 Dudley Street were used as a police station and barracks. A Mrs Egan owned the row at that time.

The 'Building Times' of 1869 reported that: 'Mr Finn's Terrace in Dudley St., created under the superintendence of Messrs. Dall and Roberts, architects, is now completed. The balconies and verandahs call for notice for their light and elegant appearance: They are of iron, cast in Melbourne'. The existing cast-iron panel balustrading appears to be as described then.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched gabled roofs behind the parapet, cemented chimneys with cornices;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and integral brackets and bellied balustrade panels stated as early local castings;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves (one as a French door on the upper level);
- four-panel entry doors and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the first part of a major growth period in West Melbourne and indicative of what was once a prestigious residential area facing Flagstaff Gardens also of some social significance for its use as a police station; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved example of the early row house form in West Melbourne while being a custom design as the work of Dall and Roberts, also the balustrade panels are among the first to be locally cast as the beginning of a long and flourishing industry and the basis of the inner Melbourne row house aesthetic also contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station, part 74-76 (once 78)

76 Dudley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1869-70

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Michael Finn, proprietor of the Southern Cross Hotel and termed a 'gentleman' at his death commissioned James Gillon, of 323 Smith Street Fitzroy, to erect this row of three houses in two stages: two in 1869, the last in 1870. Two houses (74-76) remain. His widow Sarah Finn, of the Britannia Hotel, Queen-street, West Melbourne, briefly held the estate until she too died in 1879. Finn died wealthy in 1877.

Finn's oldest daughter Catherine married John Tynan and he occupied one of the houses in the 1890s while the houses at 74-76 Dudley Street were used as a police station and barracks. A Mrs Egan owned the row at that time.

The 'Building Times' of 1869 reported that: 'Mr Finn's Terrace in Dudley St., created under the superintendence of Messrs. Dall and Roberts, architects, is now completed. The balconies and verandahs call for notice for their light and elegant appearance: They are of iron, cast in Melbourne'. The existing cast-iron panel balustrading appears to be as described then.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched gabled roofs behind the parapet, cemented chimneys with cornices;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and integral brackets and bellied balustrade panels stated as early local castings;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves (one as a French door on the upper level);
- four-panel entry doors and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Archbank cottages, or Finn's terrace, also Police Station is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the first part of a major growth period in West Melbourne and indicative of what was once a prestigious residential area facing Flagstaff Gardens also of some social significance for its use as a police station; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved example of the early row house form in West Melbourne while being a custom design as the work of Dall and Roberts, also the balustrade panels are among the first to be locally cast as the beginning of a long and flourishing industry and the basis of the inner Melbourne row house aesthetic also contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall

300 Dudley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Hall

Date(s): 1955-6

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Reconstruction of the West Melbourne Stadium, Dudley Street, West Melbourne was undertaken from 1955 for Stadiums Ltd (Richard Lean, general manager) to the designs of Cowper Murphy and Associates Architects who had also helped reinstate the burnt Regent Theatre, Collins Street, in the mid 1940s. The estimated cost for the West Melbourne Stadium was £150,000. C S Steele, was the consulting engineer for the steel-framed auditorium, with Vickers Ruwolt, of Richmond, as the steel fabricators and contractors. The former Edwardian-era West Melbourne stadium on the site, built at a cost of £30,000, had burnt down in January 1955 just before four concert performances by Frank Sinatra. Sinatra said he would sing `...even if meant he had to sing in the streets`.

The stadium's destruction left little time for a luxurious new venue. The notorious John Wren had developed boxing stadiums in Brisbane, Rushcutters Bay (15000 capacity, demolished 1973) and Melbourne and even in 1980s, John Wren II was chairman of Stadiums Pty. Ltd. Melbourne. Chris Wren was there in the 2000s. Part of the old brick walls were retained and the design of the new stadium was said to be will be similar to the old one, but extended to take in the lane that ran between Dudley and Rosslyn Streets at the eastern end. This allowed seating to be increased from 9,000 to 10,000 with vastly improved seating arrangements that included a ringside area of 5,000 on tubular steel chairs. There were to be more up-to-date dressing room and public convenience accommodation and the new stadium was air-conditioned and sound-proofed.

Early images show the Dudley Street elevation with brick piers, brick base, rendered parapeted façade, rectilinear canopy (now rounded), window strips and slots and super-size well-spaced 3D letters spelling out `STADIUM` on the facade upper level.

The completed stadium was used for the Olympic games (gymnastics and wrestling), sports events (indoor tennis, boxing) and as part of the `Friendly Games` culture program the sequinned USA singer Frankie Laine sang Ghost Riders in the Sky there during the Games.

For a long time the stadium was Melbourne's only large indoors live performance venue for popular music performances. Apart from the wrestling program which had proved to be not as popular as the old West Melbourne Stadium days, Stadiums Pty. Ltd. announced revival of vaudeville and variety acts as had been done at the old stadium 20 years ago. The Australian Ballroom Championships were held there in 1957 and 1958 as the West Melbourne stadium, the 'largest dance floor in Australia'. The USA star Winny Atwell and a cast of many, Star Night, appeared there in 1958, with locals that included Graham Kennedy, Panda, Bill McCormack, Happy Hammond, Rodriguez, Tune Twisters, Aborigines Girls Choir, Joff Ellen and Russell Stubbings.

In 1959 a free Festival Hall concert featured Bertha Jorgensen and the Victorian Symphony Orchestra on a Sunday afternoon with music by Goldmark, Grandado, Rossini, Wagner etc. This was the emergence of music at the hall. Its name Festival Hall was used from the late 1950s, echoing the London Royal Festival Hall. Dick Lean Jnr, (son of the original General Manager, Dick Lean) joined Stadiums in 1960 and set about successful promotion of major music acts of all genres from both the U.K. and U.S.A, increasing the use of the venue significantly. U.S.A. Jazz giant Ella Fitzgerald appeared there with Mel Torme and the Lou Levy Quintet in 1960, applauded by local critics.

The Scottish White Heather Group performed there in 1962 to an audience of 3500 bringing music of all kinds from the old country for local Scots fans. Lonnie Donegan and Billy Baxter came to the hall direct from London in 1960. In 1963 Lean Jnr. announced more variety acts with sport events, including wood chopping, every Saturday night in addition to the boxing every Friday night. Boxing included amateurs, allowing training and trailing for the coming Tokyo Olympics. The first variety acts included singers and German jugglers. The Starlift show was there in 1964, Peter and Gordon, The Searchers, Dinah Lee, Del Shannon among others, under the auspices of radio 3DB's Barry Ferber.

In 1969 women wrestlers were the prime attraction accompanied by a large police attendance, including the vice squad reporting back to Arthur Rylah on the proprietary of the performance. Seven thousand attended, about half being women.

Melbourne City Council planned a carpark near the hall in 1962, bounded by Dudley, Rosslyn and Addison Streets and then used as a rubbish site. FJ Marland would lease it for five years.

The stadium accommodated around 2,600 standing and 5,445 for concerts, far outnumbering any existing theatre venue. The hall was the only option for large budget performers that required the numbers for profit, although a basic interior with poor acoustics, the rise of electric amplification for performances allowed it to prosper. The Sydney equivalent for large-scale live performances was Randwick Racecourse. A mass meeting of General Motors-Holden employees was held at Festival Hall during a strike in 1964, as another use for a large venue such as this.

Most of the world's popular music figures performed here with early highlights including Lee Gordon's 'Big Shows', the 1964 Beatles concert and Judy Garland's ill-fated appearance, even Liberace's glittering shows in the 1970s. His pink gauze and artificial star dust transformed the stark interior with the orchestra pit enclosed in white filigree joinery with palms in flower pots, candelabras and chandeliers. The U.K. soul singer Joe Cocker performed there in 1972 eventually being arrested after the show for offensive behaviour among other things. The hall was in an uproar in 1975 when the Bay City Rollers were pursued by girlish fans here and at the Southern Cross Hotel. The innovatory rock figure Frank Zappa and his Mothers of Invention played there for frenzied 2.5 hours in 1976 with Zappa pronouncing Festival Hall 'as not the best venue for a concert... "This is a Miserable Place to go to a concert", he added. The powerhouse performance of the Tina Turner Revue appeared there in 1977, coinciding with the Australian Dance Theatre and Jesus Christ Superstar (1976) performances at the Palace Theatre, now operating in Bourke Street. Meanwhile boxing and wrestling was still the staple diet at the 'House of Stoush'. International tennis was played there in 1981 with John Newcombe, Tony Roche, Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall playing exhibition matches on courts set up in the stadium. Stadiums Ltd. was established in 1899 by John Wren and Dick Lean and registered in 1914. It specialized in promoting boxing and wrestling events, building venues in Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane.

Contributory elements include:

- large Dutch-hipped roof steel-framed stadium in a simple Modernistic style;
- exposed open-web gabled steel roof trusses;
- external parapeted brick and rendered walls, with piers and face brick base;
- 16' x 2' x 2.5" thick waterproof prestressed concrete wall panels with tongued and grooved edges on brick base;
- cemented Dudley Street façade with stepped parapet;
- metal sheet clad rounded cantilever canopy;
- window groups in strips and slots; and
- location on the appropriately named Wren Lane.

Openings have been altered; bricks painted over; services added, building name removed; new steel deck roof cladding added; and an unrelated paint scheme applied externally.

The interior has not been inspected recently but past attendance at Festival Hall has revealed a basic utilitarian interior which is not significant in its own right but contributory to the historical expression of the events that have occurred there.

How is it significant?

West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall is significant historically and socially to West Melbourne, Victoria and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall is significant.

- Historically, and socially as a major event, sport and music venue in Victoria since its erection in 1955-6, and its use for the 1956 Olympics. Over the years the venue has seen many international and Australian performing artists and sportspersons, with the large numbers it accommodated creating many associations for many people from these events;
- The site and the stadium also have long associations with the notorious John Wren (former stadium), John Wren II and Chris Wren (existing stadium). The hall is a rare surviving part of his once vast sporting and betting empire, many key parts of which, such as the Richmond race course, have gone and the interstate stadiums demolished. More than any other Melbourne indoor entertainment venue, the hall had a special affinity to the working classes that worked and lived in the West Melbourne area from its inception; and
- The walls were an early use of prestressed concrete panels in Melbourne.

Sam Cullen's house

8-10 Eades Place, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1884

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Sam Cullen, successful West Melbourne builder-owner, and the Cullen brothers (Samuel and Henry) built most of Eades Place in the Victorian-era. Sam Cullen moved from 32 Eades Place (where Henry Cullen also lived) to this house after he rebuilt it in c1884 and remained the owner-occupier until his death in 1913 and his family for the following years. The first stage of the house was in the 1860s when it probably resembled the row to the south, also built by the Cullens. The Crown Grantees for this site, brothers Henry and Samuel Cullen, died rich men.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey parapeted and stuccoed brick house;
- simple detail includes architraves to openings, sill brackets and a cornice with terminating vermiculated blocks;
- one-level cast-iron verandah, with concave corrugated iron roof;
- double-hung sash windows, three lights on the ground level;
- four panel door entry with top and side lights;
- iron picket fence on stone plinth; and
- contribution to a significant highly cohesive and early residential streetscape, largely associated with the Cullens.

The design is much in the style of the other Cullen two storey buildings in Eades Place.

How is it significant?

Sam Cullen's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sam Cullen's house is significant

- Aesthetically, as a simple evocation of the Victorian-era architecture of West Melbourne and an important contributory element in a significant Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, closely associated with Sam Cullen and his family, one of the brothers who virtually built the entire Eades Place streetscape and a successful owner-builder who lived much of his life in the area, typical of West Melbourne as seen within the City of Melbourne; as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne 's development.

Edward Williams house

22 Eades Place, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1883

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Edward Williams was the owner-builder of this six room brick house in 1883 on a site where previously he had owned a smaller three room wooden house. After 1890 he leased it out.

Contributory elements include:

- dichrome brick and stuccoed, two-storey row house;
- austere segment-arched cemented entablature, at the parapet;
- flanking cement scrolls comprise, with the vermiculated side walls, the only stucco decoration;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four panel entry door with toplight;
- quoining achieved in contrasting brick colours (cream, brown);
- single level cast-iron verandah with frieze and brackets;
- double palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone plinth; and
- contributory role in a significant Victorian-era residential streetscape as contrasting in use of materials but matching the other houses in form, siting and detail.

The house is currently secured with sheet metal to lower windows. Parapet urns are missing and part of the brickwork is painted over.

How is it significant?

Edward Williams house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Edward Williams house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a near original example of a common Victorian-era row house form, distinguished here by the use of coloured brickwork, also contributory to a significant residential Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, the house represents a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne 's development.

Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place

28 Eades Place, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1862-3, 1872

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Crown Grantees, brothers Henry and Samuel Cullen, commenced building 28 Eades Place in 1862-3 as part of the house row 28-32 Eades Place, each built initially as a three room brick house. They leased the house at 28 Eades Place to John Orr a few months before they built 30 and 32 Eades Place. Samuel Cullen took up residence in 30 Eades Place immediately it was completed and 32 was occupied by Henry Cullen after it had been leased for three years.

They proceeded to lease this house until 1872 when it was enlarged by the addition of a storey to this and the adjoining houses and Samuel Cullen moved in. By 1885 Samuel had moved to 10 Eades Place where he remained for the rest of his life. The death of the brothers in the Edwardian-era appears to have generated the timber Edwardian-era verandah that existed on the row until at least 1991, since replaced on 28 and 30 Eades Place.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed and parapeted brick row of three houses;
- gabled roofs clad with corrugated iron behind the parapets, with party walls expressed;
- clear indication of the two stages of development by the upper fenestration;
- simple cemented cornice and string mould;
- cemented architraves and bracketed sills to upper level windows (see also 12-18 Eades Place);
- double-hung sash windows;
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah form only (bullnose verandah replaced the previous presumably, concave roof verandahs replaced again since 1991 on 28 and 30 Eades Place);
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah and slatted frieze on 32 Eades Place;
- brick corbelled chimneys; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era streetscape.

The bullnose verandah form had been added in the Edwardian-era but has since been replaced with a mixture of Edwardian-era and Victorian-era character recreated verandah elements; the presumed timber picket front and dividing fences have been replaced with iron reproduction palisade fences on 28, 30 Eades Place; new render to part of 28 Eades Place; new verandah tiling to 28 Eades Place.

How is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place.

- Aesthetically, synonymous with much of the adjoining streetscape as a Cullen Brothers' creation; and
- Historically, contains the first three houses constructed by the Cullens in the street, although these have been added to since, and is sited on the Cullen's Crown Grant and are a valuable indication of the breadth of the Cullen's work, activity that eventually made both brothers wealthy.

Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place

30 Eades Place, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1862-3, 1872

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Crown Grantees, brothers Henry and Samuel Cullen, commenced building 28 Eades Place in 1862-3 as part of the house row 28-32 Eades Place, each built initially as a three room brick house. They leased the house at 28 Eades Place to John Orr a few months before they built 30 and 32 Eades Place. Samuel Cullen took up residence in 30 Eades Place immediately it was completed and 32 was occupied by Henry Cullen after it had been leased for three years.

They proceeded to lease this house until 1872 when it was enlarged by the addition of a storey to this and the adjoining houses and Samuel Cullen moved in. By 1885 Samuel had moved to 10 Eades Place where he remained for the rest of his life. The death of the brothers in the Edwardian-era appears to have generated the timber Edwardian-era verandah that existed on the row until at least 1991, since replaced on 28 and 30 Eades Place.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed and parapeted brick row of three houses;
- gabled roofs clad with corrugated iron behind the parapets, with party walls expressed;
- clear indication of the two stages of development by the upper fenestration;
- simple cemented cornice and string mould;
- cemented architraves and bracketed sills to upper level windows (see also 12-18 Eades Place);
- double-hung sash windows;
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah form only (bullnose verandah replaced the previous presumably, concave roof verandahs-replaced again since 1991 on 28 and 30 Eades Place);
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah and slatted frieze on 32 Eades Place;
- brick corbelled chimneys; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era streetscape.

The bullnose verandah form had been added in the Edwardian-era but has since been replaced with a mixture of Edwardian-era and Victorian-era reproduction verandah elements; the presumed timber picket front and dividing fences have been replaced with iron reproduction palisade fences on 28, 30 Eades Place; new render to part of 28 Eades Place; new verandah tiling to 28 Eades Place.

How is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place.

- Aesthetically, synonymous with much of the adjoining streetscape as a Cullen Brothers' creation; and
- Historically, contains the first three houses constructed by the Cullens in the street, although these have been added to since, and is sited on the Cullen's Crown Grant and are a valuable indication of the breadth of the Cullen's work, activity that eventually made both brothers wealthy.

Cullen's row houses, part 28-32 Eades Place

32 Eades Place, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1862-3, 1872

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Crown Grantees, brothers Henry and Samuel Cullen, commenced building 28 Eades Place in 1862-3 as part of the house row 28-32 Eades Place, each built initially as a three room brick house. They leased the house at 28 Eades Place to John Orr a few months before they built 30 and 32 Eades Place. Samuel Cullen took up residence in 30 Eades Place immediately it was completed and 32 was occupied by Henry Cullen after it had been leased for three years.

They proceeded to lease the houses until 1872 when they were enlarged by the addition of a storey and Samuel Cullen moved in. By 1885 Samuel had moved to 10 Eades Place where he remained for the rest of his life. The death of the brothers in the Edwardian-era appears to have generated the timber Edwardian-era verandah that existed on the row until at least 1991, since replaced on 28 and 30 Eades Place.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed and parapeted brick row of three houses;
- gabled roofs clad with corrugated iron behind the parapets, with party walls expressed;
- clear indication of the two stages of development by the upper fenestration;
- simple cemented cornice and string mould;
- cemented architraves and bracketed sills to upper level windows (see also 12-18 Eades Place);
- double-hung sash windows;
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah form only (bullnose verandah replaced the previous presumably, concave roof verandahs-replaced again since 1991 on 28 and 30 Eades Place);
- Edwardian-era bullnose verandah and slatted frieze on 32 Eades Place;
- brick corbelled chimneys; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era streetscape.

The bullnose verandah form had been added in the Edwardian-era but has since been replaced with a mixture of Edwardian-era and Victorian-era reproduction verandah elements; the presumed timber picket front and dividing fences have been replaced with iron reproduction palisade fences on 28, 30 Eades Place; new render to part of 28 Eades Place; new verandah tiling to 28 Eades Place.

How is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cullen's row houses, 28-32 Eades Place

- Aesthetically, synonymous with much of the adjoining streetscape as a Cullen Brothers' creation; and
- Historically, contains the first three houses constructed by the Cullens in the street, although these have been added to since, and is sited on the Cullen's Crown Grant and are a valuable indication of the breadth of the Cullen's work, activity that eventually made both brothers wealthy.

William Chambers' row house, part 34-40 Eades Place

34 Eades Place, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1879

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

One of four similar houses in the row at 34-40 Eades Place, 34 Eades Place was built in 1879 and owned and occupied by William Chambers and his wife for the next twenty years. Adjoining them, a boot and shoemaker, Henry Munn built 36 Eades Place in 1884 and c1894 he added 38-40, in which he was residing by 1895. Munn's other houses being leased to John Mountain and Edwin Buckley.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storeyed stuccoed and brick parapeted row house
- simple parapet cornice,
- parapet entablatures, gabled and arched with scrolls and date;
- built to the street alignment, with consequent shuttering of the ground level window;
- symmetrical fenestration and string-mould;
- double-hung sash windows;
- shutters and doorway with toplight; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape of simply elevated buildings.

House being renovated at time of survey.

How is it significant?

William Chambers' row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

William Chambers' row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is near original, simply ornamented and fenestrated which is typical of the early construction date of this house but not the later two of the row (36.40), indicating the desire for visual cohesion in the group's development; and
- Historically, evocative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Henry Munn's row house, part 34-40 Eades Place

36 Eades Place, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1884

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

One of four similar houses built in the row at 34-40 Eades Place, 36 Eades Place was built in 1884 and owned and briefly occupied by boot and shoemaker, Henry Munn. Munn had owned and occupied a brick and timber shop and residence of three rooms on the site of 38-40 Eades Place since the 1870s and moved to this house after its erection. In 1893-4 he added 40, in which he was residing at his daughter's death in 1894. Munn's other houses were leased to John Mountain (36) and Edwin Buckley (38) in the 1890s. Munn died at Bay Road, Sandringham in 1912.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storeyed stuccoed and brick parapeted row house
- simple parapet cornice,
- segmentally arched parapet entablatures, with scrolls and date;
- built to the street alignment, with consequent shuttering of the ground level window;
- symmetrical fenestration and string-mould;
- double-hung sash windows;
- shutters and doorway with toplight; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape of simply elevated buildings.

House being renovated at time of survey.

How is it significant?

Henry Munn's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry Munn's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is near original, simply ornamented and fenestrated which is atypical of the construction date of this house, indicating the owner's desire for visual cohesion in the group's development; and
- Historically, evocative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Henry Munn's row houses, part 34-40 Eades Place

38-40 Eades Place, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1884, 1893-4

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

One of four similar houses in the row at 34-40 Eades Place, 38 Eades Place was built as a brick shop of four rooms in 1884, next to his new residence at 36, and owned and briefly occupied by boot and shoemaker, Henry Munn. Munn had owned and occupied a brick and timber shop and residence of three rooms on the site of 38-40 Eades Place since the 1870s. In 1893-4 he added the four room brick house at 40 Eades Place also converting 38 to a matching house. He was residing at 40 Eades Place at his daughter's death in 1894. Munn's houses were leased to John Mountain (36) and Edwin Buckley (38) in the 1890s. Munn died at Sandringham in 1912.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storeyed stuccoed and brick parapeted row houses;
- simple parapet cornice;
- built to the street alignment, with consequent shuttering of the ground level windows;
- symmetrical fenestration and string-mould;
- double-hung sash windows;
- shutters and doorways with toplights; and
- contribution to a highly cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape of similarly simply elevated buildings.

How is it significant?

Henry Munn's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry Munn's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the houses are near original, simply ornamented and fenestrated which is atypical of their construction date, indicating the desire of their owner, Munn, for visual cohesion in the group's development; and
- Historically, evocative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

West Melbourne Baptist Church manse

2 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: house

Date(s): 1917

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

West Melbourne Baptist Church commissioned builder (and designer?) R J Werner, of 16 Ross Street, Port Melbourne, to build this brick manse in 1917 for an estimated cost of £900. The house included an entry hall, front bedroom, study, dining, bathroom, two bedrooms, breakfast room, kitchen at the rear, pantry, wash house, and a WC was attached. The house was declared finished 10/11/1917. Clergy such as the Rev T. P. Trinham, Rev Edwin Bungey, and the Rev Thos. A. V. Paul lived here.

The Baptist Church was located on the west side of this triangular block, an allotment permanently reserved for the Baptists to allow a stone church to be erected there in 1866. The land was first aside by the Colonial Government in 31 July 1865 as the 'Hotham Baptist Church' with trustees Edward Gibbs, William Smith, Robert Harvey, Thomas McFarlane and William Bryant. The site was conveniently located just east of the Benevolent Asylum.

Church historian Rev Wilkin observed in 1938:

'...With such a history and with such pastors and fellow-labourers, it is no wonder that for many years West Melbourne was one of the most important in the Denomination, but in the course of years its surroundings have completely changed. It has ceased to be a desirable residential district; many of its members moved away to Footscray, Newmarket, etc., and others have not yet been received in their place. Possibly in coming years some at least of the former experiences may be revived.'

This was not the case and in the 1960s the congregation abandoned the church and sought to develop the land for other purposes that involved demolition of the 1866 stone church.

Adjoining the rear of the manse is a complex designed by noted architects Edmond and Corrigan which includes a new chapel and meeting room hall with vestry and toilet facilities, and two residential units for crisis accommodation (address 4 Miller Street) completed in 1990.

Contributory elements include:

- detached brick single-storey Arts and Crafts Bungalow on an island site;
- rough-cast stucco main wall finish with red brick featured in gable ends and as dado;
- gabled roof form clad with unglazed Marseilles pattern terra cotta tiles, with red brick chimneys and pots, and louvered gable vents;
- distinctive Arts and Crafts arched and buttressed porch, arches trimmed with red rubbed brickwork, also used as window headers elsewhere;
- flat roof boxed and faceted window bays, with leaded toplight;
- entry door with top and side lights; and
- symbolic link with former church occupation of site.

How is it significant?

The West Melbourne Baptist Church manse is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The West Melbourne Baptist Church manse is significant.

- Historically, as the only physical link with the long and rich history of the Baptist congregation in West Melbourne on this reserve and, itself, the place for near to 100 years of occupation by the church; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and early example of an Arts and Crafts Bungalow style manse, distinctive among the pervading Victorian-era character of West Melbourne.

Elm ('Ulmus' sp.), Hawke and Curzon Street Reserve

2A Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: -

Place type: Tree

Date(s): 1900-1918

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Mature elms ('Ulmus sp.') were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne. These surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to mechanical street cleaning and their roots were damaging drains.

Contributory elements include:

- large elm ('Ulmus' sp.) -37.806104, 144.947706 on the Hawke and Curzon Street Reserve; and
- land within nominally 5m of the root ball.

How is it significant?

This mature elm ('Ulmus sp.') is significant historically and aesthetically and for its rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This mature elm ('Ulmus sp.') is significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras with the goal of beautification and creation of shade;
- Aesthetically, for the form and maturity as planted in a reserve where its growth pattern has been relatively unhindered; and
- Rarity, as one of the few remaining examples from a large number of street trees existing in the 1890s.

Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke Street (5 houses)

4 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1868-1870

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke Street (5 houses)
6 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1868-1870

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke Street (5 houses)
8 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1868-1870

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke Street (5 houses)

10 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1868-1870

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace, part 4-12 Hawke Street (5 houses)

12 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1868-1870

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Crown Grantee for this land and a King Street grocer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build this row of five five-room brick houses over three stages extending from 1868 to 1870. The row took the name Claremont Terrace, later Mary Terrace. Alexander died wealthy in 1884.

William McCarthy was a later owner of the row and lived with wife Margaret in number 4 until his death in 1901. Although termed a 'Gentleman' at his death, his will was signed with his mark, an 'X', indicative of the self-made entrepreneurs in the West Melbourne area. Typically the other houses were leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted stuccoed cottage row of five, distinguished by the sweep in the parapet line with change of level;
- simple cemented cornice moulds, brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls, gabled dividing walls expressed above the roof;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys also early white terra-cotta pots;
- concave roof front verandah with panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Publicly visible side wall rendered.

How is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Claremont Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved simple and early speculative house row typical of Victorian-era also representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, entrepreneur and grocer, Alexander McIntosh, who also built the significant Annagh Terrace; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved cottage row with early Victorian-era form and details and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street

27 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1870-2

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Over a period of two years (1870-72) these row houses were built for engineer, John Marley, who then resided at 1 Courtney Street, North Melbourne. He owned the row until c1890 when Thomas McDonald who was the manager of the Colonial Bank in Victoria Street became the listed owner. The residents included John Marley and his wife in 33 Hawke Street (1872-c1890); Arthur Pretty who moved from here to Chetwynd Street in 1883 (Refer to 62-4 Chetwynd Street); and others such as James Barrowman (1875); William Stewart (1879-82); Alexander Massey and Edward Ettershank (1896-7). Marley was closely connected with St Mary's Church of England North Melbourne and at his death bequeathed a sizable sum for a theological scholarship at Trinity College, Melbourne University, for students intending to take holy orders. It was called the Marley scholarship.

Contributory elements include:

- single fronted and transverse gabled roof row houses with slate roofs (new);
- siting at lane corner;
- expressed party walls in roofline;
- face brick walls (part bricks rendered, tuck-pointed since 1991);
- chimneys with cemented cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights;
- concave profile verandahs clad with corrugated iron and terminated by shaped masonry end walls with cement blocks and brackets;
- simple single-palisade iron picket fences and gates on stone plinths; and
- contribution to a cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape.

The cast-iron (presumed) decoration has been removed, part of brickwork painted, and new non-matching roof slates added since 1991.

How is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant.

- Aesthetically, for the row's early and austere face brick construction and small scale, as an evocation of the early construction date also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, an early speculative row where, typically for West Melbourne, the developer resided in one of the houses also for the close link with the engineer John Marley who was closely associated with local Christian endeavours and left a generous scholarship to Trinity College.

John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street

29 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1870-2

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Over a period of two years (1870-72) these row houses were built for engineer, John Marley, who then resided at 1 Courtney Street, North Melbourne. He owned the row until c1890 when Thomas McDonald who was the manager of the Colonial Bank in Victoria Street became the listed owner. The residents included John Marley and his wife in 33 Hawke Street (1872-c1890); Arthur Pretty who moved from here to Chetwynd Street in 1883 (Refer to 62-4 Chetwynd Street); and others such as James Barrowman (1875); William Stewart (1879-82); Alexander Massey and Edward Ettershank (1896-7). Marley was closely connected with St Mary's Church of England North Melbourne and at his death bequeathed a sizable sum for a theological scholarship at Trinity College, Melbourne University, for students intending to take holy orders. It was called the Marley scholarship.

Contributory elements include:

- single fronted and transverse gabled roof row houses with slate roofs (new);
- siting at lane corner;
- expressed party walls in roofline;
- face brick walls (part bricks rendered, tuck-pointed since 1991);
- chimneys with cemented cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights;
- concave profile verandahs clad with corrugated iron and terminated by shaped masonry end walls with cement blocks and brackets;
- simple single-palisade iron picket fences and gates on stone plinths; and
- contribution to a cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape.

The cast-iron (presumed) decoration has been removed, part of brickwork painted, and new non-matching roof slates added since 1991.

How is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant.

- Aesthetically, for the row's early and austere face brick construction and small scale, as an evocation of the early construction date also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, an early speculative row where, typically for West Melbourne, the developer resided in one of the houses also for the close link with the engineer John Marley who was closely associated with local Christian endeavours and left a generous scholarship to Trinity College.

John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street

31 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1870-2

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Over a period of two years (1870-72) these row houses were built for engineer, John Marley, who then resided at 1 Courtney Street, North Melbourne. He owned the row until c1890 when Thomas McDonald who was the manager of the Colonial Bank in Victoria Street became the listed owner. The residents included John Marley and his wife in 33 Hawke Street (1872-c1890); Arthur Pretty who moved from here to Chetwynd Street in 1883 (Refer to 62-4 Chetwynd Street); and others such as James Barrowman (1875); William Stewart (1879-82); Alexander Massey and Edward Ettershank (1896-7). Marley was closely connected with St Mary's Church of England North Melbourne and at his death bequeathed a sizable sum for a theological scholarship at Trinity College, Melbourne University, for students intending to take holy orders. It was called the Marley scholarship.

Contributory elements include:

- single fronted and transverse gabled roof row houses with slate roofs (new);
- siting at lane corner;
- expressed party walls in roofline;
- face brick walls (part bricks rendered, tuck-pointed since 1991);
- chimneys with cemented cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights;
- concave profile verandahs clad with corrugated iron and terminated by shaped masonry end walls with cement blocks and brackets;
- simple single-palisade iron picket fences and gates on stone plinths; and
- contribution to a cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape.

The cast-iron (presumed) decoration has been removed, part of brickwork painted, and new non-matching roof slates added since 1991.

How is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant.

- Aesthetically, for the row's early and austere face brick construction and small scale, as an evocation of the early construction date also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, an early speculative row where, typically for West Melbourne, the developer resided in one of the houses also for the close link with the engineer John Marley who was closely associated with local Christian endeavours and left a generous scholarship to Trinity College.

John Marley's row houses, part 27-33 Hawke Street

33 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1870-2

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Over a period of two years (1870-72) these row houses were built for engineer, John Marley, who then resided at 1 Courtney Street, North Melbourne. He owned the row until c1890 when Thomas McDonald who was the manager of the Colonial Bank in Victoria Street became the listed owner. The residents included John Marley and his wife in 33 Hawke Street (1872-c1890); Arthur Pretty who moved from here to Chetwynd Street in 1883 (Refer to 62-4 Chetwynd Street); and others such as James Barrowman (1875); William Stewart (1879-82); Alexander Massey and Edward Ettershank (1896-7). Marley was closely connected with St Mary's Church of England North Melbourne and at his death bequeathed a sizable sum for a theological scholarship at Trinity College, Melbourne University, for students intending to take holy orders. It was called the Marley scholarship.

Contributory elements include:

- single fronted and transverse gabled roof row houses with slate roofs (new);
- siting at lane corner;
- expressed party walls in roofline;
- face brick walls (part bricks rendered, tuck-pointed since 1991);
- chimneys with cemented cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights;
- concave profile verandahs clad with corrugated iron and terminated by shaped masonry end walls with cement blocks and brackets;
- simple single-palisade iron picket fences and gates on stone plinths; and
- contribution to a cohesive Victorian-era residential streetscape.

The cast-iron (presumed) decoration has been removed, part of brickwork painted, and new non-matching roof slates added since 1991.

How is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Marley's row houses is significant.

- Aesthetically, for the row's early and austere face brick construction and small scale, as an evocation of the early construction date also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape;
- Historically, an early speculative row where, typically for West Melbourne, the developer resided in one of the houses also for the close link with the engineer John Marley who was closely associated with local Christian endeavours and left a generous scholarship to Trinity College.

William Barrow's house

37 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1882-3

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This five room brick house was built in 1882-3 when William Barrow acquired an earlier three room brick house from James Guthrie, for £400, who had owned and occupied it from its construction in 1872. Subsequent owners were David Green and George Hessey who had previously lived in Roden Street. (Refer to 201 Roden Street). Barrow was an engineer.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, dichrome brick and stuccoed house, the terrace form being typical of West Melbourne in the 1880s;
- two level cast-iron verandah with frieze and integral brackets, unusual balustrade pattern, and concave profile corrugated iron clad roof;
- segment arched raised entablature at the parapet, with cornice and vermiculated blocks;
- double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era West Melbourne streetscapes.

How is it significant?

William Barrow's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

William Barrow's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well-preserved example of the terrace house form and contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Henry McKersie's row houses, part 39-41 Hawke Street

39 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1883

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Henry McKersie had this row house pair built as an investment in 1883. He continued to own it until after 1895, leasing it to a Mrs. Addison and Ann McIntyre. Renowned architect, J.A.B. Koch and local builder, Charles Nott, were responsible for design and construction of the pair.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick row house pair (41 now defaced);
- two-level ornate cast-iron verandah with friezes and integral brackets;
- transverse gabled roof line, with expressed party walls and cemented chimneys and terracotta pots;
- dentilated, bracketed and corniced parapets with the date 1883;
- pronounced brackets and transverse chimney shafts, combined with the parapet ornament, distinguish this design from others;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level, and entrances with toplights; and
- contribution to a significant West Melbourne Victorian-era streetscape.

41 Hawke Street has been altered with the verandah and fence replaced but 39 offers evidence for reinstatement; presumed timber picket fence replaced by a brick walls.

How is it significant?

Henry McKersie's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry McKersie's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a design which presented the skill and subtle variations on what is a common design theme in West Melbourne row house design, as limited by the low integrity of 41, also designed by the renowned J.A.B. Koch and contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Henry McKersie's row houses, part 39-41 Hawke Street

41 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1883

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Henry McKersie had this row house pair built as an investment in 1883. He continued to own it until after 1895, leasing it to a Mrs. Addison and Ann McIntyre. Renowned architect, J.A.B. Koch and local builder, Charles Nott, were responsible for design and construction of the pair.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick row house pair (41 now defaced);
- two-level ornate cast-iron verandah with friezes and integral brackets;
- transverse gabled roof line, with expressed party walls and cemented chimneys and terracotta pots;
- dentilated, bracketed and corniced parapets with the date 1883;
- pronounced brackets and transverse chimney shafts, combined with the parapet ornament, distinguish this design from others;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level, and entrances with toplights; and
- contribution to a significant West Melbourne Victorian-era streetscape.

41 Hawke Street has been altered with the verandah and fence replaced but 39 offers evidence for reinstatement; presumed timber picket fence replaced by a brick walls.

How is it significant?

Henry McKersie's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry McKersie's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a design which presented the skill and subtle variations on what is a common design theme in West Melbourne row house design, as limited by the low integrity of 41, also designed by the renowned J.A.B. Koch and contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street

44 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1874

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Prolific builder-developer, John Jones applied to build this brick row house pair 'two cottages' of six rooms each in 1874.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed row house with verandah setback;
- cemented masks, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched gabled roof, with cemented and corniced shared chimney;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, guilloche pattern cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights on upper level;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence integral with verandah; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Verandah details altered.

How is it significant?

Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, is significant.

- Historically, representative of the early phase of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the prolific West Melbourne developer, John Jones; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved example of the early row house form used in West Melbourne and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Cockram and Comely's row houses, part 45-47 Hawke Street

45 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1876

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The contracting firm Cockram and Comely of West Melbourne applied to erect two, two-storey eight-room brick houses in May 1876 in Hawke Street, near Spencer Street. This was a time when William Comely was undergoing financial difficulties but he was not deterred.

Thomas Cockram survives today as a contracting firm with past operations in the Australian building industry dating from 1861. Cockram was founded as Thomas Cockram and Co in 1861, and later as Thomas Cockram and Sons. Landmark Melbourne buildings built during the late 1800s by the firm include: the Princess Theatre, Grand Hotel (The Windsor), Victorian Government School No. 450, Fitzroy Eastern Hill Fire Station. Comely died in 1891 with a net estate value of £494.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair, with 47 defaced;
- cemented dentilated cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets with a raised arched entablature and guilloche pattern balustrading either side;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings with cemented piers and scrolled garden wall; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

47 Hawke Street has been defaced but 45 provides good evidence to allow restoration.

How is it significant?

Cockram and Comely's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cockram and Comely's row houses are significant.

- Historically, for their link with the origins of the successful Cockram contracting firm, and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for distinctive and ornate detailing (45) and as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street

46 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1874

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Prolific builder-developer, John Jones applied to build this brick row house pair 'two cottages' of six rooms each in 1874.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed row house with verandah setback;
- cemented masks, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched gabled roof, with cemented and corniced shared chimney;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, guilloche pattern cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights on upper level;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence integral with verandah; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Verandah details altered.

How is it significant?

Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones' row house, part 44-46 Hawke Street, is significant.

- Historically, representative of the early phase of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the prolific West Melbourne developer, John Jones; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved example of the early row house form used in West Melbourne and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Cockram and Comely's row houses, part 45-47 Hawke Street

47 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1876

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The contracting firm Cockram and Comely of West Melbourne applied to erect two, two-storey eight-room brick houses in May 1876 in Hawke Street, near Spencer Street. This was a time when William Comely was undergoing financial difficulties but he was not deterred.

Thomas Cockram survives today as a contracting firm with past operations in the Australian building industry dating from 1861. Cockram was founded as Thomas Cockram and Co in 1861, and later as Thomas Cockram and Sons. Landmark Melbourne buildings built during the late 1800s by the firm include: the Princess Theatre, Grand Hotel (The Windsor), Victorian Government School No. 450, Fitzroy Eastern Hill Fire Station. Comely died in 1891 with a net estate value of £494.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair, with 47 defaced;
- cemented dentilated cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets with a raised arched entablature and guilloche pattern balustrading either side;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings with cemented piers and scrolled garden wall; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

47 Hawke Street has been defaced but 45 provides good evidence to allow restoration.

How is it significant?

Cockram and Comely's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cockram and Comely's row houses are significant.

- Historically, for their link with the origins of the successful Cockram contracting firm, and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for distinctive and ornate detailing (45) and as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

Sadler's row house

49 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1872

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Thurgood, of Melbourne, built this house in 1872 for William Sadler who was the owner-occupier into the 1880s. Robert Dight was the owner-occupier by the 1890s.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets with a raised rectangular entablature, urns and orbs;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimney;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian Order derived columns, panelled serpentine cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor and cemented architraves;
- four-panel entry door and side and top lights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings and cemented capped piers;
- large two storey brick stable built on the rear lane; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side wall has been rendered, some cement detailing incomplete; stable bricks painted over and doors converted for a garage Interwar.

How is it significant?

Sadler's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sadler's row house is significant.

- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for distinctive and ornate façade detailing, the rarity of the rear stable, and as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

Nyora, part Jones row houses 74-78 Hawke Street

74 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1879-81

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Jones, a contractor, built these houses 1879-81, living in 74 Hawke Street (1881) for the next fifteen years at least. Jones sold 76 to George Pitkethley by 1881 and 78 Hawke Street to Hugh Tait in the same period. Pitkethley alternately occupied and rented his house to persons such as locally successful boot retailer, William Leeming, and Pat Morgan, whilst Mrs. Agnes Tait occupied 78 for many years. Jones also built 80 Hawke Street which is similar to this design, thus reinforcing the value of the streetscape. Of note is that Jones used architects, Ellerker and Kilburn for other work.

Contributory elements include:

- three stuccoed brick, two-storey row houses, each stepped back with the street angle, and down with its slope;
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with a serpentine motif in the iron frieze work, with integral brackets, contrasting with the more formal guilloche in the balustrading;
- ogee profile corrugated iron clad verandah roofs;
- 74 Hawke Street has a scrolled and pedimented parapet entablature and date (1881) above its cornice (see also 80), contrasting with the plain parapets of 76-8, acting with 80 Hawke Street as bookends;
- cement lions heads and brackets to party wall faces;
- a cemented nail-head motif re-occurs through all facades;
- cemented chimneys;
- cast cement orbs were used at the parapet piers;
- double-hung sash windows, with three-lights at ground level;
- 74 has an iron picket fence;
- 76-78 had spade-head timber picket fences, one surviving on 76; and
- contribution to a significant residential streetscape - made picturesque by the stepped siting laterally and vertically and the common transverse gabled roof lines of each house 74-82 and the shared single-fronted, 19th century row house form of 68-82 Hawke Street.

The spade-head picket fence has been replaced with a recreated iron fence on 78 and the parapet orbs are missing from 74.

How is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early example of a common form of row house design which is near original and forms the major part of a picturesque streetscape; and
- Historically, a superior example of a resident builder-developer's work, where a clear differentiation of his residence from the leased properties is made, these houses are one group of several homes built by Jones in the area between 1867-85; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Jones row houses, part 74-78 Hawke Street

76 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1879-81

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Jones, a contractor, built these houses 1879-81, living in 74 Hawke Street (1881) for the next fifteen years at least. Jones sold 76 to George Pitkethley by 1881 and 78 Hawke Street to Hugh Tait in the same period. Pitkethley alternately occupied and rented his house to persons such as locally successful boot retailer, William Leeming, and Pat Morgan, whilst Mrs. Agnes Tait occupied 78 for many years. Jones also built 80 Hawke Street which is similar to this design, thus reinforcing the value of the streetscape. Of note is that Jones used architects, Ellerker and Kilburn for other work.

Contributory elements include:

- three stuccoed brick, two-storey row houses, each stepped back with the street angle, and down with its slope;
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with a serpentine motif in the iron frieze work, with integral brackets, contrasting with the more formal guilloche in the balustrading;
- ogee profile corrugated iron clad verandah roofs;
- 74 Hawke Street has a scrolled and pedimented parapet entablature and date (1881) above its cornice (see also 80), contrasting with the plain parapets of 76-8, acting with 80 Hawke Street as bookends;
- cement lions heads and brackets to party wall faces;
- a cemented nail-head motif re-occurs through all facades;
- cemented chimneys;
- cast cement orbs were used at the parapet piers;
- double-hung sash windows, with three-lights at ground level;
- 74 has an iron picket fence;
- 76-78 had spade-head timber picket fences, one surviving on 76; and
- contribution to a significant residential streetscape - made picturesque by the stepped siting laterally and vertically and the common transverse gabled roof lines of each house 74-82 and the shared single-fronted, 19th century row house form of 68-82 Hawke Street.

The spade-head picket fence has been replaced with a recreated iron fence on 78 and the parapet orbs are missing from 74.

How is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early example of a common form of row house design which is near original and forms the major part of a picturesque streetscape; and
- Historically, a superior example of a resident builder-developer's work, where a clear differentiation of his residence from the leased properties is made, these houses are one group of several homes built by Jones in the area between 1867-85; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Jones row house, part 74-78 Hawke Street

78 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1880-1

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Jones, a contractor, built these houses 1879-81, living in 74 Hawke Street (1881) for the next fifteen years at least. Jones sold 76 to George Pitkethley by 1881 and 78 Hawke Street to Hugh Tait in the same period. Pitkethley alternately occupied and rented his house to persons such as locally successful boot retailer, William Leeming, and Pat Morgan, whilst Mrs. Agnes Tait occupied 78 for many years. Jones also built 80 Hawke Street which is similar to this design, thus reinforcing the value of the streetscape. Of note is that Jones used architects, Ellerker and Kilburn for other work.

Contributory elements include:

- three stuccoed brick, two-storey row houses, each stepped back with the street angle, and down with its slope;
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with a serpentine motif in the iron frieze work, with integral brackets, contrasting with the more formal guilloche in the balustrading;
- ogee profile corrugated iron clad verandah roofs;
- 74 Hawke Street has a scrolled and pedimented parapet entablature and date (1881) above its cornice (see also 80), contrasting with the plain parapets of 76-8, acting with 80 Hawke Street as bookends;
- cement lions heads and brackets to party wall faces;
- a cemented nail-head motif re-occurs through all facades;
- cemented chimneys;
- cast cement orbs were used at the parapet piers;
- double-hung sash windows, with three-lights at ground level;
- 74 has an iron picket fence;
- 76-78 had spade-head timber picket fences, one surviving on 76; and
- contribution to a significant residential streetscape - made picturesque by the stepped siting laterally and vertically and the common transverse gabled roof lines of each house 74-82 and the shared single-fronted, 19th century row house form of 68-82 Hawke Street.

The spade-head picket fence has been replaced with a recreated iron fence on 78 and the parapet orbs are missing from 74.

How is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Jones row houses, 74-78 Hawke Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early example of a common form of row house design which is near original and forms the major part of a picturesque streetscape; and
- Historically, a superior example of a resident builder-developer's work, where a clear differentiation of his residence from the leased properties is made, these houses are one group of several homes built by Jones in the area between 1867-85; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Easton's row house

80 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1880-1

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

By 1896, this house was leased to William McNabb by the owner Thomas Easton who had resided there from its construction, presumably by John Jones, in 1880-1. Jones is likely to have built it speculatively and sold it to Easton. At his death in 1906, Easton was described as formerly of the Victoria Iron-rolling Mills, Dudley Street (partner until 1883) and regarded as an old Colonist: he died a rich man.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed brick house;
- two-level cast-iron verandah, with a guilloche pattern used in the balustrade panels and serpentine motif in the friezes;
- nail-head ornament is at the parapet - like 74-78 Hawke Street, suggesting that John Jones constructed this house, selling to Easton;
- role, acting with 74 Hawke Street, as bookends to 76-78 Hawke Street;
- ogee profile corrugated iron clad verandah roofs;
- gabled parapet raised entablature with date 'A.D. 1880', piers and orbs, matching that of 74 Hawke St;
- cemented chimneys;
- cement lions heads and brackets to party wall faces;
- double-hung sash windows, with three-lights at ground level;
- iron double palisade picket fence on stone plinth; and
- contribution to a significant residential streetscape - made picturesque by the stepped siting laterally and vertically and the common transverse gabled roof lines of each house 74-82 and the shared single-fronted, 19th century row house form of 68-82 Hawke Street.

How is it significant?

Easton's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Easton's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved, early example of a common West Melbourne row house type and a key part of one of West Melbourne's significant Victorian-era streetscapes; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and closely linked with Victoria Iron-rolling Mills partner, Thomas Easton, who died a wealthy man as measure of his success in the West Melbourne area.

Lever Brothers Pty. Ltd. factory

95-99 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Factory

Date(s): 1942 approx.

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This is a Moderne style externally well-preserved factory building on a corner site to a stone pitched lane. The factory was occupied by international soap and margarine production firm, Lever Brothers, in the post Second War period, backing onto the similarly styled Moderne factory at 567 Spencer Street, their head office. Lever Brothers Pty. Ltd was linked with the early Victorian-era Apollo soap works at Fishermans Bend and Footscray and the associated growth of the chemical industry in West Melbourne in the 20th Century, Fishermans Bend and Footscray in the Victorian-era. The building has been developed recently for residential use.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level red brick and stucco parapeted factory;
- well-preserved Moderne style elevations;
- strong horizontal elements as spandrels set against the vertical element of the stair;
- fluting along the parapet edge, cemented fins and ribbing in the stair parapet, with cantilevering hood over the entry;
- steel-framed multi-pane glazing in punched openings; and
- contribution of a small industrial complex that abuts in Spencer Street.

How is it significant?

The Lever Bros Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Lever Bros Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as the Interwar expression of the growth of the chemical industry in West Melbourne also seen in buildings for Duerdins and others; and
- Aesthetically, an externally well-preserved Moderne style factory building that concurs with the Spencer Street head office of Lever Brothers in styling and scale.

Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd., later Hygiene Baby Carriages Pty Ltd pram manufacturers

109-111 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Factory

Date(s): 1926

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1926 some £6400 was expended on additions to the Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd. factory: H Stanley Harris was the architect and consulting engineer. The 'addition' included three work floor levels with stair, lift, toilets along one side; concrete floor construction, timber roof trusses and vertical boarded entry doors at the ground level. The firm's 1922 factory was at the west side of the addition and another wing was adjoining at the rear.

In era of emerging reliance on battery power for communications it was stated in 1928 that nearly all of the dry cells required by the Postal Department, the Australian Navy, the Victorian Railways, and the South Australian Government were supplied by the Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company. The company later relocated to South Melbourne.

The building was used by Hygiene Baby Carriages Pty. Ltd. pram manufacturers from the 1930s into the 1960s. More recently part of the building was used as the Mighty Apollo gymnasium, Apollo being described in publicity events of the 1970s as 'Australia's indestructible man of Steel' - signage from that era remains on the building.

Contributory elements include:

- three level red brick and cement clad parapeted factory in a simple Edwardian-Baroque revival style;
- central façade bay flanked by two on either side as defined by giant-order pilasters;
- bowed raised entablature to the central bay;
- red brick side and rear walls;
- Dutch hipped roof clad with corrugated iron or similar behind the parapet;
- multi-pane glazing to steel framed windows, with hopper sashes;
- boarded entry door with multi-pane glazing top light at north end; and
- contribution as part of a significant industrial streetscape, created by one firm (Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.)

Doors altered at ground level, rendering of brickwork on façade. The interior was not assessed.

How is it significant?

Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved and large example of a major manufacturing firm in the West Melbourne Interwar period (Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.) linked with the new technology production of radio and communications, and as an illustration of the development of cheap land available next to important transport opportunities; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and unusual façade following from the Edwardian-Baroque revival that extended into the Interwar, also contributory to a small but distinctive industrial streetscape, adjoining the former row house building stock it replaced.

Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.

117-125 Hawke Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: factory

Date(s): 1922

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1922 some £5000 was expended on the first Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory: as with the 1926 addition, H Stanley Harris was the architect and consulting engineer. The factory included two work floor levels with stair, lift, toilets at rear; concrete floor construction, timber roof trusses and vertical boarded entry doors at either end of the ground level. The firm's 1926 factory wing was added on the east side and another wing was adjoined at the rear.

In era of emerging reliance on battery power for communications it was stated in 1928 that nearly all of the dry cells required by the Postal Department, the Australian Navy, the Victorian Railways, and the South Australian Government were supplied by the Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company. The company later relocated in South Melbourne.

The building was later used by Gerrard Wire Tying Machines Co Pty. Ltd. who gained a great deal of publicity in the Interwar period.

Contributory elements include:

- two level red brick and cement clad parapeted factory in a simple Edwardian-Baroque revival style;
- central façade bay flanked by two bays on either side as defined by giant-order pilasters;
- bowed raised entablature to the central bay with parapet piers;
- red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof clad with corrugated iron or similar behind the parapet;
- multi-pane glazing to steel framed windows, with hopper sashes;
- originally boarded entry doors with top lights at each end (doors sheeted over?); and
- contribution as part of a significant industrial streetscape, created by one firm (Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.), scaling down to the Victorian-era row houses adjoining.

Openings have been altered at ground level (new shutter, doors sheeted over?) but this has little impact on the overall integrity of the place.

How is it significant?

Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Co, Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved and large example of a major manufacturing firm in the West Melbourne Interwar period (Widdis Diamond Dry Cells Company Pty. Ltd.) linked with the new technology production of radio and communications, and as an illustration of cheap land available next to important transport opportunities; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and unusual façade following from the Edwardian-Baroque revival that extended into the Interwar, also contributory to a small but distinctive industrial streetscape, adjoining and relating to the former row house building stock it replaced.

Connibere, Grieve and Connibere hat factory and showroom

3-11 Howard Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: factory

Date(s): 1906

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architects Ussher and Kemp designed this three level hat factory and showroom for Connibere, Grieve and Connibere; builder, Thomas Sanders of 315 Canning Street applied to the City of Melbourne to build it in 1906. A Fruit Preserving Factory and Jam factory had previously occupied the site along Compton Place in the 1890s. Connibere, Grieve and Connibere was to later erect their warehouse at 301-309, Flinders Lane, designed by Nahum Barnet 1913.

The large workforce who attended the West Melbourne factory allowed for the fielding of a football team in the Retail Softgoods Association: Connibere, Grieve, and Connibere were able to soundly defeat the team from Brooks, McGlashan, and McHarg in 1906. The Connibere brothers were well known Australian businessmen and philanthropists financing many large health care projects.

The takeover by Sargood Brothers in 1920 led to the factory's acquisition by R and WH Symington and Co. Pty. Ltd. (Aust) as the first stage of their massive complex developed around this site.

Although best known for their residential work, the designers Ussher and Kemp did carry out large commercial projects in Melbourne such as the Tudoresque Professional Chambers 110-118 Collins Street Melbourne in 1908 (Victorian Heritage Register).

Contributory elements include:

- three level brick (assumed red bricks since painted over) and cemented factory and showroom in a modern Elizabethan revival style;
- three bay façade with central bay crowned by raised and scrolled entablature with orb or ball, cornice and string moulds;
- candle-snuffer tops to the hexagonal section, façade piers;
- symmetrically arranged openings (new joinery) with stop-chamfered reveals;
- face brick side and rear walls, with gabled side wall profile; and
- a major contributory element in an Interwar, Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape.

Recent renovations have superficially reduced the building's architectural value: with bricks painted over in an unrelated colour scheme; new reflective one pane glazing to upper level windows and refitting of ground level openings. Orbs or balls removed from parapet piers.

How is it significant?

Connibere, Grieve and Connibere hat factory and showroom is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Connibere, Grieve and Connibere hat factory and showroom is significant.

- Historically, as a major industrial place in West Melbourne and the commencing point of a later significant complex for R and WH Symington and Co. Pty. Ltd. (Aust); and
- Aesthetically, a commanding landmark Edwardian-era factory, designed by the important architects Ussher and Kemp, sited as was traditional with adjoining Victorian-era row houses to form a significant but diverse grouping from a major growth period in West Melbourne (Edwardian-era).

John Stedeford's house

13 Howard Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1875

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1875, John Stedeford, who owned considerable property in both North and West Melbourne (Refer to 465-71, 473-83 Queensberry Street, and 279-85 Victorian Street), owned this house and occupied it for ten years. Given the richness of the design and detail similarities, North Melbourne architect and adjoining land holder, James Lee, is the probable designer of this as one of three houses he obtained permits for in Howard Street (see 15 and 19 Howard Street).

Thomas Moore of William Street (Refer 345-9 William Street) was the next major owner, leasing the house to Henry Taylor, Thomas Holloway and Walter Downing. Later owners included Anton and Margrettie Ericson (or Erickson) who ran a boarding house there over many years, well into the 1940s.

Contributory elements include:

- a highly decorated, two storey stuccoed brick house, apparently architect designed;
- parapeted roof line with rich cemented detail of arched entablature and shell, guilloche pattern parapet balustrading and the pronounced orbs, set on the parapet piers, paired brackets supporting the deep cornice, assisted by dentil mouldings above a swagged entablature frieze;
- a two level cast iron verandah, with central column to the upper level which does not continue to the ground and panelled cast iron friezes with fringing and brackets;
- iron picket fence, with masonry piers;
- an arched entrance portal possessing a spoked fanlight.
- lower level window bay with its corner, Corinthian pilasters and panelled sub sill wall face that is uncommon;
- tiled verandah; and
- contribution to a superior group of houses, Nos. 13-19, which complement the significant St. Mary's church complex adjoining.

How is it significant?

John Stedeford's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Stedeford's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but is near original, skilfully and richly decorated and contains unusual details, attributable to architect James Lee. The house is a major part of a significant late 19th and early 20th century civic and residential streetscape; and
- Historically, linked with John Stedeford who built the important streetscape in Queensberry Street, between Chetwynd and Leveson Streets, and completed many other projects in the inner metropolis as owner-builder or owner; also linked with architect James Lee who designed three significant houses in Howard Street (13, 15, 19).

James Lee's house

15 Howard Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1875-6

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architect James Lee of 36 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne, owned land either side of and including Victoria Place. He designed and built houses either side of the Place entry, 15 and 19 Howard Street, in the early 1870s (1875-6, 1872-3). Each of these houses, along with 13 Howard Street, has design similarities. Lee was also responsible for a number of other house designs in North Melbourne and Parkville in the Victorian-era. At his death in 1888 he owned and leased out the two houses either side of Victoria Place and workshops in Victoria Place: his estate was worth a considerable £2700 (approximately \$356,300 in 2105, based on the Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, coloured brick and stucco, parapeted row house;
- face brick side wall to lane leading to former factory;
- trim brickwork as quoins but also under the ground level window sill in a recessed panel;
- simple cemented ornament, with cornice, scrolled blocks and vermiculated panels with brackets;
- distinctive Gibbs surrounds, as vermiculated blocks on each verandah side-wall;
- double-hung sash windows, one upper level window taken to near floor level as a verandah entry;
- four panel entry door, with toplight;
- a two level cast iron verandah, with panelled iron friezes, brackets and balustrading, the latter of an unusual lyre-shape design;
- discontinuous upper verandah post (Refer to No 13 Howard Street);
- tiled verandah;
- sympathetic timber picket fence, albeit in only fair condition; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era row house precinct, adjoining the significant St. Mary's complex.

Trimming bricks are painted over.

How is it significant?

James Lee's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Lee's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a near original example of a common type, being distinguished by its iron and cemented detailing and contributing to a significant streetscape; and
- Historically, and socially, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and as an example of another speculative property, associated by ownership and design with a successful local architect James Lee; also, as a boarding house over a long period, the house has associations for many former West Melbourne residents.

James Lee's house

19 Howard Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1872-3

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architect James Lee of 36 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne, owned land either side of and including Victoria Place. He designed and built houses either side of the place, 15 and 19 Howard Street, in the early 1870s (1875-6, 1872-3), each with design similarities. Lee designed a third house in Howard Street and it is almost definite that this was 13 Howard Street, owned and occupied by builder, John Stedeford from an early date. Lee was also responsible for a number of other house designs in North Melbourne and Parkville in the Victorian-era. At his death in 1888 he owned and leased out the two houses either side of Victoria Place and workshops in Victoria Place: his estate was worth a considerable £2700 (approximately \$356,300 in 2105, based on the Retail Price Index developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics).

Contributory elements include:

- a two storey, wide frontage coloured brick and stucco row house set on basalt footings;
- French doors on the upper level open onto the verandah, with flanking arched niches and a distinctive central arched niche;
- two level cast iron verandah where, like 13, 15 Howard Street, the upper post does not continue to the ground;
- verandah decoration including unusually fine panelled cast iron work with brackets which incorporates the lyre pattern (as does 15 Howard Street);
- simple cemented parapet, with a cornice and nail head motifs used on the verandah side walls;
- double-hung sash windows with bracketed sills and ornamented panels under, as with 15 Howard Street;
- sympathetic cut back timber picket front fence; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape, adjoining the significant St. Mary's complex.

The side wall to the lane has been rendered over, probably replacing face brick.

How is it significant?

James Lee's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Lee's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and early example of a later common residential form, possessing unusual cast iron and brickwork details and a part of a significant streetscape; and
- Historically, a former residence of John Stedeford who built the important streetscape in Queensberry Street, between Chetwynd and Leveson Streets and completed many other projects in the inner metropolis as owner builder or owner.

Clayton-Joel and Company factory

17 Jeffcott Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: factory

Date(s): 1912, c1996

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This two storey brick factory remnant was erected for electrical engineer William Clayton-Joel, then of 120 King Street, West Melbourne in 1912. Clayton-Joel and Co, electrical engineers continued to occupy the building into the 1940s. The firm was active in promoting manufacture of electrical products in the Colony and early advanced technology.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey red brick parapeted factory form, with two street elevations;
- corbelled brick cornice detailing;
- segmentally arched openings with lintels;
- bullnose brick reveals to openings;
- steel framed multi-pane glazing down lane façade, timber framed on main facade; and
- corner site.

This factory was redeveloped in 1996, removing much of the integrity to its history.

How is it significant?

The Clayton-Joel and Co factory is of historical significance to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Clayton-Joel and Co factory is significant.

- Historically, as an Edwardian-era remnant of industrial development at the edge of the City inspired by new prosperity after Federation and revised trading circumstances; also for the long association with Clayton, Joel and Co, electrical engineers who were active in promoting early use of electrically powered machinery and products in Victoria.

Elms (x6), street trees

81-141 near Jeffcott Street, West Melbourne



Grading: C

Streetscape: -

Place type: trees

Date(s): 1875-1900

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Mature elms ('*Ulmus sp.*') were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne. These surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to mechanical street cleaning and their roots were damaging drains.

Contributory elements include:

- six elms as part of an avenue (some in poor health) near 81-141 Jeffcott Street -37.812435, 144.949570 to -37.812240, 144.950687;
- land within five metres of the root ball; and
- their contribution to the adjoining significant and contemporary Sands & McDougall complex.

How is it significant?

The elms are significant historically and for their rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The elms are significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras with the goal of beautification and creation of shade; and
- Rarity, as some of the few remaining examples from a large number of street trees existing at West Melbourne in the 1890s.

North Melbourne War Memorial, King and Victoria Street Reserve (relocated)

At Hawke St King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: -

Place type: monument

Date(s): 1926

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The North Melbourne War Memorial, at the corner of King and Hawke Streets, was erected by H. B. Corbin and Sons Pty. Ltd for the North and West Melbourne Red Cross Society in 1926 at the corner of Errol and Victoria Streets, later relocated. The unveiling of the monument by Lord Somers was done to great public acclaim and ceremony followed by celebrations. 1,240 men had enlisted from North and West Melbourne, and of these 520 died on service in WW1.

Lord Somers is reported in 'The Argus' December 1915 as saying:

'In the world of to-day, with its speed and swift changes, memory is likely to be short lived. But this memorial has a message which will go out to us day after day and year after year. It stands as a perpetual reminder of the men and women of our flesh and blood who, in a cause which they knew to be right, gave up their lives. Its message to us is to carry on their tradition, and to revive and keep alight that spirit of good fellowship, unselfish service, and self sacrifice which they exemplified. '

Corbin and Sons were also responsible for the Coleraine War Memorial 1921.

The memorial includes a polished grey granite pillar dedicated to the First World War, Second World War, Korea, Malaya, Sabah Sarawak, Malaya and Vietnam. The inscription first engraved after the First World War reads, "In imperishable memory of Australia's sons who died in the cause of freedom in the Great War 1914-1918."

Conflicts Commemorated:

- First World War 1914-18
- Second World War 1939-45
- Malayan Emergency 1948-60
- Vietnam War 1962-72

How is it significant?

North Melbourne War Memorial is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

North Melbourne War Memorial is significant.

- Historically, and socially, as the paramount symbol of the terrible losses of local lives during World War One in North and West Melbourne and a key war memorial in the City of Melbourne, also the focus of a major local gathering at the unveiling of the memorial as indicative of the deep community associations and their united cause in funding its erection; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom designed memorial successfully utilising past stone masonry and metal inlay skills.

Phoenix Clothing Company complex

347-349 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A

Streetscape: 1

Place type: warehouse

Date(s): 1854-1859

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register number: H0801

What is significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is a three storey stone and brick shop, residence and store complex. It contains fabric from several different periods of building and alteration. The earliest section dates from the early gold rush era, while three storey additions were made in 1859 and the ground floor of the rear store/factory section probably dates from the 1860s. An 1869 photograph of the building showed a loggia, but this has been filled with windows.

How is it significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as one of the oldest examples of a commercial building and factory in the State. Its King Street facade contains rare gold rush-era elements, from a time when King Street was an unmade although busy road with bullock drays and other carriers' wagons, loaded with goods, continually passing on their way to Bendigo and the other diggings. The factory proper dates from the 1860s and provides important evidence of the character of early industrial organisation in Melbourne. The Phoenix Clothing Company was established in the wake of post gold rush metropolitan growth and benefited from the introduction of tariff legislation in the 1870s. The Phoenix factory was one of the few mechanised 19th century clothing manufacturers, and has been credited with introducing advanced overseas technology to Victoria. Although there have been many structural changes to the building over the years, the essential design and structure of the complex provide a substantially intact representation of contemporary factory design and working conditions, and of aspects of 19th century building technology.

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as evidence of the character of Melbourne's early development. The combination of residence, shop and factory is a reminder of a time when the city was much more compact, and residence and workplace were often located in the same building or very nearby. The building also demonstrates the long-term continuity of industrial usage in this part of Melbourne. The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance for its associations with the notable Fenwick Brothers, and Albion T. Walkley. The Fenwick Brothers were London clothing manufacturers and importers, who owned the site from the 1850s and established the Phoenix Clothing Company there in the 1870s. Orlando Fenwick (1822-1897) who once lived on the premises, was a prominent Victorian clothing manufacturer and importer. He also took a leading role in Melbourne harbour development schemes and was a Melbourne City councillor over a long period and Mayor of the city. Walkley, the factory manager from 1875 and owner of the manufacturing section of the business from 1878, was responsible for introducing into the Victorian clothing trade the innovative mechanical knife system of cutting which revolutionised the industry in the pre-WW1 period.

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of architectural significance because of its first floor loggia, perhaps the earliest example in Melbourne (although it has subsequently been built in, it is restorable) and as part of a coherent mid-19th century commercial streetscape which gives some idea of the architectural character of this part of Melbourne in the post-gold rush period. ⁴

Kidd's row houses later Langdon Buildings

351-355 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1863-1869

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register number: HO527

What is significant?

The Langdon Building at 351-355 King Street was built as three terrace houses by the owner-builder Robert Kidd. He built them in stages as follows: No.351 in 1863, No.353 in 1865 and No.355 in 1869. Kidd lived at No.353. The middle house of the three was a shop from 1870 but has now had its shopfront removed. All three terrace houses are two storeys, constructed in brick with coursed bluestone facades. Access was directly off the street in the manner of English town houses. Each house has quoins, a motif which is repeated around the front door and windows. Whilst all three buildings are constructed on the street alignment the parapet and string course is not continuous, reflecting the differing stages of construction. The Langdon Building was used as an early clothing factory and was later combined with the adjoining the Fenwick Brothers Phoenix Clothing building. These early factories share a party wall and were once linked via twin archways.

How is it significant?

The Langdon Building is of architectural and historical significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Langdon Building is architecturally significant as an excellent example of the use of Victoria's ubiquitous bluestone as a construction material. Spanning three periods of construction, the Langdon Building has a consistent use of facing bluestone. There is a contrast between the fine ashlar finishes of the architraves, quoins and string courses and the rougher finish of the wall areas.

The Langdon Building is historically significant as a rare complex of three residential buildings amalgamated for industrial use. It is a rare example of a surviving clothing factory in the central business district. From 1870 the Langdon Building was a clothing factory and had a close relationship to the notable Phoenix Clothing Factory buildings to the south. It demonstrates the adaptation and adjustment of owners to changing economic conditions in Melbourne.

Bay View Hotel

360 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Hotel

Date(s): 1864-5

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Michael Moran, who owned other hotels around the North and West Melbourne area, commissioned J. Holmes and later, James Healy, to build the Bay View Hotel on this site in 1864-5 Moran was also the publican there until at least 1870. He continued to own the hotel for over ten years, when it was taken over by the West End Brewery, and later owned in association with Carlton and United Breweries (1896). Other licensees included Kieran Caulfield; Miss Milton and Mary Rush. (Refer 32-4 Capel Street).

The hotel was used by community groups such as the local football clubs and had its share of sly-grogging and colourful incidents, as reported in the daily press.

Contributory elements include:

- a stuccoed brick and stone, parapeted corner hotel of two- storeys;
- hipped corrugated iron clad roof set behind a parapet;
- simply moulded cornice, architraves and six-pane double-hung sashes denote the building's age;
- an ornamental metal lamp attached with scrolled brackets to the wall over the side entry is of unknown provenance but is related to the period and use; and
- contribution as a traditional if isolated corner element with some relationship to two two-storey row houses on the north and east sides in Walsh and King Street.

Some new unruled stucco to walls, replacement of a side doorway and door and assumed conversion of the former corner entry to a window. Major visually related additions have been made to both frontages. However the traditional hotel form, siting and fenestration is still evident.

How is it significant?

The Bay View Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Bay View Hotel is significant.

- Aesthetically, a typical corner sited, simply designed hotel which exhibits a simple Italian Renaissance Revival form used from early in Melbourne's history into the 1880s; and
- Historically, and socially, as an hotel, the former social centre of the locality and associated with hotelier, Moran, who was also connected with the Rob Roy and Mansion House hotels in West Melbourne; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Ralph A. Stuart and Co. wool brokers, later NCO House

363 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Offices, wool stores

Date(s): 1934

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architects Craig Reynolds and Garrett prepared plans for the erection of modern wool stores and offices in 1934 for Ralph A. Stuart and Company King Street, Melbourne. The street elevation showed the firm's name on the parapet spelt out in wrought iron letters, with the added 'Wool and Hide Merchants'. Plans showed timber floors and frames, a sawtooth lit upper level for wool selling, metal-framed windows, steel roof trusses on timber framing, and wool chutes on storeroom floors. Entry was via a stair lobby, with storage levels over. A large wool sample room and offices were set out along the front of the building at first floor level. The designers were also responsible for the significant Interwar Emulation Hall, 3 Rochester Road, Canterbury (Victorian Heritage Register).

Contributory elements include:

- three level parapeted wool stores and offices in face brick designed in the Dudok Moderne style;
- cream upper level brickwork, red ground level;
- streamlined banding as horizontal recesses with windows set within;
- dominant vertical element over the entry provide for the typical interplay of massing associated with the style;
- significant brickwork detailing as ribs, jelly-mould forms, soldier course architraves;
- cast cement ram's head logo over entry;
- streamlined horizontal window ledge, set on faceted window buttresses and sills beneath;
- loading bay and carriage way under south wing of building for wool traffic; and
- the visual relationship with earlier significant buildings adjoining, with similar punched fenestration and parapeted form, if not scale.

Steel framed multi-pane glazing replaced, but the overall integrity is high.

How is it significant?

Ralph A. Stuart and Co. Wool brokers wool stores, showrooms and offices are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Ralph A. Stuart and Co. Wool brokers wool stores, showrooms and offices are significant.

- Historically, as a lingering presence of primary industry buildings on the fringe of the Melbourne business district, specifically located in West Melbourne where transport access and cheaper land aided in its location; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and significant Moderne style façade in the Dudok manner with skilful use of brickwork and massing.

Flagstaff House, Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd. offices
407-415 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A
Streetscape: 2
Place type: offices
Date(s): 1968
View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Titled the Flagstaff House project, a permit for this steel-clad, basement and two-level, office building was sought in July 1968 by owners, occupiers and designers, Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd.. The proposed building was to replace four Victorian-era row houses, then used as the firm's offices, at an estimated cost of \$310,000.

As Yuncken Freeman Brothers Griffiths and Simpson Architects, the firm had previously occupied the terrace houses at 411-415 King Street as 'Flagstaff House'. The new building, also Flagstaff House, marked a change in the firm's oeuvre if not the name. Balcombe Griffiths and Roy Simpson were from the five original partners, with descendant John Yuncken, but the new Mesian theme (after Mies van der Rohe of Chicago), that this building expresses so well, came with Barry Patten who joined the firm in c1953. Patten led a team for the prize winning Sidney Myer Music Bowl in 1957, marking a new structure-based design theme. The once large office of Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd. no longer exists.

The new Flagstaff House is inspired by van der Rohe's Farnsworth House (1951), among others. As a 'skin and bones' (van der Rohe) architectural concept, the design can be seen as a horizontal parallel to the commercial towers of BHP house (1967-1972) and the aluminium clad Eagle House (1971-2).

Meticulously planned on an imperial module of 4'10", escape stairs, toilets and plant were in a service strip located along the south side of an open plan office, forming a square of three 27' structural bays per side. The main open stair was centred on the plan within a generous light well, the steel bar balustrades were minimal and the stair flights appeared to float within the space. Suspended ceilings followed the module with recessed low-brightness fluorescent fittings doubling as air distribution within each module; less was more. Upper floors were suspended reinforced concrete.

The south side service strip provided the concrete and masonry buttress for a steel and glass box attached on the north, with a cantilevering upper level, allowing column free façades on two sides. A steel universal-section marked the planning model planted on all glazed facades as structural mullions: exposed columns were also

universal-sections painted matte black as was the facade. A shallow gabled steel deck clad roof set behind a minimal fascia gave the illusion of a flat roof. Double aluminium-framed entry doors were symmetrically arranged on the King Street elevation, accessed by minimalist stair flights that abutted a rendered podium that catered for the sloping site.

When furnished the interior was among the most elegant Modernist office spaces the City had seen, with flush black modular panelling housing adjustable drafting desks, exposed black steel structural frame, grey tufted carpet, white plaster and block walls and suspended ceilings.

Contributory elements include:

- basement and two upper levels of offices in a rectanguloid form;
- no expressed roof;
- the counter play of simple geometric rectanguloid forms, as horizontal elements set again a masonry vertical element, with an offset to allow expression of each;
- glass and steel modular façade with full-height tinted glazing (floor to ceiling);
- imposed 'structure' as steel universal-section mullions on steel plate fascias;
- originally an open office plan with modular partitioning (modified);
- natural grey podium base;
- original black external colour scheme;
- floating external open-riser stairs with simple steel bar balustrading as handrails and newels only;
- flush plaster soffits with recessed downlights; and
- minimal landscaping, paved setting.

Sign panels have been added. External doors and furniture changed. Interior layout and furnishing changed (inspection from street only). Glass bricks added facing the rear car park.

How is it significant?

Flagstaff House, Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd. offices is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne, the City of Melbourne and Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Flagstaff House, Yuncken Freeman Architects Pty. Ltd. offices is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with the important architectural firm of Yuncken Freeman Architects designed as their own offices, the firm being nationally prominent at that time; and
- Aesthetically, the most accomplished, early small-scale International Modern office designs in Victoria, serving as a prototype for the design and development of BHP house as well as an advertisement for the firm's design direction; perhaps one of the most faithful of the Mies van der Rohe inspired designs in Victoria, following an internationally applauded design theme.

George Donald's house (also James Bryce's wooden house at rear)

438 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: house

Date(s): 1873-4, 1863 rear

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

George Donald, local inspector of weights and measures, was the first rated owner-occupier of this brick house in 1873-4, then of six rooms. The house displaced James Bryce's wooden house of 1863 that appears to remain as one of the rear wings. Donald's career was well publicised in the Melbourne press as he apprehended market cheats or short-weighters through the 1870s-1880s: his was a vital role in an area well provided with produce markets.

His wife Elizabeth died here in 1878 and George in 1888, aged 75, leaving his only daughter Elizabeth as the next house owner. The house appears to be custom designed judged by the sophistication of the design, detailing, and early date.

Contributory elements include:

- double-fronted two colour Italianate style brick villa with M-hipped main roof;
- patterned slate roof cladding, cemented chimneys with unusual arcaded shafts and cornices;
- face brick rear and side walls;
- bracketed eaves, vermiculated cemented panels, masks and brackets to side walls;
- front verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with moulded cement architraves and bracketed sills and panels under;
- four-panel entry door and side and top lights;
- encaustic mosaic tiles to verandah;
- remnants of an Interwar wire fence (part replaced); and
- the contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

George Donald's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

George Donald's house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with the regionally prominent inspector of markets, George Donald, and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and significant Italian villa design with uncommon detailing.

Mezrich-house, or Abraham Smith's house, later Don Henry Fulton's office

439 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1885

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Elizabeth Street money or pawn broker, Abraham Smith was the first rated owner-occupier, in 1885, of what was then a brick house of ten rooms set on an allotment of 25x150 feet (7.62m x 45.7m). Smith died in 1899, leaving the house to widow Julia and daughter Hannah. The Smith family played a prominent role in North and West Melbourne society events as well as receiving some notoriety for the daring jewellery theft from Smith's Elizabeth Street premises. The house name of Mezrich-house was always included in the many family notices in local newspapers concerning the Smith family and was obviously treasured by them as it was used during their occupation after Abraham's death.

Another major occupancy of the house was as the office of the prize winning architect, Don Hendry Fulton, from around the late 1950s-1960s for over an extended period. As part of his occupation, the front verandah was removed to perhaps modernise or Georgianise the façade. Nearby in King Street was the office of Yuncken Freeman Brothers Griffiths and Simpson Architects, the Freeman Brothers being great connoisseurs of Georgian architecture. The front verandah was reinstated in c2010 and the front fence repaired in 2006.

Don Hendry Fulton's design for the BP Refinery Administration Building at Crib Point (1965) was awarded the 1966 RVIA Victorian Architecture Medal (also on the Victorian Heritage Register). The Rosebud municipal offices were designed by Fulton (1973-76) and his firm was involved in the planning of Mary Kathleen and Weipa, as two model mining towns for post-war Australia. He also designed the elegant and contemporary Blainey house, The Boulevard, Ivanhoe, in 1957.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed elevated row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, foliated and faceted blocks and brackets with an entablature mould, panelled verandah side walls;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched hipped roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys (part);
- rebuilt two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and

brackets also dentilated gutter mould;

- dressed and quarry face blue stone faced, raised verandah floor;
- double-hung sash windows, with cemented architraves and arched lights at ground floor;
- substantial four-panel entry door with side and top light including a spoked fanlight;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence on dressed and rubble blue stone footings with cemented and scrolled side yard walls and piers (caps reconstructed); and
- the contribution to small but valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape with the St James church complex adjoining, the arched fenestration matching that of the church.

How is it significant?

Mezrich-house, or Abraham Smith's house, later Don Henry Fulton's office is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Mezrich-house, or Abraham Smith's house, later Don Henry Fulton's office is significant.

- Historically, for the building's close link with the locally prominent Abraham Smith family and later as the long-term office of prize winning architect, D. H. Fulton; and
- Aesthetically (as reconstructed), a well-preserved and large row house design with distinctive detailing and form, indicating a custom design; also a contributory part of a small Edwardian and Victorian-era precinct.

Newstead or Ormiston house

444 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: house

Date(s): 1878, 1913

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The engineer, William Ormiston, was the first rated owner-occupier of this brick house in 1878, then of five rooms, and lived there with his family until his death in 1889. After that date, Isabella Ormiston (widow of William) lived here and later, son, James Ormiston with an added room and a rise in the annual valuation in 1913, matching the Edwardian-era detailing applied to the old double gabled 1870s cottage form.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey parapeted brick and stuccoed row house;
- slim cemented cornice moulds, multiple vermiculated panels on the entablature, scrolls and brackets and a raised arched entablature, with house name, cemented swag and anthemion on top;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- slate clad double-gabled roof behind the parapet, with terracotta Edwardian-era ridge cappings, and cemented and corniced chimneys with terracotta Edwardian-era pots;
- front bullnose profile verandah with corrugated iron cladding, turned timber posts, fan pattern cast-iron frieze and integral brackets, all of Edwardian character;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- dressed stone flags to verandah floor;
- pitched laneway and crossing; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Facade bricks painted over, Victorian-era reproduction iron fence added and an unrelated roller door added over the pitched lane entry but the house remains true to the last development in the Edwardian-era.

How is it significant?

Newstead or Ormiston house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Newstead or Ormiston house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with the engineering Ormiston family, an occupation that relates well to West Melbourne's industrial history; representative of two major growth periods in West Melbourne (Edwardian, Victorian-era); and
- Aesthetically, an unusual combination of two eras, Edwardian and Victorian-era, with distinctive vermiculated panels.

Underground Public Toilets Hawke Street and King Street Reserve

446 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Public Toilet

Date(s): 1938

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register number: H2133

What is significant?

The underground men's public toilet in West Melbourne, built in 1938, is one of eleven built in Melbourne in the early twentieth century in response to public demand for public toilet facilities in Melbourne that were both sanitary and discreet. Street-level toilets were regarded as indecently open to public view. Underground toilets removed toilets from public view, and had already been built in Scotland, England and Sydney. The establishment in December 1890 of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, responsible for building and maintaining an underground sewerage system, had provided the necessary infrastructure. The first underground public toilet in Melbourne, which included facilities for women as well as men, was opened in Russell Street in 1902. Several more were built before World War I: a men's in Queen Street in 1905; a men's and women's in Elizabeth Street opposite the Queen Victoria Market in 1907; a men's in Swanston Street in 1909 (now demolished); a women's in Elizabeth Street outside the GPO in 1910 (a men's was added in c1927); and a women's outside the Town Hall in Collins Street in 1914 (a men's was added c1960). A men's was built in Flinders Street in 1918. Four more were built in the Interwar period: this one in West Melbourne, one in Carlton, and two in East Melbourne (one of which has been demolished).

The underground public toilet is in a small park at the corner of King and Hawke Streets, West Melbourne, near the south end of the Errol Street shopping strip. Above ground elements are very similar to the earlier underground toilets built in Melbourne between 1902 and 1918, and consist of two stairway entrances enclosed by iron railings, iron gates and cast iron combined ventilation pipes and sign posts. An additional feature at ground level, found only on this toilet and the one in Carlton built in 1939, is the Moderne style polychrome brick ventilation shaft with decorative wrought iron panels. The toilet has now been decommissioned and the entrances are covered by concrete slabs. The condition of the interior is unknown.

Why is it significant?

The underground public toilet in West Melbourne is of historical and architectural significance to the state of Victoria.

How is it significant?

The underground public toilet in West Melbourne is of historical significance as one of the group of public toilets built in Melbourne in the early twentieth century which reflects an important era of sanitary, technological and social reform, as well as contemporary attitudes to public decency. It is a reflection of a major engineering achievement, the development of Melbourne's underground water, drainage and sewerage system, and the advances in sanitation and public health made possible, following the establishment of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works in 1890.

The underground public toilet in West Melbourne is of architectural significance as an example of an unusual building type, and of early twentieth century civic design. The iron railings, gates and columns and the brick ventilation shaft are of interest as examples of street furniture of the period.'

Elm, Hawke Street and King Street Reserve

446 near King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: -

Place type: Tree

Date(s): 1900-1918

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Mature elms ('*Ulmus* sp.') were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne. These surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to mechanical street cleaning and their roots were damaging drains.

Contributory elements include:

- mature elm ('*Ulmus*' sp.), Hawke Street and King Street Reserve, near 446 King Street -37.805317, 144.949171; and
- land within five metres of the root ball.

How is it significant?

This mature elm ('*Ulmus* sp.') is significant historically, aesthetically and for its rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This mature elm ('*Ulmus* sp.') is significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the Victorian and Edwardian- eras with the goal of beautification and creation of shade; and
- Aesthetically, for its form and maturity as located in a reserve, where its growth pattern has been relatively unhindered; and
- Rarity, as one of the few remaining examples from a large number of street trees existing in the 1890s.

City of Melbourne Electric Supply Department pillar-box, Hawke Street and King Street Reserve

446 near King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Utility

Date(s): 1900s

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This City of Melbourne Electric Supply Department pillar-box is located on the edge of the Hawke Street and King Street Reserve, being typical of pillar-boxes erected after 1900 when the Melbourne City Council Electric Supply Department commenced construction of a Direct Current electricity supply system for inner Melbourne. Underground cable mains were run from the new power plant in Spencer Street to cast-iron curb side pillar-boxes from whence fused outgoing circuits supplied consumer premises.

This example is located near a significant elm and the underground toilets (Heritage Victoria Register) providing a historic grouping.

Contributory elements include:

- rectangular cast-iron pillar-box
- pyramidal top;
- cast City emblems on side of pillar set in panels; and
- set on asphalt paved base.

How is it significant?

City of Melbourne Electric Supply Department pillar-box is located on the edge of the Hawke Street and King Street Reserve is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

City of Melbourne Electric Supply Department pillar-box is located on the edge of the Hawke Street and King Street Reserve is significant.

- Historically, as symbolic in the advance of new City of Melbourne services in the West Melbourne area; and
- Aesthetically, for the ornamental castings that make up the box, that reflects the Victorian and Edwardian-era cast-iron decoration used on nearby houses and shops.

Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. Bulk Store

461-467 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Warehouse

Date(s): 1935, 1998

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Norman Seabrook Architect, ARAIA designed this new bulk store for the Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd., with a building permit application lodged in 1935 for an estimated construction cost of £5000. The structural engineer was C Hudspeth of 13 City View Rd, Balwyn.

Proposed works included the Seabrook's trademark Dudok Modern combination of yellow brick for the rectilinear façade, and red brick for fascia and piers. Elements included a steel roller shuttered entry to the cart dock, Fibrolite roofing with a vented ridge, steel-framed windows with fixed hopper sashes, steel roof trusses, plus concrete floor slabs and columns. The business name 'Gairs Bulk Store' was proposed for the parapet face.

The Gair Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd. of Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, were canvas goods manufacturers and warehousemen. They made deck chairs, camp stretchers and beds, folding tables, card tables, and awning hammocks. This new store served the company in the Second War with Gairs among the subcontractors engaged on production of Australian-built DAP Beaufort Mark VII Bomber (served 1942-44). In post-war years Gairs were synonymous with camping goods, such as deck chairs and stretchers.

The architectural firm of Norman Seabrook, and later Seabrook and Fildes (1936-1956), played a significant role in the introduction of European Modern architecture to Victoria in the 1930s, as influenced by Dutch architect Willem Marinus Dudok and German Eric Mendelsohn among others. They are best known for the Dutch Modernist inspired MacRobertson Girls High School (on the Victorian Heritage Register), designed by Norman Seabrook in 1933. The school is one of the first and best examples of European Modern architecture in Melbourne and was said by Robin Boyd to have signalled 'the 1934 revolution' of Victorian Modernist architecture.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted face brick warehouse;
- pitched roofs concealed behind the parapet;
- rectilinear, rounded-corner Modernistic form, facing Dudley and King Streets;
- coloured brickwork banding to accentuate horizontals;
- vertical massing elements as the entry bay;
- repeating window modules set in horizontal strips, with cemented streamline window hood; and
- the contribution to a minor Modernist streetscape at this corner, with the similarly Modernistic 469-471 King Street adjoining.

Bricks painted over, ground level yellow brick rendered; new visually related windows at ground level set in deeper openings; new entry in a similar style to building.

How is it significant?

Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. Bulk Store is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. Bulk Store is significant.

- Historically, for the association with the Gair company and the firm's expansion that paralleled service during World War Two; and
- Aesthetically, as an altered but good example of European Modernism by Norman Seabrook, the designer claimed to be the instigator of this style in Victoria in 1934.

West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices

469-471 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house, offices

Date(s): 1884, 1952-3, 1993

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Behind this Modernist façade are two redeveloped brick row houses, each of nine rooms, built for a Mrs Ann Brown in 1884 and designed by local architect, William Shalless. From the 1920s onwards, part of the building served as the West Melbourne Police Station, even after its renovation in 1952.

For an estimated £6800 the building was upgraded in 1952-3 for a mixed use (offices, police station, dwelling) for the owner, the Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association. Edgar H Alexander LRAIA Architect and Town Planning Consultant of Essendon designed a new façade and a one-room depth front addition to the existing row houses> this addition provided the Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association with a larger and modernised board room, new stairs and new offices on the two levels, and one new office for the police as a tenant. The police counter was at ground level and living quarters were at the rear. The builder was FT Jeffrey of Box Hill. Post-war building restrictions for non-residential purposes had not been lifted by this time, hence the retention and upgrading of the existing residential building. This building would have been known to West Melbourne occupants over a long time as their police station (see also 74-76 Dudley Street as a police station and residence in the late Victorian-era).

Separated by the Second World War, this streamlined Modernistic façade relates closely to the former Gair store adjoining from the 1930s. Changes in 1993 have affected the integrity of the design. An unusual version of the Victoria coat of arms with the words “Victoria, quality and integrity” and heath flower is on the facade as a reminder of its official use as a police station.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey parapeted, brick and cement Modernist façade to King Street;
- red brick to south side wall;
- windows set in horizontal bands or streamlined strips;
- projecting cemented moulds delineating parapet and window strips;
- heeler brick infill between windows as part of the banding;
- tiles or tile like cementing as façade banding;

- rolled-edge cast cement reveals to the entry;
- Victoria coat of arms 'Quality and Integrity';
- Victorian-era row house roof forms and walls behind; and
- contribution to a minor Modernist streetscape at this corner, with the Modernistic 461 King Street adjoining.
- Façade steel-framed windows replaced; bricks and façade tiles painted over; Victoria coat of arms modified.

How is it significant?

West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices, is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices, is significant.

- Historically, and socially, for the long-term occupation of both phases of the building's development by the Victoria Police, as a West Melbourne public building (see coat of arms); also expressive, by the extent of the 1952-3 works, of the era before post-war restrictions were lifted on non-residential building works and the competing need for a building related association to present a modern face to the world; and
- Aesthetically, as an altered but adept Modernist design, coupled with the adjoining building as examples of this stylistic theme.

Tame and Company factory

511 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: factory

Date(s): 1926

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

A building permit application was lodged in October 1925 for the erection of a factory for iron workers Messrs. Tame and Company, then of 236 Latrobe Street, to the value of £2990. The builder was W L McArthur of 113 Stokes Street, Port Melbourne and it was completed by 30 Oct 1926 when another ironmongery firm Ironmongers Pty. Ltd., shared the premises. This is another example of the Interwar growth of industrial uses in West Melbourne, expanding from the north of the city where hardware and ironmongery firms like Currie and Richards had been based in the Victorian-era.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted one storey brick and cemented factory;
- stepped and parged parapet with five bays;
- cemented panels in raised parapet bays;
- unusual entry doorway with half-circle top and side lights cut into the brickwork; and
- steel framed multi-pane glazing to main openings.

Bricks painted over; windows altered, boarded doors to carriageways replaced with roller shutters; boarded door at entry replaced with a glass door. Otherwise the building is expressive of its use and distinctive in design.

How is it significant?

Tame and Company factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Tame and Company factory is significant.

- Historically, as one of the Interwar phase of industrial expansion into West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the unusual façade with its distinctive entry.

Mair's row houses, part 555-557 King Street

555 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1875

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, Stephen Mair of West Melbourne, applied to build two brick two-storey houses, each of seven rooms, in King Street near Stanley Street, in November 1875.

Stephen Mair arrived in Victoria in 1854 and died at 743 Nicholson street, North Carlton in 1929. Mair was the seventh son of the late Thomas Mair (also a builder) and Margaret Helton, of Edinburgh and Dundee, Scotland and a foreman for the Scottish born contractor and Melbourne councillor, Samuel Amess, for thirty-three years.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented dentilated cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets also the rare lyre pattern balustrade panel;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gates on dressed stone footings.

How is it significant?

Mair's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Mair's row houses is significant.

- Historically, for the association with Stephen Mair before he joined the veritable Samuel Amess firm, one of the builder-developers typical of West Melbourne, and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved early row house design with a rare cast-iron detailing.

Mair's row house, part 555-557 King Street

557 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1875

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, Stephen Mair of West Melbourne, applied to build two brick two-storey houses, each of seven rooms, in King Street near Stanley Street, in November 1875.

Stephen Mair arrived in Victoria in 1854 and died at 743 Nicholson street, North Carlton in 1929. Mair was the seventh son of the late Thomas Mair (also a builder) and Margaret Helton, of Edinburgh and Dundee, Scotland and a foreman for the Scottish born contractor and Melbourne councillor, Samuel Amess, for thirty-three years.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented dentilated cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets also the rare lyre pattern balustrade panel;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gates on dressed stone footings.

How is it significant?

Mair's row houses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Mair's row houses is significant.

- Historically, for the association with Stephen Mair before he joined the veritable Samuel Amess firm, one of the builder-developers typical of West Melbourne, and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved early row house design with a rare cast-iron detailing.

Burnside House, part Houston's row houses 581-583 King Street 581 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1883

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1883, Hugh Houston moved from further south in King Street to 583 King Street after he had built these eight-room brick houses at 581-583 King Street. They were built in the name of his wife, Hussy. He continued to own the houses for over ten years, residing there until after 1885 when he and Hussy moved to Flemington with their family. Both died at Flemington in the Edwardian-era. Houston was a partner in the pioneering ship building company, the Yarra Boiler Works.

Prolific local architect, Henry Shalless designed the pair, and local builders, Butler and Gunn, constructed it. Tenants in the other house (581) included Dr. J K Troup and W H Jones, solicitor while the Arthur family occupied 583 King Street for a long period in the 20th century.

Contributory elements include:

- two stuccoed brick, two storey row houses;
- parapets, with distinctive full arched raised entablatures, shells, and flanking piers and urns above the scrolled name panel;
- cemented chimneys and terracotta pots above the pitched main roofs;
- Two level cast iron verandahs with ornate friezes, brackets and balustrading, dentilated eaves and a concave corrugated iron clad roof;
- arched and architraved double-hung sash windows, with panelled sills and pilasters;
- an ornate entrance with a deeply panelled door, spoked fanlight connected to panelled side lights;
- tiled verandah;
- double palisade Iron picket fences set on dressed basalt at the frontage, with cemented piers and orbs, also scrolled yard dividing walls;
- large face brick service wings, with face brick to side of 581 (bricks painted over);
- corner siting for 581 King Street; and
- contribution as a valuable corner element in a richly decorated and significant Victorian-era residential streetscape from Roden to Hawke Streets.

Bricks painted over on the side wall of 581.

How is it significant?

Houston's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Houston's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as one of the relatively small number of architect designs within this common row house form in West Melbourne, the houses are well-preserved, richly ornamented in a competent manner, and are a valuable part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, two of a row of speculative houses, aimed at an aspiring market, and associated with an old West Melbourne resident, Houston, who developed a number of other properties in the area and helped form one of the Colony's first ship building works.

Burnside House, part Houston's row houses 581-583 King Street

583 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1883

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1883, Hugh Houston moved from further south in King Street to 583 King Street after he had built these eight-room brick houses at 581-583 King Street. They were built in the name of his wife, Hessa. He continued to own the houses for over ten years, residing there until after 1885 when he and Hessa moved to Flemington with their family. Both died at Flemington in the Edwardian-era. Houston was a partner in the pioneering ship building company, the Yarra Boiler Works.

Prolific local architect, Henry Shalless designed the pair, and local builders, Butler and Gunn, constructed it. Tenants in the other house (581) included Dr. J. K. Troup and W. H. Jones, solicitor while the Arthur family occupied 583 King Street for a long period in the 20th Century.

Contributory elements include:

- two stuccoed brick, two storey row houses;
- parapets, with distinctive full arched raised entablatures, shells, and flanking piers and urns above the scrolled name panel;
- cemented chimneys and terracotta pots above the pitched main roofs;
- Two level cast iron verandahs with ornate friezes, brackets and balustrading, dentilated eaves and a concave corrugated iron clad roof;
- arched and architraved double-hung sash windows, with panelled sills and pilasters;
- an ornate entrance with a deeply panelled door, spoked fanlight connected to panelled side lights;
- tiled verandah;
- double palisade Iron picket fences set on dressed basalt at the frontage, with cemented piers and orbs, also scrolled yard dividing walls;
- large face brick service wings, with face brick to side of 581 (bricks painted over);
- corner siting for 581 King Street; and
- contribution as a valuable corner element in a richly decorated and significant Victorian-era residential streetscape from Roden to Hawke Streets.

Bricks painted over on the side wall of 581.

How is it significant?

Houston's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Houston's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as one of the relatively small number of architect designs within this common row house form in West Melbourne, the houses are well-preserved, richly ornamented in a competent manner, and are a valuable part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, two of a row of speculative houses, aimed at an aspiring market, and associated with an old West Melbourne resident, Houston, who developed a number of other properties in the area and helped form one of the Colony's first ship building works.

Bell's house, part row houses, 585-587 King Street

585 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1883

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, John Bell of Drummond Street, Carlton, applied to build these two five-room brick houses in 1883, in the name of his wife (585) and a butcher, James Dewar (587), who was previously of Barwise Street, Hotham. Bell retained 585 King Street to lease out while Dewar and later his widow Eliza continued to own and reside at 587 until Eliza's death in 1919. Bell had sold 585 King Street to William Malchow by 1890.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, parapeted dichrome brick row houses, 587 more ornate and with a wider frontage;
- detailing of segmentally arched cemented raised entablatures flanked by cast iron finials set on incised (585) piers;
- vermiculated blocks on 587;
- cast iron verandahs of two levels, with friezes, brackets and balustrade panels with balusters;
- ornamented brick verandah end walls, with 587 being thicker than 585;
- double-hung sash windows with segmental arches on 585;
- ornate arched entrance with panelled side lights and fanlight at 587 and a more austere flat-arched entrance, toplight only, at 585, as indicators of their relative status;
- tiled verandah floor;
- double palisade iron front fences on dressed stone plinths, with ornamented cement piers and scrolled dividing walls, plus orbs or finials; and
- contribution as part of a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Fence and parapet finials and urns are missing, as minor changes to the house exteriors.

How is it significant?

These row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

These row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as well-preserved and ornate examples of a common row house type in West Melbourne and contributory part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, as custom built row houses they contrast to the more typical speculative dwellings of West Melbourne; and are representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

**Victoria House or Dewar's house, part row houses, 585-587 King Street
587 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE**



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1883

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, John Bell of Drummond Street, Carlton, applied to build these two five-room brick houses in 1883, in the name of his wife (585) and a butcher, James Dewar (587), who was previously of Barwise Street, Hotham. Bell retained 585 King Street to lease out while Dewar and later his widow Eliza continued to own and reside at 587 until Eliza's death in 1919. Bell had sold 585 King Street to William Malchow by 1890.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, parapeted dichrome brick row houses, 587 more ornate and with a wider frontage;
- detailing of segmentally arched cemented raised entablatures flanked by cast iron finials set on incised (585) piers;
- vermiculated blocks on 587;
- cast iron verandahs of two levels, with friezes, brackets and balustrade panels with balusters;
- ornamented brick verandah end walls, with 587 being thicker than 585;
- double-hung sash windows with segmental arches on 585;
- ornate arched entrance with panelled side lights and fanlight at 587 and a more austere flat-arched entrance, toplight only, at 585, as indicators of their relative status;
- tiled verandah floor;
- double palisade iron front fences on dressed stone plinths, with ornamented cement piers and scrolled dividing walls, plus orbs or finials; and
- contribution as part of a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Fence and parapet finials and urns are missing, as minor changes to the house exteriors.

How is it significant?

These row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

These row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, as well-preserved and ornate examples of a common row house type in West Melbourne and contributory part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, as custom built row houses they contrast to the more typical speculative dwellings of West Melbourne; and are representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Frederick Stones' row houses, part 589-591 King Street

589 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1882

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Frederick Stones who earlier had owned the Three Crowns Hotel in Victoria Street (Refer to 365 Victorian Street) built these houses in 1882, owning them as leased houses for over fifteen years.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, stuccoed brick parapeted row house pair, set close to the street;
- rectangular cemented raised parapet entablature, flanked by orbs and urns at the piers and party walls;
- very ornate two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, fluted posts, and dentilated eaves;
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level;
- entrances with spoked fanlights;
- tiled verandah floor;
- double palisade iron fences; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 589-591 King Street are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 589-591 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved example of a common row house type and part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a good example of the many Stones developments in the West Melbourne area and another example of speculative row house development; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Frederick Stones' row houses, part 589-591 King Street

591 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1882

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Frederick Stones who earlier had owned the Three Crowns Hotel in Victoria Street (Refer to 365 Victorian Street) built these houses in 1882, owning them as leased houses for over fifteen years.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, stuccoed brick parapeted row house pair, set close to the street;
- rectangular cemented raised parapet entablature, flanked by orbs and urns at the piers and party walls;
- very ornate two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, fluted posts, and dentilated eaves;
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level;
- entrances with spoked fanlights;
- tiled verandah floor;
- double palisade iron fences; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 589-591 King Street are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 589-591 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved example of a common row house type and part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a good example of the many Stones developments in the West Melbourne area and another example of speculative row house development; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Frederick Stones' row houses, part 595-597 King Street

595 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1903

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Contractor Frederick Stones junior built these two houses between 1894 (597) and 1903 (595) on a site occupied since 1865 by Frederick Stones senior in a wooden house with a workshop. Frederick Stones senior died there in 1894. Frederick junior's wife, Edith Stones, lived at 595 King Street for a brief time after Frederick junior's premature death in 1903 aged 34. She leased out the other house. Teachers such as Miss Amy R. Williams and Miss M. A. Du From occupied 595 King Street in the 20th century, the house being close to the West Melbourne State School among others. The Stones family developed many properties in this area (Refer 589-91 King Street).

Contributory elements include:

- a two storey, parapeted row house pair derived from the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented rectangular raised entablatures, flanked by scrolls;
- bracketed corbel which terminates the verandah side wall
- ornate two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, fluted posts, and dentilated eaves;
- unusual stuccoed porch which links the verandah with the boundary
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- entrances with spoked fanlights;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level;
- tiled verandah;
- double palisade iron fences;
- outbuildings, brick walling at rear of 597; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Some parapet urns/orbs missing.

How is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an unusual late and near original, 20th Century variation on a common row house type in West Melbourne, built with the 19th century Italian Renaissance vocabulary in a period when English Medieval revival stylism had been active for over a decade; also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape which epitomises the period; and
- Historically, good examples of the later Stones family developments and one of many in that street and the area; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Frederick Stones' row houses, part 595-597 King Street

597 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1894

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Contractor Frederick Stones junior built these two houses between 1894 (597) and 1903 (595) on a site occupied since 1865 by Frederick Stones senior in a wooden house with a workshop. Frederick Stones senior died there in 1894. Frederick junior's wife, Edith Stones, lived at 595 King Street for a brief time after Frederick junior's premature death in 1903 aged 34. She leased out the other house. Teachers such as Miss Amy R. Williams and Miss M. A. Du From occupied 595 King Street in the 20th century, the house being close to the West Melbourne State School among others. The Stones family developed many properties in this area (Refer 589-91 King Street).

Contributory elements include:

- a two storey, parapeted row house pair derived from the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented rectangular raised entablatures, flanked by scrolls;
- bracketed corbel which terminates the verandah side wall
- ornate two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, fluted posts, and dentilated eaves;
- unusual stuccoed porch which links the verandah with the boundary
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- entrances with spoked fanlights;
- double-hung sash windows with three lights at ground level;
- tiled verandah;
- double palisade iron fences;
- outbuildings, brick walling at rear of 597; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Some parapet urns/orbs missing.

How is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Frederick Stones' row houses, 595-597 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, an unusual late and near original, 20th Century variation on a common row house type in West Melbourne, built with the 19th century Italian Renaissance vocabulary in a period when English Medieval revival stylism had been active for over a decade; also for the contribution to a significant Victorian-era streetscape which epitomises the period; and
- Historically, good examples of the later Stones family developments and one of many in that street and the area; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

James Oliver's row houses, part 599-601 King Street

599 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1874-5

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Oliver was the builder of this ten-room row house pair that included 599 King Street (built in 1874-75) and 601 King Street (built by 1879). He continued to own them for over twenty years, residing in 599 until it was occupied by his son Thomas Oliver in c1884. Tenants in 601 King Street included George Stooke, the butcher, James Deas and medical man, Andrew Shiels. James and Alex Oliver were listed as builders of a number of West Melbourne projects in the Victorian-era.

James Oliver died a wealthy man but his will was contested by members of the family. The case was widely publicised across Australia and conducted over many days. The tenant at 601 King Street, Shiels, gave evidence that he had known James Oliver for years and 'looked upon him as a shrewd and thrifty man'. Son and sole benefactor, Thomas Oliver, who had applied for the granting of probate and lived at 599 King Street, was implicated as being an alcoholic during the trial. Thomas had worked with the Union Steamship Company until 1888, and the firm of Dean, Clark and Company until 1895. These firms were particularly relevant to West Melbourne with the shipping terminals nearby.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, stuccoed brick and parapeted row house pair, each with a wide frontage;
- face brick side wall to lane for 601 with scalloped parapet profile;
- arched parapet entablatures with flanking scrolls and associated urns or orbs;
- two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, dentilated eaves, and balustrade panels of an unusual pattern (possibly imported);
- tiled pathways and verandahs;
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- double palisade iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with cemented piers;
- large top and side lit entrance doorways that are unusual for the early construction date; and
- contribution part of a valuable residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

James Oliver's row houses, 599-601 King Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Oliver's row houses, 599-601 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, as an early, generally original example of a common row house form with interesting iron details also a contributory part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a well-preserved example of a builder-owner developer who chose to live in his product and thus built a relatively well-appointed pair of houses; also closely associated with James Oliver and his family who were well publicised nationally after his death; and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

James Oliver's row houses, part 599-601 King Street

601 King Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1879

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Oliver was the builder of this ten-room row house pair that included 599 King Street (built in 1874-75) and 601 King Street (built by 1879). He continued to own them for over twenty years, residing in 599 until it was occupied by his son Thomas Oliver in c1884. Tenants in 601 King Street included George Stooke, the butcher, James Deas and medical man, Andrew Shiels. James and Alex Oliver were listed as builders of a number of West Melbourne projects in the Victorian-era.

James Oliver died a wealthy man but his will was contested by members of the family. The case was widely publicised across Australia and conducted over many days. The tenant at 601 King Street, Shiels, gave evidence that he had known James Oliver for years and 'looked upon him as a shrewd and thrifty man'. Son and sole benefactor, Thomas Oliver, who had applied for the granting of probate and lived at 599 King Street, was implicated as being an alcoholic during the trial. Thomas had worked with the Union Steamship Company until 1888, and the firm of Dean, Clark and Company until 1895. These firms were particularly relevant to West Melbourne with the shipping terminals nearby.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey, stuccoed brick and parapeted row house pair, each with a wide frontage;
- face brick side wall to lane for 601 with scalloped parapet profile;
- arched parapet entablatures with flanking scrolls and associated urns or orbs;
- two level cast iron verandahs, with panelled friezes, brackets, dentilated eaves, and balustrade panels of an unusual pattern (possibly imported);
- tiled pathways and verandahs;
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cemented architraves to openings;
- double palisade iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with cemented piers;
- large top and side lit entrance doorways that are unusual for the early construction date; and
- contribution part of a valuable residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

James Oliver's row houses, 599-601 King Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Oliver's row houses, 599-601 King Street, are significant.

- Aesthetically, as an early, generally original example of a common row house form with interesting iron details also a contributory part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a well-preserved example of a builder-owner developer who chose to live in his product and thus built a relatively well-appointed pair of houses; also closely associated with James Oliver and his family who were well publicised nationally after his death; and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Edward J. and Samuel Spink workshop, also J. B. Watson's stores, later Molloy and Co, hide and skin merchants

488-494 La Trobe Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: factory, store

Date(s): 1882

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder Kay Noble of Erin Street Richmond erected this factory-workshop in 1882 for the Spink Brothers, wholesale and retail tinsmiths, jam and fruit preservers of Melbourne. Noted architect, Thomas Watts, was the designer.

The Spink Brothers' tin works was at this address and their preserving works at La Trobe Street East. By 1890, Edward John Spink and Samuel Spink were declared insolvent due to insufficient capital, arising from having sold goods too cheaply to compete; Samuel was dead by 1897. The JB Watson Trust and later Joseph W Ellis were the next major owners, leasing the building to firms such as Sass and Cockram.

The complex has developed over time with the 1895 plan showing the probable 1880s extent. Now the building extends further into the block with new fibre cement sheet clad sawtooth roofing abutting and replacing the original roofline, possibly for use by Molloy and Co, hide and skin merchants or C. N. Meyers, paper merchants. The architect Thomas Watts was responsible for a number of large Victorian-era commercial projects including part of Felton Grimwade and Company's early chemical works, West Melbourne, and the now demolished Robb's Building (similar elevation to this building). The firm has a number of places listed on the Victorian Heritage Register and some 269 entries in the Australian Architecture Index.

Victorian Heritage Register examples associated with Watts include:

- Dalmeny House etc 21, 23 Queensberry Street, Carlton, erected in 1888 by the Paterson family;
- Malvern House Willoby Avenue, Glen Iris built in 1891-2;
- Bontharambo Homestead Boorhaman Road, Wangaratta;
- Prince's Park Grandstand Park Street, Maryborough;
- CSR Complex Whitehall Street, Yarraville, 1870s wing; and
- Bank Of Victoria Camp Street, Beechworth.

This building was identified in the Central Activities District (CAD) Conservation Study of 1985, with the note that it possessed 'high integrity for type and scale in the CAD'. This integrity has been reduced since.

Contributory elements include:

- 2 storey cemented parapeted Italian Renaissance Revival style façade;
- simple cornice and entablature;
- double-hung sash windows to upper level with cemented architraves;
- double-hung sash windows to east side wall;
- red brick saw-tooth rear wings potential early 20th century visible on west;
- original side wall, fenestration and roofline on east side (loading doors changed); and
- ground level segmentally arched openings, with identified significant window joinery and openings extended to near ground level since 1985.

Changes to ground level as above, former lobby door entry changed since 1985; bricks painted over east side wall, openings and loading doors changed. Sawtooth wall and roofing added.

How is it significant?

Edward J and Samuel Spink's tinsmith workshop is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Edward J. and Samuel Spink's tinsmith workshop is significant.

- Historically, as an early and relatively well-preserved industrial building in the Melbourne Central Activities District, linked with jam making, fruit preserving and the Spink brothers; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom workshop design by renowned architect, Thomas Watts in the prevailing commercial style.

Sturgess row houses, part 1-9 Miller Street

1 Miller Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1873-4

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street

3 Miller Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1873-4

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street

5 Miller Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1873-4

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street

7 Miller Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1873-4

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

Sturgess row house, part 1-9 Miller Street

9 Miller Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1873-4

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Sturgess, then of 20 Milton Street, West Melbourne, applied to erect the first stage of this development in late 1873. This included four one-storey houses (3-9 Miller Street) and one two-storey house (1 Miller Street). The additional second levels to 3-9 Miller Street followed soon after, with the Sturgess family residing at 1 Miller Street. Sturgess died unexpectedly at Moonee Ponds, aged 62 years in 1891. He was wealthy, with an estate worth over \$1.6 million including many rental properties in North and West Melbourne, including one in Milton Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes and brackets;
- fluted string mould on 1 Miller Street;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced and barrel top chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah, early bellied cast-iron balustrading (3-9 Miller Street), panelled frieze and brackets also quarry tiled floors;
- single level distinctive arcaded verandah in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner (1 Miller Street) set on cast-iron columns;
- double-hung sash windows on 1 Miller street, with cemented architraves and moulded hoods;
- double-hung sash windows, with a French door at each upper level (3-9);
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences, integral with the arcade at 1 Miller Street; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Side elevation of 1 Miller Street has been altered, and a garage and high masonry wall added to the Curzon Street frontage; new concrete verandah floor and removal of lower level cast iron detailing at 3-9 Miller St; bricks painted over or rendered; minor changes to upper level frieze 3 Miller Street.

How is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Sturgess row houses are significant.

- Historically, as in part the long-term residence of William Sturgess one of West Melbourne most successful developers and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded end bay to the terrace, and uncommon cast-iron detailing also as contributory to a significant Victorian-era streetscape.

Relwof or Fowler house, and palm

26 Miller Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: house

Date(s): 1913

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold from the grounds was over eight acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

Builder, Charles H. Little of 121 Burwood Rd Hawthorn applied to erect this brick house for Angelina Fowler in 1913. Angelina and her husband, Henry Fowler a fitter, lived there well into the 20th Century. The house name 'Relwof' is Fowler reversed.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey red brick Federation Bungalow style house;
- cream brick trimming at openings;
- asymmetrical floor plan;
- hipped main roof and gabled bay roof, with textured stucco and trussing in the gable end;
- gabled dormer window;
- unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern roof tiles to main and window hood roofs, with terra-cotta finials and cappings;
- red brick chimneys with corbelled and cemented tops;
- timber framed bayed verandah with fretted and slatted friezes and balustrading;
- casement lead-light window groups, with top lights;
- door with top and side lights;
- mature palm in front garden; and
- contribution as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era streetscape that symbolises the former Benevolent Asylum site.

The front fence appears to from the Interwar period and is well-preserved.

How is it significant?

Relwof or Fowler house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Relwof or Fowler house is significant.

- Historically, as symbolic, with nearby houses also built at this time, of the historically significant former Melbourne Benevolent Asylum; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly articulated Federation Bungalow set on a confined but elevated site and as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era streetscape.

Allandale or Allen's houses, part 37-39 Miller Street

37 Miller Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1887

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The local manager of the major auctioneering business of Messrs G. D. Langridge and Sons, James R. Allen, had these houses built as an investment in 1887. Allen was active in the local community in the Advance Flemington and Kensington Association and the Union Church.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick row house pair;
- scrolled, arched-shape parapet cemented entablatures with swags and the house names thereon;
- simple ornament for the late construction date;
- cast-iron verandahs of two levels, with concave corrugated iron clad roof, panelled friezes, and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows with 3 light windows at ground level;
- iron fences and gates on stone plinths, and scrolled profile garden walls with cemented capped piers; and
- contribution as a major part of a 19th century residential streetscape consisting of stuccoed row houses of a similar form, but varying in scale.

The parapet urns or orbs are gone, and the side wall bricks painted over as minor changes to these houses.

How is it significant?

Allen's houses, 37-39 Miller Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Allen's houses, 37-39 Miller Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, as a relatively late but near original example of a common type which contributes to a significant residential streetscape;
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and for the link with J R Allen, a prominent local community member in the late Victorian-era.

Fortune or Allan's houses, part 37-39 Miller Street

39 Miller Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1887

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Allen of Spencer Street, West Melbourne, had these houses built as an investment in 1887. Before 1897 his tenants included Arthur Glassbow, Mrs. Sharp and Henry Oakey.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick row house pair;
- scrolled, arched-shape parapet cemented entablatures with swags and the house names thereon;
- simple ornament for the late construction date;
- cast-iron verandahs of two levels, with concave corrugated iron clad roof, panelled friezes, and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows with 3 light windows at ground level;
- iron fences and gates on stone plinths, and scrolled profile garden walls with cemented capped piers; and
- contribution as a major part of a 19th century residential streetscape consisting of stuccoed row houses of similar form, but varying in scale.

The parapet urns/orbs are gone, side wall bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Allen's houses, 37-39 Miller Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Allen's houses, 37-39 Miller Street are significant

- Aesthetically, as a relatively late but near original example of a common type which contributes to a significant residential streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Valkyrie or Bjornsen's house

44 Miller Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: house

Date(s): 1914

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold from the grounds was over eight acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

Builder, Robert Thackwray of 244 Bank Street, South Melbourne, erected this house for mariner Bjorn Robert Bjornsen (a Danish or Norwegian name) in 1914. The house name, Valkyrie (Norse mythology- the god, Odin's twelve handmaids who conducted the slain warriors of their choice from the battlefield to Valhalla), is appropriate and the location ideal for a mariner, given its views to the Victoria Docks. Robert died here in 1922, leaving the house to his widow Henrietta Bjornsen.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey elevated red brick transitional Federation Bungalow style house;
- asymmetrical floor plan;
- slate clad, hipped main roof and gabled bay roof, with textured stucco and half-timbering in the gable end;
- red brick chimneys with corbelled cemented tops;
- timber framed front verandah with slatted friezes, brackets and balustrading;
- casement lead-light (part) window groups, with top lights;
- bowed window bay with pressed metal spandrel;
- door with top and panelled side lights;
- steps and cemented stair walls in front garden;
- rare brick and wire front fence with cushion caps to piers and fine scrolling on the wirework; and
- contribution as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era streetscape that symbolises the former Benevolent Asylum site.

Part of the brickwork is painted over.

How is it significant?

Valkyrie or Bjornsen's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Valkyrie or Bjornsen's house is significant.

- Historically, as symbolic, with nearby houses also built at this time, of the historically significant former Melbourne Benevolent Asylum, and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and transitional Federation Bungalow with elements from the Victorian-era styles still visible, set on a confined but elevated site as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era streetscape.

Britannia Tie Company Pty. Ltd. factory

60-80 Miller Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: factory

Date(s): 1922

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold from the grounds was over eight acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

This former tie factory was designed by well-regarded architects, Ballantyne and Hare (Architects and Engineers) of Melbourne and Sydney, acting for the Britannia Tie Company Pty. Ltd. The building permit application was made in June 1922 for works to the value of £8000. Drawings show both a concrete floor and roof slab with integral beams, an open plan factory floor, women's and men's toilet blocks, luncheon room, and a rest room. The company remained there into the 1930s. This is a good example of one of the Interwar factories that arose in West Melbourne, expanding from the City's traditional industrial zones.

Ballantyne and Hare

The partnership of Cedric Ballantyne and Henry Hare followed that of Oakden Ballantyne and Hare in 1921 and ended in 1926 when Ballantyne practised alone and then practised as an engineer. The partnership yielded a number of well-publicised house and apartment designs. Hare joined Alder Peck and Lacy for the noted Evans House design, Bourke Street, but their best work was perhaps the and E.S. and A. Bank, Swanston Street 1928 (Victorian Heritage Register) as Hare and Hare. Cedric Ballantyne was well known for his theatre designs, including the Melbourne Regent Theatre.

Contributory elements include:

- red brick parapeted Interwar Arts and Crafts style factory building on one level, with a concrete slab trafficable roof;
- corner siting on a hillside;
- five-bay main elevation to Miller Street focussed on a distinctive Romanesque-like central brick archway with lunette, stepped parapet and large keystone;
- similar seven bay side elevations, plain at rear;
- strongly expressed piers delineate each bay with terra-cotta cappings and soldier coursing atop each;
- terracotta string moulds and soldier coursing over openings, with wrought iron balustrading using a saltire cross motif for the roof;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames to the main windows with an unusual roundel centred on each opening and bullnose sills;
- suspended flat roof canopy over the entry; and
- contribution as part of the Edwardian-era and Interwar redevelopment of the Melbourne Benevolent Asylum site.

In 1990-1992 redevelopment of the site as residences meant a new fence added in place of a timber framed wire fence and an added visually related Post-Modern style upper level in response to prevailing heritage issues while keeping the original building as relatively well-preserved.

How is it significant?

Britannia Tie Company Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Britannia Tie Company Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as symbolic, with nearby houses also built around this time, of the historically significant former Melbourne Benevolent Asylum site also part of the Interwar surge of industrial development that has left its mark in West Melbourne and, by the nature of the 1990s addition, an indication of heritage policies of the time; and
- Aesthetically, uncommon as an essentially well-preserved Arts and Crafts style factory with fine and distinctive detailing.

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row houses, part 90-92 Miller Street

90 Miller Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1885

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Thurgood, of The Parade in Ascot Vale, erected this two-storey house pair for the messenger, John Ramage, and made additions to an adjoining house in 1885 (88 Miller Street), all to the design of the architect, Evander McIver. Ramage died at his home (the adjoining 88 Miller Street) in 1907 with an estate value equivalent to around \$446250. His widow Mary died within two years. Ramage had a number of property investments in inner Melbourne.

Evander McIver carried out many significant works in Victoria, including the North Melbourne Presbyterian Union Memorial Church Complex.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, parapet balustrading, and brackets with a raised shared arched entablature;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets also an uncommon balustrade pattern;
- double-hung sash windows, with French doors on upper level of 92;
- segmentally arched openings;
- four-panel entry doors, side and top lights; and
- cast-iron double palisade front fence and gates on high, dressed stone footings, with cemented piers and scrolled garden walls.

Integrity is good despite some cemented detailing missing, stone painted over.

How is it significant?

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row house pair is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and aesthetically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row house pair is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and closely linked with the Ramage family who were active locally; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom house design by well known architect, Evander McIver, with distinctive detailing and finish.

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row houses, part 90-92 Miller Street

92 Miller Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1885

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Thurgood, of The Parade in Ascot Vale, erected this two-storey house pair for the messenger, John Ramage, and made additions to an adjoining house in 1885 (88 Miller Street), all to the design of the architect, Evander McIver. Ramage died at his home (the adjoining 88 Miller Street) in 1907 with an estate value equivalent to around \$446250. His widow Mary died within two years. Ramage had a number of property investments in inner Melbourne and was one of the well-known early West Melbourne families recalled by a correspondent to 'The Age' in 1934.

Evander McIver carried out many significant works in Victoria, including the North Melbourne Presbyterian Union Memorial Church Complex.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, parapet balustrading, and brackets with a raised shared arched entablature;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets also an uncommon balustrade pattern;
- double-hung sash windows, with French doors on upper level of 92;
- segmentally arched openings;
- four-panel entry doors, side and top lights; and
- cast-iron double palisade front fence and gates on high, dressed stone footings, with cemented piers and scrolled garden walls.

Integrity is good despite some cemented detailing missing, stone painted over.

How is it significant?

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row house pair is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and aesthetically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stormont Terrace or Ramage's row house pair is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and closely linked with the Ramage family who were locally prominent; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom house design by well known architect, Evander McIver, with distinctive detailing and finish.

Robert Finlay's house

106 Miller Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 3

Place type: house

Date(s): 1861

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Robert Finlay commissioned builder, William Little of Barkly Street to erect a 'cottage' at 106 Miller Street in 1861. Finlay moved into what was then valued as a stone house with four rooms on land 30 x 100 feet. The property description and occupancy varied little in the next forty years.

At his death in 1907 Finlay was linked with the Melbourne branch of the Colonial Bank of Australasia and a James Finlay was one of the directors of this bank in the Colony during the 1860s. In Edwardian-era electoral rolls, Finlay is described as a 'gentleman' or of 'independent means'. He lived there with Elspeth (his wife) and Bessie (his daughter) who was a seamstress.

Ann C. O'Brien (a Mrs Anne O'Brien lived off 40 Lt. Lonsdale Street in c1900) owned the house from the early 1900s, until the Victorian Iron Rolling Co. Pty.'s tenure of the early 1920s. By then the house was five rooms and the land 33 x 171 feet. By c1940, it was six rooms and the land was described as 33 x 111 feet. Later owner-occupiers were Herbert Jarnes and Edward Allan Ng Tye Din, fruiterers.

Contributory elements include:

- simply elevated, bluestone house in the Colonial Georgian style
- parapeted, symmetrical facade;
- faced with basalt masonry with dressed cornice, quoins plinth and sills.
- side-walls are coursed rubble;
- twin hipped main roof;
- red brick chimneys, with corbelled tops;
- double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution as a prominently sited house on an elevated corner, once overlooking the bay and railway yards, but in a mixed streetscape of industrial and residential uses.

Integrity is good despite the fence (presumed timber picket) and the door having been replaced; a rear brick addition (bricks painted over); part of the side wall painted over; new tiles added to sill; new concrete paving at front; and new fibre cement sheet roofing. Other sundry services and out buildings have also been added.

How is it significant?

Robert Finlay's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Robert Finlay's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a simply detailed stone house which is both early for its locality and representative of a part of the locality's early history (stone quarrying along the Moonee Ponds Creek and Maribyrnong River); one of a small group of bluestone parapeted detached houses built during the post Gold era in Melbourne and Victoria, the parapeted form being more demanding to construct and more common in commercial stone buildings; and
- Historically, representative of the first major growth period (early Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and associated with the Finlay family who were linked with the early history of the Colonial Bank of Australasia in the Colony.

O'Brien's grocer's shop and residence

112 Miller Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1889

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

W. H. Bullows, applied to build a shop and six room dwelling in Miller Street near the corner of Lothian Street in 1889. Mrs Bridget O'Brien was the rated owner-occupier of this and stabling (entered from Silk Lane?) plus a brick house of four rooms off Miller Street. She lived and worked here with her husband Patrick until her death in 1905. Patrick died here seven years later.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey Victorian-era stuccoed shop and residence in the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- face brick to part side and rear walls, with string moulds;
- balustraded main parapet, with piers, rosettes and panels, scrolling down at Lothian Street elevation termination;
- main upper level fenestration in the serlian pattern, with moulded cement architraves, panelled and bracketed sills, and keystones also ornamental wall vents;
- Corinthian order pilasters with reeded shafts on the upper level, Doric on the lower;
- cemented cornice and string moulds, with dentilation;
- double-hung sash windows;
- part shopfront (form only) with relatively high first level; and
- corner sting typical of building use.

Integrity is good despite the shopfront joinery being new.

How is it significant?

O'Brien's grocer's shop and residence is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

O'Brien's grocer's shop and residence is significant

- Historically, representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne, as a corner shop over a long period serving this part of West Melbourne where the O'Briens were well known; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival shop and residence with uncommon detailing, suggesting an architect design.

Peacock's row houses, part 30-32 Milton Street

30 Milton Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1886

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Contractor, John Peacock, then of Fulton Street, East St. Kilda, lodged a building permit application in 1886 for two, two-storey six-room brick houses in Milton Street. Peacock also lived nearby in William Street, West Melbourne.

Peacock was active in the West Melbourne Presbyterian Church building committee of the 1860s when West Melbourne was a major and influential residential community.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- plain cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- one storey timber framed verandah with a concave profile roof clad with corrugated iron;
- panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Peacock's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Peacock's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and, associated with local contractor, John Peacock, who is typical of Victorian-era West Melbourne developers as well as being active in the West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, indicative of the conservative builder-owner design using an early row house form in the late Victorian-era and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Peacock's row house, part 30-32 Milton Street

32 Milton Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1886

View of place 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Contractor, John Peacock, then of Fulton Street, East St. Kilda, lodged a building permit application in 1886 for two, two-storey six-room brick houses in Milton Street. Peacock also lived nearby in William Street, West Melbourne.

Peacock was active in the West Melbourne Presbyterian Church building committee of the 1860s when West Melbourne was a major and influential residential community.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- plain cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- one storey timber framed verandah with a concave profile roof clad with corrugated iron;
- panelled cast-iron serpentine frieze;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Peacock's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Peacock's row houses are significant

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and, associated with local contractor, John Peacock, who is typical of Victorian-era West Melbourne developers as well as being active in the West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, indicative of the conservative builder-owner design using an early row house form in the late Victorian-era and contributory to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Sparey's row houses, part 36-38 Milton Street

36 Milton Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1869

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Martin, of 93 Rosslyn Street West Melbourne, applied to erect two cottages here for ironworker and Crown Grantee for the allotment, Mathew Sparey, in 1869.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- plain cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- gabled roof behind the parapet, with gabled side parapets, and tall cemented and corniced chimneys;
- one storey timber framed verandah with a concave profile roof clad with corrugated iron;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves and bracketed sills;
- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the assumed removal of verandah detail.

How is it significant?

Sparey's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sparey's row houses are significant.

- Historically, representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, Matthew Sparey; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved simple Italian Renaissance Revival that expresses its age with its gabled form and detailing also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Sparey's row houses, part 36-38 Milton Street

38 Milton Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1869

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, William Martin, of 93 Rosslyn Street West Melbourne, applied to erect two cottages here for ironworker and Crown Grantee for the allotment, Mathew Sparey, in 1869.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house pair;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- plain cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- gabled roof behind the parapet, with gabled side parapets, and tall cemented and corniced chimneys;
- one storey timber framed verandah with a concave profile roof clad with corrugated iron;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves and bracketed sills;
- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the assumed removal of verandah detail.

How is it significant?

Sparey's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sparey's row houses are significant.

- Historically, representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne, also linked with the Crown Grantee, Matthew Sparey; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved simple Italian Renaissance Revival that expresses its age with its gabled form and detailing also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace

57-59 Peel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1866-1871

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These former row houses (later shops and residences), 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street ('Peel Terrace, A D 1868') were all rated by the City of Melbourne in 1866 and further improved by 1871, probably by contractors Pearson and Chadwick. Thomas Pearson retained 61 and 63 Peel Street and the other two were owned by Mrs. Chadwick. Pearson lived in one of his houses until he sold them in 1871, later owners being Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. White who owned them for over twenty years. Mrs. Chadwick's houses were sold in 1878, later owners being A. and M. McSweeney.

Some of the tenants were long-standing, including John Geary and Miss Mary Geary, a music teacher; probably his sister (1870-1885); Bridget Gaffney (1881-1897).

Contributory elements include:

- a row of parapeted brick two-storey houses, formerly with gabled roof forms;
- 57-59 and 61-63 built as pairs, the latter named 'Peel Terrace, A.D. 1868' as set out on a cemented gabled parapet entablature, with flanking scrolls;
- 57-59 with a simple corniced parapets;
- simple cemented side-wall ornament;
- formerly two level cast-iron and timber verandahs which are now partly shop fronts;
- iron patterns that differ (guilloche pattern on 57-59, bellied panels on 61-63-) as do the verandah posts (round section foliated capitals on 57-9 with panelled friezes and brackets, and square section timber capitals and posts on 61-3);
- French doors on the upper level (renewed, replaced?); and
- contribution as part of a varied formerly residential Victorian-era streetscape now of low integrity, but relating to 65 Peel Street (built for John Brown in 1865) and by scale, form and siting, to 55.

A major development has been added to the rear of 57-61 with the ground level rebuilt in a related shopfront form to the Victorian-era. This development has reduced the overall integrity of the row, leaving 63 as the best-preserved façade. Rear wings, roof forms and chimneys have gone; cast-iron verandah panels are now also

mixed on 61-3, friezes gone from 61-63 (likely the same as 57-59) the face-brick of 61-3 once painted is now cleaned; parapet orbs/balls are missing generally (63 had a cement ball in 1983).

How is it significant?

Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace, are significant.

- Aesthetically, early examples of a common West Melbourne row house type with some early details such as the French doors (changed) but much altered, being changed in use, and part of a varied formerly residential Victorian-era streetscape now of low integrity, but still relating to adjacent houses in scale, form and siting; and
- Historically, indicative of former generally residential nature of the street, representative of an early major growth period in West Melbourne, also an example of the owner-builder speculation typical of West Melbourne.

Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace

61-63 Peel Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: D

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1866-1871

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These former row houses (later shops and residences), 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street (‘Peel Terrace, A D 1868’) were all rated by the City of Melbourne in 1866 and further improved by 1871, probably by contractors Pearson and Chadwick. Thomas Pearson retained 61 and 63 Peel Street and the other two were owned by Mrs. Chadwick. Pearson lived in one of his houses until he sold them in 1871, later owners being Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. White who owned them for over twenty years. Mrs. Chadwick’s houses were sold in 1878, later owners being A. and M. McSweeney.

Some of the tenants were long-standing, including John Geary and Miss Mary Geary, a music teacher; probably his sister (1870-1885); Bridget Gaffney (1881-1897).

Contributory elements include:

- a row of parapeted brick two-storey houses, formerly with gabled roof forms;
- 57-59 and 61-63 built as pairs, the latter named ‘Peel Terrace, A.D. 1868’ as set out on a cemented gabled parapet entablature, with flanking scrolls;
- 57-59 with a simple corniced parapets;
- simple cemented side-wall ornament;
- formerly two level cast-iron and timber verandahs which are now partly shop fronts;
- iron patterns that differ (guilloche pattern on 57-59, bellied panels on 61-63-) as do the verandah posts (round section foliated capitals on 57-9 with panelled friezes and brackets, and square section timber capitals and posts on 61-3);
- French doors on the upper level (renewed, replaced?); and
- contribution as part of a varied formerly residential Victorian-era streetscape now of low integrity, but relating to 65 Peel Street (built for John Brown in 1865) and by scale, form and siting, to 55.

A major development has been added to the rear of 57-61 with the ground level rebuilt in a related shopfront form to the Victorian-era. This development has reduced the overall integrity of the row, leaving 63 as the best-preserved façade. Rear wings, roof forms and chimneys have gone; cast-iron verandah panels are now also

mixed on 61-3, friezes gone from 61-63 (likely the same as 57-59) the face-brick of 61-3 once painted is now cleaned; parapet orbs/balls are missing generally (63 had a cement ball in 1983).

How is it significant?

Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Pearson and Chadwick's row houses, part 57-59, 61-63 Peel Street, Peel Terrace, are significant.

- Aesthetically, early examples of a common West Melbourne row house type with some early details such as the French doors (changed) but much altered, being changed in use, and part of a varied formerly residential Victorian-era streetscape now of low integrity, but still relating to adjacent houses in scale, form and siting; and
- Historically, indicative of former generally residential nature of the street, representative of an early major growth period in West Melbourne, also an example of the owner-builder speculation typical of West Melbourne.

Phoenix Clothing Company, rear

4-6 Phoenix Lane, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A
Streetscape: 1
Place type: warehouse
Date(s): 1860s?
View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance
 Victorian Heritage Register number: H0801

What is significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is a three storey stone and brick shop, residence and store complex. It contains fabric from several different periods of building and alteration. The earliest section dates from the early gold rush era, while three storey additions were made in 1859 and the ground floor of the rear store/factory section probably dates from the 1860s. An 1869 photograph of the building showed a loggia, but this has been filled with windows.

How is it significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as one of the oldest examples of a commercial building and factory in the State. Its King Street facade contains rare gold rush-era elements, from a time when King Street was an unmade although busy road with bullock drays and other carriers' wagons, loaded with goods, continually passing on their way to Bendigo and the other diggings. The factory proper dates from the 1860s and provides important evidence of the character of early industrial organisation in Melbourne. The Phoenix Clothing Company was established in the wake of post gold rush metropolitan growth and benefited from the introduction of tariff legislation in the 1870s. The Phoenix factory was one of the few mechanised 19th century clothing manufacturers, and has been credited with introducing advanced overseas technology to Victoria. Although there have been many structural changes to the building over the years, the essential design and structure of the complex provide a substantially intact representation of contemporary factory design and working conditions, and of aspects of 19th century building technology.

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as evidence of the character of Melbourne's early development. The combination of residence, shop and factory is a reminder of a time when

the city was much more compact, and residence and workplace were often located in the same building or very nearby. The building also demonstrates the long-term continuity of industrial usage in this part of Melbourne. The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance for its associations with the notable Fenwick Brothers, and Albion T. Walkley. The Fenwick Brothers were London clothing manufacturers and importers, who owned the site from the 1850s and established the Phoenix Clothing Company there in the 1870s. Orlando Fenwick (1822-1897) who once lived on the premises, was a prominent Victorian clothing manufacturer and importer. He also took a leading role in Melbourne harbour development schemes and was a Melbourne City councillor over a long period and Mayor of the city. Walkley, the factory manager from 1875 and owner of the manufacturing section of the business from 1878, was responsible for introducing into the Victorian clothing trade the innovative mechanical knife system of cutting which revolutionised the industry in the pre-WW1 period.

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of architectural significance because of its first floor loggia, perhaps the earliest example in Melbourne (although it has subsequently been built in, it is restorable) and as part of a coherent mid-19th century commercial streetscape which gives some idea of the architectural character of this part of Melbourne in the post-gold rush period.'

See more at: <http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/765#statement-significance>

Phoenix Clothing Company, rear
8 Phoenix Lane, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A
Streetscape: 1
Place type: warehouse
Date(s): 1859?
View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance
 Victorian Heritage Register number: H0801

What is significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is a three storey stone and brick shop, residence and store complex. It contains fabric from several different periods of building and alteration. The earliest section dates from the early gold rush era, while three storey additions were made in 1859 and the ground floor of the rear store/factory section probably dates from the 1860s. An 1869 photograph of the building showed a loggia, but this has been filled with windows.

How is it significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical and architectural significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as one of the oldest examples of a commercial building and factory in the State. Its King Street facade contains rare gold rush-era elements, from a time when King Street was an unmade although busy road with bullock drays and other carriers' wagons, loaded with goods, continually passing on their way to Bendigo and the other diggings. The factory proper dates from the 1860s and provides important evidence of the character of early industrial organisation in Melbourne. The Phoenix Clothing Company was established in the wake of post gold rush metropolitan growth and benefited from the introduction of tariff legislation in the 1870s. The Phoenix factory was one of the few mechanised 19th century clothing manufacturers, and has been credited with introducing advanced overseas technology to Victoria. Although there have been many structural changes to the building over the years, the essential design and structure of the complex provide a substantially intact representation of contemporary factory design and working conditions, and of aspects of 19th century building technology.

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance as evidence of the character of Melbourne's early development. The combination of residence, shop and factory is a reminder of a time when

the city was much more compact, and residence and workplace were often located in the same building or very nearby. The building also demonstrates the long-term continuity of industrial usage in this part of Melbourne. The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of historical significance for its associations with the notable Fenwick Brothers, and Albion T. Walkley. The Fenwick Brothers were London clothing manufacturers and importers, who owned the site from the 1850s and established the Phoenix Clothing Company there in the 1870s. Orlando Fenwick (1822-1897) who once lived on the premises, was a prominent Victorian clothing manufacturer and importer. He also took a leading role in Melbourne harbour development schemes and was a Melbourne City councillor over a long period and Mayor of the city. Walkley, the factory manager from 1875 and owner of the manufacturing section of the business from 1878, was responsible for introducing into the Victorian clothing trade the innovative mechanical knife system of cutting which revolutionised the industry in the pre-WW1 period.

The Former Phoenix Clothing Company building is of architectural significance because of its first floor loggia, perhaps the earliest example in Melbourne (although it has subsequently been built in, it is restorable) and as part of a coherent mid-19th century commercial streetscape which gives some idea of the architectural character of this part of Melbourne in the post-gold rush period.'

See more at: <http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/765#statement-significance>

West Melbourne State School No. 1689 later West Melbourne Central School

1-37 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: school

Date(s): 1875

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This school building was erected in 1875 at a cost of £6,749, with Percy Walker, who had been head master of St. Mary's Anglican School in Howard Street, in charge. By 1876, there were 2,313 children on the roll, although the average attendance was around 955, with a staff of twenty-six. By the end of the century, the attendance had decreased to 750 as indicative of the declining residential population of West Melbourne and the growth of industrial development. Repair work had to be carried out in 1910, after a period of decline since 1888, when it was... 'ranked with the cleanest in the city.' Additions and some remodelling were carried out 1923-4.

This school was one of thirteen prize winning schools, within three differing categories, in an 1873 competition amongst private architects arranged by the new education ministry (SS 1402, Errol Street was another). Architects, Terry and Oakden won this commission, although in retrospect, the design did not create a pattern for future government schools. Other architecturally similar schools included S.S. 1396 at Brighton 1874; S.S. 1270 at Buninyong (trussed gables), 1873 and SS 1436 at Mount Pleasant.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey face brick State school of two-levels with three colour brickwork (red, brown, cream) and stone dressings, and buttresses, arranged on an E-plan, with a central entrance wing and bellcote and finial over;
- dressed freestone Gothic revival entry portal with carved heads as bosses, colonettes and a tympanum incised with words 'State School No 1689';
- vertically boarded doors, basalt threshold, guilloche pattern iron wall vents;
- slated multiple gabled roofs;
- architectural design excellence;
- both Gothic and Tudor-arched openings in an ecclesiastical character, aided by stone quatrefoil piercings and window hood moulds as further Medieval (English) elements, as is the oculus under the bellcote;
- double-hung sash windows with multi-pane glazing and top lights; and
- townscape contribution as the focus of the important Eades Place Victorian-era residential precinct.

Integrity is good despite numerous buildings having been added within the grounds (modernist but similar brickwork); the north and south end wings changed or extended in a matching character; some upper level windows replaced with metal frames; some repointing; and the timber picket boundary fence having been replaced with a modern metal picket.

How is it significant?

West Melbourne State School No. 1689 later West Melbourne Central School is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne, the City of Melbourne and Victoria.

Why is it significant?

West Melbourne State School No. 1689 later West Melbourne Central School is significant.

- Aesthetically, the school is a major architectural work by an important design firm, distinguished by its success in a Colony-wide competition in 1873 which was in turn influential on most of the subsequent government school designs for the Education Department until the 1920s, in this case underscoring the Medieval architectural precedent for school design. The school is also a significant and contemporary part of the important Eades Place precinct; and
- Historically, this was West Melbourne's only State School and the second State School built in the North and West Melbourne area; it has served the West Melbourne community in various forms over a long period, acquiring social significant as a public place linked to many; as the winner of the 1873 design competition the school marks the beginning of innovatory educational reform in the colony and a major break from education provided by Christian faiths.

Peter Madden's house

68 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1870, 1890 additions

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The first stage of this property's development was Robert Dalton, of Margaret Street South Yarra, building a three room cottage here in 1870 for teacher Peter Madden. By 1890 Madden's house had expanded to seven rooms and the annual City of Melbourne valuation nearly doubled indicating that the present house was built then.

Madden taught at St. Mary's Roman Catholic school in West Melbourne since 1869, joining the State School system in the mid 1870s when State aid for religious schools was withdrawn. By the 1890s, Madden had achieved 17th rank seniority in the Victorian State School system, by then a teacher at Footscray. Madden and the well known head teacher and local historian, Albert Mattingly, were regarded highly within North and West Melbourne: '...most of the youth of North and West Melbourne since the 50's were handled by them, and mentally shod for the world's rough usage'. Madden died in 1912 '...on his way from the old country to Melbourne, and was buried in the Atlantic'. His wife Mary, had died at this house in 1893.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented row house;
- two colour brickwork with deep brown or black body and cream trim at openings;
- cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets, guilloche pattern balustrading;
- a distinctive Baroque style raised entablature, with swag, broken pediment and orbs;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with an uncommon two light configuration at ground floor with stop-chamfering (see also 70);
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite an added reproduction cast-iron palisade front fence on dressed stone footings; some missing details; and French doors on upper level may be modifications.

How is it significant?

Peter Madden's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Peter Madden's house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with Peter Madden, one of the area's best known figures, and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved row house with distinctive Baroque style detailing also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Sharp's house, later Noone's house

70 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1877, 1900s

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Andrew Sharp, then of 11 Roden Street, applied to build this six room brick house in 1877 and lived there for a brief time. The noted photographer and government lithographer, John Noone, was the owner-occupier in the 1880s until his death there in 1893, leaving his widow Julia Noone at the house into the 1900s. The house appears to have been renovated in the Edwardian-era (verandah rebuilt).

Noone was the official photographer of the Melbourne Public Library and Museum and exhibited his work within Australia as well as in London, gaining recognition such as in the 1870 Sydney Intercolonial Exhibition. He is most well known for his photographs of early Melbourne and the State Library of Victoria has many of his works in its collection.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted face brick row house;
- two colour tuck-pointed brickwork with deep brown or black body and cream trim at openings;
- originally face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched gabled roof clad with corrugated iron or similar, with brick and cemented chimneys and cornices;
- two storey cast-iron verandah (potentially Edwardian-era) with Corinthian derived column order, an uncommon fan-pattern cast-iron frieze and integral brackets typical of Edwardian-era;
- double-hung sash windows, with an uncommon two light configuration at ground floor with stop-chamfering (see also 68), modified French doors upper level;
- four-panel entry door and toplight (leadlight from early 20th century) with quoining; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite rendering of the south side wall and indications that the verandah wing wall has been rebuilt.

How is it significant?

Sharp's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Sharp's house is significant.

- Historically, linked with noted photographer and government lithographer, John Noone, and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for its uncommon brickwork, verandah iron and cement detailing.

Athlunkard or Malone's house

78 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1878, c1894

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Hotelier, William Malone, then of 55 Adderley Street, applied to build a three room cottage here in 1878, living there at first, then leasing it out. By 1894 Malone was still the owner but the house was now seven rooms and the City of Melbourne annual valuation larger. Malone owned it until his death in 1925, adding other middle Melbourne properties to this one as perhaps the earliest in his portfolio.

The house appears custom designed in the mannered style of the Footscray architect Charles Polain and may be from a later date than documented. Malone's hotel in Canterbury, built 1889, was designed by William Wolf who has a similarly mannered architectural style.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented row house;
- three colour brickwork with deep brown or black body and cream pattern work and trim at openings, with face red brick side and rear walls - using an uncommon squint mould as the junction between red and brown on the verandah side walls, repeated on parapet piers;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets, guilloche pattern balustrading;
- a distinctive Baroque style raised entablature crowned by an anthemion;
- guilloche pattern balustrading, scalloped pediment and a banner with the house name surmounted by a star;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 light configuration;
- four-panel entry door and toplight, upper level doorway;
- extensive encaustic mosaic verandah tiling, with stone borders;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence on dressed rolled-edge stone footings and ornamental brick piers with cement caps; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is good despite some bricks being painted over.

How is it significant?

Athlunkard or Malone's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Athlunkard or Malone's house is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne also closely linked with the highly successful hotelier, William Malone, as one of his first property investments; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and highly unusual approach to this common row house form with many uncommon details and adept expression of materials also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Bowden's house

80 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1879

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder Hughes and Jones built his house for Victorian Railways employee, Thomas Bowden, in 1879 as a six-room two-storey house in Roden Street, north side, between Spencer and King Streets. Bowden owned investment row houses in Roden Street, also built in the 1870s. Bowden was later to be the focus of a highly publicised and long running law suite brought by Martin Tobin, his former tenant.

Bowden is typical of the successful railwaymen who built and invested in West Melbourne. He adjoined Alfred Coope's house (q.v.), also a long term Victorian Railways employee as Inspector of Rolling Stock.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- exposed corrugated iron clad pitched roof, typical of 1870s row houses;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, guilloche pattern balustrading, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings, with cemented piers and scrolled garden walls; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Bowden's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Bowden's house is significant.

- Historically, for the long association with railway employee, Thomas Bowen, representing one of West Melbourne's key industries, as well as a key growth period (Victorian-era); and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved row house of the mid Victorian-era form, with ornate cast-iron detailing and for its contribution to a significant Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Alfred Coope's house

82 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1877

View of place 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1877 this five room brick house was erected for Alfred Coope by West Melbourne builder, John Jones. Coope was a long term Victorian Railways employee as Inspector of Rolling Stock in the Locomotive Branch, retiring with a railways pension before his death in 1905. His sons, Alfred and Edwin Coope, followed his vocation while a William Coope was a wagon builder in the Locomotive Branch.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed row house;
- cemented masks and brackets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- slate clad gabled roof, with side parapets, brick and corbelled chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets also Guilloche pattern balustrade;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplight; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Alfred Coope's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alfred Coope's house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with a Victorian Railways family, the Coopes, as particularly evocative of the special role played by West Melbourne in railway transport, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, expressive of the simple early row house form that predated the parapeted Italian Renaissance Revival examples of the late Victorian-era, also as another example from prolific local builder John Jones marking the stylistic change over his career, and contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

John White's house

86 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1885, c1897

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architect, Henry Shalless, designed this initially four room house for Victorian Railways Engine Driver, John White, as built by Henry Grinkau, of Eltham Street, Newmarket in 1885. By 1897 it was described as ten rooms. John White's death here in 1907 meant that the house passed to his widow Hannah. The White and nearby Coope families (82 Roden Street) were both closely involved with the Victorian Railways.

Contributory elements include:

- highly ornamented two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, scrolls, blocks and paired brackets with a raised arched entablature with shell;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and finished brackets;
- double-hung sash windows and an ornate three-light group at ground floor- with label moulds, colonettes, incised cement detailing, panelled and piers sills;
- four-panel entry door and toplight;
- tiled verandah floor with stone borders;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings;
- scrolled cemented garden walls, with capped piers at the frontage; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

John White's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John White's house is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with the Victorian Railways and indicative, by its size and ornament, of the important role engine drivers had in the Colony as working men, also particularly evocative of the special role played by West Melbourne in railway transport, and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom designed late Victorian-era row house with most of the stylistic attributes and finishes of the type and the work of Henry Shalless, recognised for his row house designs.

Tait's house, formerly part Emerald Cottages, 132-142 Roden Street
132 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1877

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Shipwright, Robert Tait had owned a number of smaller houses on and adjoining this site well before this house was built in 1877. The house was one of six houses in what was to be a long residential row in this part of Roden Street by the 1890s. He continued to own and reside there with his wife Isabella until his death in 1897. Tait was a member of local community groups such as the Australian Natives' Association.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted, stuccoed brick row house;
- cemented Italian Renaissance Revival ornament of a cornice and scrolls to a raised, arched parapet entablature, including paired brackets and foliated blocks at the verandah side walls;
- a two-level cast-iron verandah with panelled friezes and brackets, iron of an early pattern;
- double-hung sash windows, four-panel door and toplight; and
- a distinctive asymmetrically placed masonry arch under the long-span bressumer (see King Street design by Frederick Stones).

Generally original except for missing parapet urns or orbs; the iron front fence as a related addition; chimney removal and side wall rendering where exposed by demolition.

How is it significant?

Tait's house, formerly part Emerald Cottages, 132-142 Roden Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Tait's house, formerly part Emerald Cottages, 132-142 Roden Street is significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and large example of a common West Melbourne row house type, with some unusual details; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne also, along with adjoining houses, owned and occupied for a long period by its developer, Tait, but now the last one of his house row to survive being his own residence. Also closely linked with Tait, a shipwright, and hence representative of the special transport occupational associations in West Melbourne.

Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street

148 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: -

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1878

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Both built by 1878, these row houses were part of Roden Terrace. Blacksmith, William Hulme, owned and lived in 152 Roden Street from its construction until his death in 1904: he had arrived at Port Phillip from Cheshire, England, in 1857. The house at 148 Roden Street was erected by Hawke Street builder John Jones for Mrs Stokes. John Stokes lived there until after 1890 when he leased it to Robert Strothers. Builder, John James, constructed both houses; 152 being for fellow builder, Alex Cooper who resold to Hulme.

Contributory elements include:

- two separate, two-storey stuccoed brick houses, either side of what is now a lane but once as the side garden of 152 along with the rear yard;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- transverse-gable corrugated iron clad (once slated) roofs, with one cemented corniced chimney (152) and one altered chimney (148);
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with guilloche pattern balustrade, friezes and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- iron pickets to 148; and
- contribution as commencement of an isolated, but homogenous Victorian-era residential group 148-56 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite the fence having been replaced at 152 (apparently once timber picket); side wall rendered at 148; and the side walls to lane part of the bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street is significant.

- Aesthetically, two near original unusually sited houses (on either side of a side garden) and of a distinguishably early gabled form which are contributory parts of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, built and designed by the prolific local builder, John Jones (Refer 74-8 Hawke Street) for owner-occupiers, an unusual circumstance among the proliferation of speculative building in West Melbourne. Also 152 Roden Street is linked with blacksmith, William Hulme, an occupation typical of West Melbourne where transport was the focus of local industry.

Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street

152 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1878

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Both built by 1878, these row houses were part of Roden Terrace. Blacksmith, William Hulme, owned and lived in 152 Roden Street from its construction until his death in 1904: he had arrived at Port Phillip from Cheshire, England, in 1857. The house at 148 Roden Street was erected by Hawke Street builder John Jones for Mrs Stokes. John Stokes lived there until after 1890 when he leased it to Robert Strothers. Builder, John James, constructed both houses; 152 being for fellow builder, Alex Cooper who resold to Hulme.

Contributory elements include:

- two separate, two-storey stuccoed brick houses, either side of what is now a lane but once as the side garden of 152 along with the rear yard;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- transverse-gable corrugated iron clad (once slated) roofs, with one cemented corniced chimney (152) and one altered chimney (148);
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with guilloche pattern balustrade, friezes and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- iron pickets to 148; and
- contribution as commencement of an isolated, but homogenous Victorian-era residential group 148-56 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite the fence having been replaced at 152 (apparently once timber picket); side wall rendered at 148; and the side walls to lane part of the bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Roden Terrace, part, 148 and 152 Roden Street is significant.

- Aesthetically, two near original unusually sited houses (on either side of a side garden) and of a distinguishably early gabled form which are contributory parts of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, built and designed by the prolific local builder, John Jones (Refer 74-8 Hawke Street) for owner-occupiers, an unusual circumstance among the proliferation of speculative building in West Melbourne. Also 152 Roden Street is linked with blacksmith, William Hulme, an occupation typical of West Melbourne where transport was the focus of local industry.

Haddon's houses, part 154-156 Roden Street

154 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1879-1880

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street, were built over a period of two years (1879-80) for engineer, Robert Haddon, who lived in 154 Roden Street for fifteen to twenty years. 156 Roden was leased to Thomas Taylor, Stephen Dunkley and Thomas Brearley, a carpenter, who moved there c1890. Architect, Henry Shalless and builder, Walter Webster of Carlton, carried out the work, having combined also for Haddon, on two row houses in Hawke Street during 1878-9.

Contributory elements include:

- a pair of richly decorated, stuccoed brick and parapeted row houses;
- arched raised entablatures supported with duplex colonettes, between piers adorned with orbs;
- incised blocks and stop-chamfering to verandah side walls;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves;
- pronounced architraves, label moulds and bosses, and paired colonettes used on the ground level window pairs, with incised detail and segmentally arched form;
- segmentally arched doorways with label moulds and bosses to the toplights;
- richly detailed two-level cast-iron verandahs;
- iron picket palisade fences on dressed stone plinths, built between garden walls with large stuccoed corniced piers, each appointed with a pineapple; and
- contribution to an isolated but valuable and homogenous 19th century residential group (148-156 Roden Street).

How is it significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, a richly decorated early, and near original, example of a common West Melbourne row house type and typical of the architect Shalless's work, as reinforced by an adjoining significant Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, a partly speculative development by a resident owner and engineer, Robert Haddon, who used the prolific local architect, Shalless, and a common builder for other projects in the area; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Haddon's houses, part 154-156 Roden Street

156 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1879-1880

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street, were built over a period of two years (1879-80) for engineer, Robert Haddon, who lived in 154 Roden Street for fifteen to twenty years. 156 Roden was leased to Thomas Taylor, Stephen Dunkley and Thomas Brearley, a carpenter, who moved there c1890. Architect, Henry Shalless and builder, Walter Webster of Carlton, carried out the work, having combined also for Haddon, on two row houses in Hawke Street during 1878-9.

Contributory elements include:

- a pair of richly decorated, stuccoed brick and parapeted row houses;
- arched raised entablatures supported with duplex colonettes, between piers adorned with orbs;
- incised blocks and stop-chamfering to verandah side walls;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves;
- pronounced architraves, label moulds and bosses, and paired colonettes used on the ground level window pairs, with incised detail and segmentally arched form;
- segmentally arched doorways with label moulds and bosses to the toplights;
- richly detailed two-level cast-iron verandahs;
- iron picket palisade fences on dressed stone plinths, built between garden walls with large stuccoed corniced piers, each appointed with a pineapple; and
- contribution to an isolated but valuable and homogenous 19th century residential group (148-156 Roden Street).

How is it significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Haddon's houses, 154-156 Roden Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, a richly decorated early, and near original, example of a common West Melbourne row house type and typical of the architect Shalless's work, as reinforced by an adjoining significant Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, a partly speculative development by a resident owner and engineer, Robert Haddon, who used the prolific local architect, Shalless, and a common builder for other projects in the area; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Thomas Hulse's house, part 159 -163 Roden Street, West Melbourne

159 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: D

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1867

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Railways engine driver, Thomas Hulse, was the first owner-occupier in c1867. Thomas Hulse, born in Cheshire, England, in 1834 and dying at Middle Park in 1915, was a Running Loco Foreman in the Victorian Railways and active on the railways from the 1850s-1890s. Thomas and his brother Allan were prominent pioneering engine drivers on the Melbourne to Bendigo line from when it reached Sunbury in 1859. Thomas was involved in a number of high profile investigations into deaths on the railways, reported in the Melbourne press. Retiring in 1895, Thomas was retained as a railway engineering consultant by the Railways Department until after 1900. Hulse epitomises the close association of West Melbourne with the vast railway complex adjoining. Hulse died wealthy with an estate equivalent value of around \$541,470.

Plumber, John Dickie was a long-term owner-occupier of this, then five room, brick house in the 1870s-1890s.

Contributory elements include:

- double-fronted brick house on corner of lane;
- Colonial bond face brick side wall to lane;
- dressed stone footings;
- gabled roof form with side parapet walls engaged with cemented chimneys with distinctively early slim cornice detailing
- simple cement capping terminating on blocks;
- concave profile verandah wing walls;
- double-hung sash windows with bracketed sills;
- entry with top-light; and
- relationship with the adjoining early house, 159 Roden Street and contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape with 171-177 Roden Street.

Integrity is fair despite the main and verandah roof having been reclad with unrelated material (formerly corrugated iron or similar); the bricks painted over; awnings added; and verandah rebuilt.

How is it significant?

Thomas Hulse's house, at 163 Roden Street, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Thomas Hulse's house at 159 Roden Street is significant.

- Historically, as a perceptibly early house in West Melbourne, as shown by its simple gabled form and small scale, also indicative of the first stages of building in the area; and for a time associated with pioneering railways engine driver, Thomas Hulse, who received a deal of publicity in the press as well as high rank within the Victorian Railways workforce, and later a successful West Melbourne plumber, John Dickie.

Thomas Hulse house, later Haddon's house, part 159 -163 Roden Street, West Melbourne

163 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: D

Streetscape: 2

Place type: house

Date(s): 1864-5

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This formerly four room stone house was built for Thomas Hulse 1864-5. Thomas Hulse, born in Cheshire, England, in 1834 and dying at Middle Park in 1915, was a Running Loco Foreman in the Victorian Railways and active on the railways from the 1850s-1890s. Thomas and his brother Allan were prominent pioneering engine drivers on the Melbourne to Bendigo from when it reached Sunbury in 1859. Thomas was involved in a number of high profile investigations into deaths on the railways, reported in the Melbourne press. Retiring in 1895, he was retained as a railways engineering consultant by the Railways Department until after 1900. Hulse epitomises the close association of West Melbourne with the vast railway complex adjoining. Hulse died wealthy.

The house was later owned and occupied by mining investor and engineer Robert Haddon in the 1860s. It was a twin to the house at 167 owned and occupied by John McFarlane. Robert and wife Mary were to later own and occupy nearby 154 Roden Street (q.v.) Ownership from the 1880s-1890s included two Victorian Railways employees, Charles Bath fireman and Robert Moore, a Roden Street engine driver, who had joined the service in 1874.

The house has the characteristic high hipped roof form of an early Victorian-era residence with its underlying stone construction a link to nearby stone quarrying and early building practice before local brick making created a more reliable product. By the 1980s however the stone had been rendered over and the verandah removed: it has since been recreated.

Contributory elements include:

- double fronted early Victorian-era house;
- symmetrical simple façade;
- high hipped roof typically clad with shingles, now clad with corrugated iron or similar;
- stone (?) chimney with distinctively early slim cornice detailing;
- double-hung sash windows;
- central doorway and toplight; and
- relationship with the adjoining early house, 159 Roden Street and contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape with 171-177 Roden Street.

Integrity is fair despite the added timber verandah and picket front fence which are related to the house period, side wall rendering, and new openings. The publicly visible two-storey rear addition is unrelated to the historical scale and character of the house.

How is it significant?

Thomas Hulse later Haddon's house at 163 Roden Street is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Thomas Hulse later Haddon's house at 163 Roden Street is significant.

- Historically, as a perceptibly early house in West Melbourne as shown by its simple high-hipped form and small scale, also indicative of the first stages of building in the area, and for a long time associated with two railways employees, Bath and Moore, and Robert Haddon who as a gold mining investor and engineer represented the influx of population into Melbourne at this time; also associated with engine driver, Thomas Hulse, who received publicity in the Melbourne press as well as high rank within the Victorian Railways workforce.

Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex, part, 135-141 Hawke Street wing

164-170, part Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: warehouse

Date(s): 1925

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Part Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex, 164-184 Roden Street (includes 135-141 Hawke Street), West Melbourne.

What is significant?

Renowned architects Oakden, Addison and Kemp designed the first stage of this large warehouse complex at the corner of Adderley and Roden Streets for successful ironmongers, Briscoe and Co. as part of their iron yard. The MMBW Detail Plans 730, 731 (1895) show Briscoe and Company as occupying 143-159 Hawke Street, 172-180 Roden Street, and 216 Adderley Street, as one large building with three pitched crossings to Adderley and one each to Roden, Hawke Streets.

The 1895 MMBW plan shows 164-170 Roden Street as adjoining houses. However these were replaced in 1925 when Purchas and Teague designed this new warehouse addition to the north of the complex. The company continued to occupy the building into the 1940s. By the 1970s, the building was occupied by Universal Pipelines Pty. Ltd..

Contributory elements include:

- double-storey rendered masonry Interwar industrial building;
- a corrugated galvanised steel transverse gabled and sawtooth roof concealed behind a parapet;
- two street frontages, to Hawke Street and Roden Street, each dominated by a distinctive large semi-circular arched entrance linked by an internal roadway; and
- three wide but shallow piers which stop short of a moulded string course as the sole decoration.
- There are six non-original windows over two levels on the Hawke Street elevation.

How is it significant?

The former Briscoe and Co. building at 160-170 Roden Street and 135-141 Hawke Street, West Melbourne, is of contributory significance historically and aesthetically to the Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex and West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The former Briscoe and Co. building at 160-170 Roden Street and 135-141 Hawke Street, West Melbourne, is of contributory significance to the Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex.

- Historically, the building is representative of the Interwar surge in West Melbourne industrial development, in this case as expansion of an existing large and important late-nineteenth century industrial complex, Briscoe and Company, in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a reasonably intact industrial building which is characterised by its austere facades to Hawke and Roden Streets, both of which incorporate impressive arched openings.

Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex

164-184 Roden Street, **WEST MELBOURNE**



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: warehouse

Date(s): 1889, 1937-8

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex, 160-170 Roden Street and 135-141 Hawke Street, West Melbourne

What is significant?

Renowned architects Oakden, Addison and Kemp designed the first stage or ground floor of this warehouse complex in 1889 for successful ironmongers, Briscoe and Co. as their iron yard. As part of national expansion, Briscoe, Drysdale and Co. had just launched their new six storey office and warehouse building in Sydney, 1886. The MMBW Detail Plans 730, 731 (1895) show Briscoe and Company as 143-159 Hawke Street, 172-180 Roden Street, and 216 Adderley Street, one large building, with three pitched crossings to Adderley and one each to Roden and Hawke Streets. The existing brick building to the north of this wing, at 160-170 Roden Street, is shown as houses on the 1895 MMBW plan and remained so until the mid 1920s when Briscoe expanded north.

By 1937-8, two floors were added to the Victorian-era base, for most of the original extent, to the design of Purchas and Teague, as part of the firm's shift out of the City. This addition transformed the Victorian-era warehouse to a Modernistic industrial design, paralleling with the Interwar Gadsden complex nearby. The (now painted) brickwork base, quarry-face basalt footings and regular punched fenestration is expressive of the Victorian-era.

Purchas and Teague had worked on Briscoe's Victorian-era Little Collins Street warehouse back in 1903: this was sold to finance the new Roden Street building. When the Little Collins Street warehouse was erected Briscoe had already been established in England for over 100 years (as William Briscoe and Son), having opened in this colony at Elizabeth Street during 1853. By the late 1880s they had branches in New Zealand and New South Wales. The company continued to occupy the building into the 1940s. By the 1970s, the building was occupied by Universal Pipelines Pty. Ltd..

Contributory elements include:

- Victorian-era brick base with basalt footings and punched segmentally arched fenestration with voussoirs with 1930s modifications;
- Moderne style, two brick Interwar upper levels with parapeted roofline, stepped at one end;
- Dutch hipped roofs behind the parapet;
- fenestration set in Modernistic horizontal streamlining strips, delineated by projecting head and sill moulds, grooved and rounded at each end;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames as typical on both sections, with hopper sashes;
- vertical facade elements terminating elevations, with vertical brick panels and ribbing; and
- contribution to a major industrial complex, that extends over the 19th and 20th centuries.

Integrity is good despite the bricks and stone footings having been painted over and new openings at ground level.

How is it significant?

Briscoe and Co. ironmongers warehouse complex, part, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Briscoe and Co. ironmongers warehouse complex, part, is significant.

- Historically, as part of a major industrial complex that extends over two centuries, 19th and 20th, its evolution expressive of the development of West Melbourne as a preferred location for industries moving from the central City, close to transport nodes, also as associated with one of Australia's largest Victorian-era hardware firms; and
- Aesthetically, as a successful combination of two major era of the growth of this complex, each one expressive of its creation date, also a major Moderne style design in West Melbourne that parallels with the nearby significant Symington Interwar complex.

Wigton cottages, 171-179 Roden Street

171-179 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1864-8, 1871

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

A row of three cottages were built here in 1864-8 for tailor George Carnaby. The row includes two single-fronted end houses (171, 177 Roden Street), with corrugated iron clad hipped roofs, that flank the larger central house (173-175 Roden Street) with its gabled profile. All share the same ridge line across the exposed party walls. Isabella Roberts of Dudley Street West Melbourne and Hugh Erasmus Roberts, a storeman and her husband, were early long-term owners of these houses.

The house at 171, with its free-form 1950s-60s concrete verandah and reconstructed façade, has been altered with only the chimneys and form matching but 173-175 and 177 provide the basis for its restoration. As the row's centre 173-175 has a slate clad roof; double fronted form and two three-light windows either side of the entry. Shallow cemented cornices on the chimneys denote early Victorian-era construction. The eaves are dentilated and 173-175 has a six panel door and toplight. A Victorian-era cast-iron front verandah is common to 173-177 and an unusual vermiculated block on the wall dividing it supports a cemented pineapple. Two semi-mature Canary Island palms are exotic specimens uncommon in the area but are not individually significant. The house at 179 is a separate, later and more typical brick Victorian-era cottage from c1871, built for George Hessey.

Contributory elements include:

- pitched gabled and hipped roof forms, clad with corrugated iron and slate;
- cemented dividing walls with vermiculated and scrolled blocks as ornament;
- dentilated eaves for 173-177;
- single and double-fronted forms, sited symmetrically on 171-177;
- face brick walls;
- front verandah with cast-iron frieze and posts (173-179)
- originally double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution to early Victorian-era streetscape with 159, 163 Roden Street.

Integrity is generally good despite bricks having been painted over and a new iron fence to 173-175 where a timber picket fence was probable (see adjoining).

How is it significant?

The Early Victorian-era house row, 171-177 Roden Street, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Early Victorian-era house row, 171-177 Roden Street, is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne while being in a distinctive row form that evokes the early date of construction and relates to other nearby early houses in Roden Street.

Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex, part 172-184 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C
Streetscape: 2
Place type: warehouse
Date(s): 1889, 1937-8
View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Part Briscoe and Co ironmongers warehouse complex, 164-184 Roden Street (includes 135-141 Hawke Street), West Melbourne.

What is significant?

Renowned architects Oakden, Addison and Kemp designed the first stage or ground floor of this warehouse complex in 1889 for successful ironmongers, Briscoe and Co. as their iron yard. As part of national expansion, Briscoe, Drysdale and Co. had just launched their new six storey office and warehouse building in Sydney, 1886. The MMBW Detail Plans 730, 731 (1895) show Briscoe and Company as 143-159 Hawke Street, 172-180 Roden Street, and 216 Adderley Street, one large building, with three pitched crossings to Adderley and one each to Roden and Hawke Streets. The existing brick building to the north of this wing, at 160-170 Roden Street, is shown as houses on the 1895 MMBW plan and remained so until 1925 when Briscoe expanded north.

By 1937-8, two floors were added to the Victorian-era base, for most of the original extent, to the design of Purchas and Teague, as part of the firm's shift out of the City. This addition transformed the Victorian-era warehouse to a Modernistic industrial design, paralleling with the Interwar Gadsden complex nearby. The (now painted) brickwork base, quarry-face basalt footings and regular punched fenestration is expressive of the Victorian-era.

Purchas and Teague had worked on Briscoe's Victorian-era Little Collins Street warehouse back in 1903: this was sold to finance the new Roden Street building. When the Little Collins Street warehouse was erected Briscoe had already been established in England for over 100 years (as William Briscoe and Son), having opened in this colony at Elizabeth Street during 1853. By the late 1880s they had branches in New Zealand and New South Wales. The company continued to occupy the building into the 1940s. By the 1970s, the building was occupied by Universal Pipelines Pty. Ltd..

Contributory elements include:

- Victorian-era brick base with basalt footings and punched segmentally arched fenestration with voussoirs with 1930s modifications;
- Moderne style, two brick Interwar upper levels with parapeted roofline, stepped at one end;
- Dutch hipped roofs behind the parapet; · fenestration set in Modernistic horizontal streamlining strips, delineated by projecting head and sill moulds, grooved and rounded at each end;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames as typical on both sections, with hopper sashes; · vertical facade elements terminating elevations, with vertical brick panels and ribbing; and
- contribution to a major industrial complex, that extends over the 19th and 20th centuries. Integrity is good despite the bricks and stone footings having been painted over and new openings at ground level.

How is it significant?

Briscoe and Co. ironmongers warehouse complex, part, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Briscoe and Co. ironmongers warehouse complex, part, is significant.

- Historically, as part of a major industrial complex that extends over two centuries, 19th and 20th, its evolution expressive of the development of West Melbourne as a preferred location for industries moving from the central City, close to transport nodes, also as associated with one of Australia's largest Victorian-era hardware firms; and
- Aesthetically, as a successful combination of two major era of the growth of this complex, each one expressive of its creation date, also a major Moderne style design in West Melbourne that parallels with the nearby significant Symington Interwar complex.

Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street

197 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1887

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

For at least ten years, George Locke (or Lock) owned these houses as an investment (1886-1896) and leased them to George Williams and his wife, Richard Thickers and Mrs. Morell, among others. Builder, A. Oliver of Ireland Street, constructed the pair in 1886.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey stuccoed brick and parapeted row house pair,
- face brick side wall to pitched lane;
- gabled and scrolled cemented entablature with flanking orbs and nail-head mouldings;
- lions heads and brackets on verandah walls;
- common cemented chimneys with cornices (modified by upper level addition?);
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel door, with toplight;
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with frieze and integral brackets, guilloche pattern balustrade;
- iron palisade fences on stone plinths; and
- contribution to an isolated group of 19th century residences, 195-203 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite the publicly visible upper-level addition to 197 Roden Street; and missing parapet orbs (refer to image of 197 Roden Street from the North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 for restoration).

How is it significant?

Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, near original examples of a common West Melbourne row house type which contributes to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and developed speculatively, as one of many in West Melbourne.

Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street

199 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1886

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

For at least ten years, George Locke (or Lock) owned these houses as an investment (1886-1896) and leased them to George Williams and his wife, Richard Thickens and Mrs. Morell, among others. Builder, A. Oliver of Ireland Street, constructed the pair in 1886.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey stuccoed brick and parapeted row house pair,
- face brick side wall to pitched lane;
- gabled and scrolled cemented entablature with flanking orbs and nail-head mouldings;
- lions heads and brackets on verandah walls;
- common cemented chimneys with cornices (modified by upper level addition?);
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel door, with toplight;
- two-level cast-iron verandahs, with frieze and integral brackets, guilloche pattern balustrade;
- iron palisade fences on stone plinths; and
- contribution to an isolated group of 19th century residences, 195-203 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite the publicly visible upper-level addition to 197 Roden Street; and missing parapet orbs (refer to image of 197 Roden Street from the North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983 for restoration).

How is it significant?

Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Locke's house, part 197-199 Roden Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, near original examples of a common West Melbourne row house type which contributes to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and developed speculatively, as one of many in West Melbourne.

Hessey's house

201 Roden Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1878

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Railways engine driver, George Hessey, then of 102 Stanley Street West Melbourne, applied to construct this house for himself in 1878. George and Maria Hessey continued to own and occupy the house with their family until their respective deaths in 1904 and 1905.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted stuccoed brick house, of a relatively uncommon early form;
- opening architraves, cemented quoining, a string-mould, and dentilated cornice are part of the ornamentation;
- a transverse gabled roof, clad with iron;
- one-level cast-iron decorated verandah with panelled friezes, brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- iron picket fence and gate on stone plinth; and
- contribution to a Victorian-era residential streetscape, 197-203 Roden Street.

Integrity is good despite an altered chimney.

How is it significant?

George Hessey's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

George Hessey's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, an example of a relatively uncommon early West Melbourne row house form, possessing some unusual details and makes a contribution to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, another of the owner-builders so common in the area, in this case an engine driver, an occupation particularly relevant to West Melbourne's transport and industrial history, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

R. and W.H. Symington and Co. (Aust) Pty. Ltd. offices and factory
22-40 Rosslyn Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B
Streetscape: 2
Place type: Factory
Date(s): 1936-
View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Corset maker, R. and W.H. Symington and Company (Aust) Pty. Ltd., commissioned this Streamlined Moderne style offices and factory in 1936 at an estimated cost of £20,000 - the designer was WJ Grassick of Collins House. The building joined the other two major structures in this complex, beginning with the former Connibere, Grieve and Connibere hat factory and showroom taken over by the Symington firm in 1920. With the addition of this building the complex was among the largest in North and West Melbourne and epitomised the growth of inner urban industry around Melbourne in the Interwar period. The firm gained a great deal of publicity nationally for the design of its Melbourne plant and facilities provided for workers.

The designer Grassick was also responsible for the nearby vast Moderne Style Commonwealth Wool and Produce Company wool stores, in Sutton Street North Melbourne, and has been the subject of a large article in the Art Deco Society of Australia periodical 'Spirit of Progress'. Grassick's Interwar projects include the Ford Motor Company works Geelong 1925, Yarra Falls Ltd wool store Abbotsford 1927, the Hilton Company Ltd hosiery mill in Brunswick, with similar projects interstate.

Contributory elements include:

- two level, plus half-basement, stuccoed parapeted Moderne style factory at a corner site;
- curved corner to Howard Street, joining the former Connibere building;
- two raised vertical elements or features, terminating the façade in Rosslyn Street and marking the entrance;
- slit-like windows in the vertical elements, with use of glass bricks, and a recessed tripartite window group over the entry;
- a streamlined drum (or tank) motif over the entry parapet with flagpole (added), similar to the Relova Laundry design, Richmond;
- reeded giant order pilasters dividing the horizontal strip fenestration between vertical elements;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames with circular-section cemented columns or mullions; and
- contribution to a large industrial complex that illustrates the change in styles over an extended period, each design by well known architects.

Integrity is good despite the removal of the upper level Gill-sans style lettering identifying the firm. A large visually related apartment development has been added at the west end.

How is it significant?

R. and W.H. Symington and Co. (Aust) Pty. Ltd. offices and factory, Rosslyn Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

R. and W.H. Symington and Co. (Aust) Pty. Ltd. offices and factory, Rosslyn Street, is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved elements in a nationally prominent Interwar industrial complex, also indicative of the Interwar expansion of industry into West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and successful Moderne style factory building within the City context and a contributory part of a complex that evokes a number of 20th century styles carried out by skilled architectural practitioners.

Roslin or Thomas May's house, later Walker house

49-51 Rosslyn Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1885

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Roslin was built by G.B. Leith of Brighton Street, Flemington to the design of North Melbourne architect, Henry Shalless, in 1885. Commissioned by the printer, Thomas May and his wife Ann (previously Mrs Walker), the house was occupied by the printer and Ann's son, John Buist Walker. Thomas and Ann May lived in a double-fronted villa at nearby 45 Rosslyn Street (now demolished) until their deaths, in 1905 and 1907 respectively, with Ann's son continuing to live there. J.B. Walker died in 1924, a rich man with an estate vale equivalent to \$4,381,420, leading to the apparent end of their printing business.

Thomas May and JB Walker were principals of the firm Walker, May, and Co. who were well known letterpress printers, stereotype founders, publishers and type founders, active from 1855 to c1924. Thomas May was one of the founding partners, along with John Walker's father, James.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablature with shell, urns and orbs;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- tiled verandah floor with stone borders;
- double-hung sash windows, and distinctive 3 light group at ground floor with colonettes and panelled sills;
- four-panel entry door with side and top lights;
- cast-iron double palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings with cast-iron posts and connecting scrolled garden walls; and
- corner site to lane allowing visibility to side and rear walls.

How is it significant?

Roslin or May's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Roslin or May's house is significant.

- Historically, as closely associated with the well known and successful Colonial printing firm Walker, May and Company, and now the only surviving structure connected with their active years, also well-preserved and thus representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved custom-designed late Victorian-era Italian Renaissance Revival style row house with most of the stylistic attributes and finishes of the type, and the work of Henry Shalless who was skilled in row house design.

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part

62 Rosslyn Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out. The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part

64 Rosslyn Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out. The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part

66 Rosslyn Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out. The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part

68 Rosslyn Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out. The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop, 12-20 Chetwynd Street, 62-74 Rosslyn Street, part

70-74 Rosslyn Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in 1868 for Dr. George Moore, a Queensberry Street surgeon and district public vaccinator. Dr. Moore was also an investor in Moe coal mines and was involved with the creation of the Narracan Railway in that district during the 1880s as a potential coal supplier. Moore leased the cottages out. The row was built by Thomas Noble, a local builder of Capel Street. Another similar cottage row was built for Dr. Moore at 62-68 Rosslyn Street, the two rows meeting at the former Sowter's shop and residence at the corner (70-74 Rosslyn Street) also built for Moore. The combination of house rows, with the hillside setting and adjacent parkland square of Eades Place, provides for a distinctive Victorian-era townscape.

Contributory elements include:

- a single-storey, brick row of five cottages in Chetwynd Street and four in Rosslyn Street, all finished in ruled stucco and set on bluestone footings (typically painted over) with end and rear walls face-brick (see 68 Rosslyn Street rendered over in Chetwynd Street);
- corner former shop, set on a semi-hexagonal in plan at the corner of Chetwynd Street and Rosslyn Street,
- transverse gabled, typically corrugated iron clad, roofs (new tiles on 70-4 Rosslyn);
- cemented chimneys (some cornice details missing) engaged alternately in expressed party walls that are corbelled back to the wall line on the street facade;
- doors typically four panel with two-light toplights and placed in pairs, except for 12 Chetwynd Street where the door is central and 70-74 Rosslyn Street where it is set in the splayed corner;
- single double-hung sash windows to houses, except for 12 Chetwynd Street which has two;
- three long narrow windows to the former shop at 70-74 Rosslyn Street which may be added; and
- all built on the street alignment with stone paved lane access to the rear, the small scale and siting being indicative of the age.

The door at 16 Chetwynd Street is of Edwardian-era character and doors at 70-74 Rosslyn Street have also been changed.

The rows form strong streetscape elements, being set hard on the street on both sides of a distinctive triangular site. Trees in Eades Place and Chetwynd Street assist the small and intimate scale of these houses by confinement of the field of vision to them, whilst the former shop obtains maximum prominence.

How is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Dr. Moore's row houses and shop are significant.

- Aesthetically, the rows are of a simple early form with little architectural embellishment individually, but as continuous rows of stepped cottages they form strong streetscape elements, each closely matched to the streets irregular junction angle and the small confined village scale evokes the early Victorian-era well; and
- Historically, an extensive development by a local active medical practitioner and successful investor, Dr. George Moore, who was cited in a number of well publicised medical events in the Victorian-era as well as providing expert evidence to the Royal Commission into the coal industry 1891.

Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. factory, later Lyell-Owen Pty. Ltd., Creffields

101-107 Rosslyn Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Factory

Date(s): 1944

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

(see also 109-133 Rosslyn Street)

Industrial specialists, Arthur Peck and Hugh Peck Architects designed this addition to the existing Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. chemical manufacturing complex, applying in 1944 to convert an existing building from a factory to a showroom and erect this new chemical factory wing for an estimated cost of £6548. The ground floor held offices, a laboratory, and packing electrical store rooms. On the first floor were offices, a large laboratory with fume cupboard, balance room, and a dark room along the rear wall, all with a sky lit roof. Later the building was occupied by photo engravers Lyell-Owen Pty. Ltd., and then Creffields, the plan printing and publishing service used by generations of architects and engineers.

Felton Grimwade and Duerdins was established in 1867. Frederick Sheppard Grimwade, a shrewd English businessman, borrowed funds from his father to purchase the Melbourne drug company from Edward Youngman, renamed Felton Grimwade and Company. Alfred Felton, Grimwade's partner, was originally apprenticed to a chemist, and gained prominence from his bequest of more than £2,000,000 to charity and the Melbourne National Gallery. By the late nineteenth century the company was the largest drug house in Victoria and had subsidiary interests in companies in New Zealand and Western Australia. Felton and Grimwade also established a number of other enterprises including bottle manufacturing, an acid works and salt manufacturing. One of the company's founding members was chemist, botanist and philanthropist Russell Grimwade. He moved the cottage of Captain Cook's father from England to Melbourne in 1933 as a gift to the Australian people for the centenary of Melbourne's founding. Grimwade was also official botanical adviser to the Australian military during the Second World War. In the absence of reliable sources of raw material during wartime, Grimwade grew many source plants on his property, Westerfield, near Frankston. The company of Felton, Grimwade and Duerdins later became known as Drug Houses of Australia.

This project and the nearby 109-133 Rosslyn Street (1942) shows the company as very active on the home front during World War Two when all building work was restricted unless aimed at the war effort. An example of their wartime products included an RAAF Emergency Flying Ration pack, now held in the Australian War Museum.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey face red brick parapeted factory, with matching but higher skillion additions built on an existing wing at the rear;
- pitched roofs behind parapet;
- three-bay symmetrical façade with raised central bay providing for a stepped parapet;
- soldier coursing above openings and across side bays as structural ornament;
- rainwater heads and downpipes arranged symmetrically as part of the facade; and
- multi-pane glazing in steel framing.

Integrity is good despite new entry lobby created central to the facade.

How is it significant?

The Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. factory, 101-107 Rosslyn street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. factory, 101-107 Rosslyn street, is significant.

- Historically, for its association with this important company and its increased capacity during World War Two as part of their war effort, also a well-preserved Interwar industrial building symbolic of this phase of growth in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a strong Moderne style design using brickwork as its ornament and massing, aligning with the other Peck design to the west to form a precinct (109-133 Rosslyn Street).

Dixon and Co. cordial factory, later Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. chemical laboratory, factory and store complex

109-133 Rosslyn Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Factory

Date(s): 1887-, 1942

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Cordial and ginger beer manufacturers, P.G. (Phillip Garnet) Dixon Pty. Ltd., built a store on the site as early as 1860, followed by a factory in 1875; the firm is said to have commenced in 1851 during the Gold Rush. However the main part of the existing complex was erected in 1887, after Dixon's acquisition by Lang and Scott, to the design of well known architects Terry and Oakden. An extensive description and full page etching of the complex appeared in that superb catalogue of the Victorian boom-era, 'Victoria and Its Metropolis'. Since, the brewing tower has been reduced in height after a fire in the 1950s and the chimney has been removed.

In November 1942, Arthur and Hugh Peck Architects, sought a permit to build a factory, at 127-131 Rosslyn Street for Messrs Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd., wholesale druggists, importers and manufacturing chemists, with the proposed works valued at £9000. Plans show the first floor as the refinery with laboratory bench and sink, along with other floors including basement, ground, and second.

Abutting at the rear the building permit application drawings show a large brick, one and three storey Victorian-era complex including a double gabled store, later converted to a laboratory. This was part of the former Dixon and Co. cordial factory complex of 1887. The previous owners, Duerdin and Sainsbury, had commissioned the builder, Pattinson, to erect a factory on the site in 1915 but its location on the site today is unknown.

More recently the 1942 building was sensitively converted for use by the architectural firm, the Buchan Group, with little impact on its external integrity.

Felton Grimwade and Duerdins

The firm Felton Grimwade and Duerdins was established in 1867. Frederick Sheppard Grimwade, a shrewd English businessman, borrowed funds from his father to purchase the Melbourne drug company from Edward Youngman, renamed Felton Grimwade and Co. Alfred Felton, Grimwade's partner, was originally apprenticed to a chemist, and gained prominence from his bequest of more than £2,000,000 to charity and the Melbourne National Gallery. By the late nineteenth century the company was the largest drug house in Victoria and had subsidiary interests in companies in New Zealand and Western Australia. Felton and Grimwade also established a number of other enterprises including bottle manufacturing and acid works and salt manufacturing.

One of the company's founding members was chemist, botanist and philanthropist Russell Grimwade. He moved the cottage of Captain Cook's father from England to Melbourne in 1933 as a gift to the Australian people for the centenary of Melbourne's founding. Grimwade was also official botanical adviser to the Australian military during the Second World War. In the absence of reliable sources of raw material during wartime, Grimwade grew many source plants on his property, Westerfield, near Frankston. The company of Felton, Grimwade and Duerdins later became known as Drug Houses of Australia.

This project and the nearby 101 Rosslyn Street (1944) show the company as very active on the home front during World War Two when all building work was restricted unless aimed at the war effort. An example of their wartime products included an RAAF Emergency Flying Ration pack, now held in the Australian War Museum.

Contributory elements include:

1942 wing:

- a three-storey boldly elevated, Moderne style parapeted factory of red brick;
- a projecting four-storey corner bay with tripartite elements at the parapet;
- massing delineated by projecting brick piers and banding;
- fenestration includes a series of paired square and rectangular steel-framed windows with horizontal glazing bars (renewed but similar to original?) and deep reveals to accentuate the bold brick massing;
- faded painted wall sign 'Sparks & Chandler...'; and
- east side wall with imprint of former part of cordial factory complex (double gabled brick wall) on wall, adjoining car park.

Dixon and Co. Wings 1887:

- two-colour brick, one storey warehouse and three storey brewing tower (reduced in height from 6 levels after 1950s fire);
- double gabled roof form for store with vented monitor roofline, corrugated iron clad and trimmed by parapet walls ornamented with cream moulded cornices;
- segmentally arched openings trimmed in cream or white bricks, with stone sills;
- former brewing tower of three levels divided off with string moulds, each level with small, segmentally arched double-hung sash windows; and
- adjoining stone paved lane.

How is it significant?

Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Factory complex is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The former Dixon and Co. cordial factory, later Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. complex, at 133 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne, is significant.

- Historically, for the long occupation of the site as P.G. Dixon's cordial factory, claimed to be the most extensive in Australia in the boom era of the late 19th century, and made more valuable today by the extensive contemporary description and illustration in 'Victoria and Its Metropolis' that greatly aids its interpretation;
- for the close association with the nationally prominent Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd., wholesale druggists, importers and manufacturing chemists who were particularly active during the Second World War as a strategic industry allowed to expand during wartime building restrictions, also
- the associated with the Grimwade family and Alfred Felton, a prominent Melbourne philanthropist;
- Aesthetically, the Victorian-era part of the complex is extensive and highly representative of its construction date and the Interwar main building is a bold Moderne design and relatively intact, as a good example of Interwar factory design, and a prominent element in the streetscape created by this complex with 101 Rosslyn Street.

Australian Biscuit Company Ltd. stores

300 Rosslyn Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: factory

Date(s): 1889

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Located conveniently next to the railway, the Australian Biscuit Company Ltd. stores were erected in 1889 to the design of architect John Birtwistle; the builders were Peirson and Wright of 105 Canning Street, Carlton. This coincided with the construction of the company's new Jeffcott Street factory, as shown in c1895 on MMBW Detail Plans as the 'Australian Steam Biscuit Works' and located on the north side near King Street opposite Montgomerie's Brewery. The Australian Biscuit Company factory was badly damaged by fire in 1897, meaning that the company liquidated soon afterwards and these stores changed hands. Turner and Co., sauce manufacturers used it for a time, followed by manufacturing chemists, Duerdin and Sainsbury, and W. K. Burnside and Co., merchants.

The architect James Birtwistle also designed the spectacular mansion Illawarra, Illawarra Crescent, Toorak in 1889 and the Preston Town Hall complex in 1893.

Contributory elements include:

- three level parapeted face brick and cemented stores;
- three hipped roof bays behind parapet;
- cemented entablature, cornice moulds, string moulds and a central raised gabled entablature;
- small punched segmentally arched openings with voussoirs as indicative of its use as storage, with some timber double-hung sash windows on north face ground level; and
- major corner element, echoed on the next corner by the Interwar former Fitchett building at 240 Stanley Street and complementary to the Victorian-era streetscape backing onto the site in Stanley Street.

Integrity is good despite window joinery having been replaced, with multi-pane steel framed glazing on north windows; ground level openings refitted, bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Australian Biscuit Company Ltd stores is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Australian Biscuit Company Ltd stores is significant.

- Historically, as the only built trace of this large and well publicised company; and
- Aesthetically, as relatively well-preserved and large, late Victorian-era stores, a now rare building type in North and West Melbourne, also custom designed by James Birtwistle who was responsible for some significant buildings in the same era and a major Victorian-era streetscape corner element, as a continuation from Stanley Street.

Melbourne Remand Centre, later Assessment Prison

317 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 3

Place type: prison

Date(s): 1989

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Melbourne Remand Centre, later the Melbourne Assessment Prison, was originally built to accommodate Melbourne's remand prisoners and is located on the site of the former Western Hotel on the corner of Spencer Street and La Trobe Street. It opened in 1989.

Designed by architects in association, Godfrey Spowers and Darryl Jackson, the building is a significant Post-Modern design, referencing the nearby significant Victorian-era Sands and McDougall building. Around the time of designing this project Jackson achieved the following recognition: (1981) The first Australian architect to be awarded the Sir Zelman Cowen Award; (1987) Royal Australian Institute of Architects Gold Medal; and (1990) appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia on 26 January 1990 for his service to architecture, soon after the opening of this building.

Contributory elements include:

- pressed red brick parapeted form loosely inspired by Italian Renaissance palazzo forms;
- four levels with two attic storeys above, set in deeply recessed bayed elevations with giant-order piers;
- loggia at ground level and splayed corner;
- banding and diaper patterns applied in cream brick to facade;
- punched openings in façade as slits or squares in attic levels;
- fenestration wall to north side rear with tympanum motif; and
- red and cream brick piered and panelled yard wall at rear.

How is it significant?

The Melbourne Remand Centre is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Melbourne Remand Centre is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved, large scale and the only modern custom-designed prison complex active within the City of Melbourne, with an associated rich history that includes notorious prisoners such as Lester Ellis, Peter Knight, and Peter Gibb; and
- Aesthetically, among the largest and most articulate Post Modern design in the City of Melbourne from an era when design context was as important as the design itself, in this case referencing the significant Sands and McDougall building nearby. The building provides a contemporary contribution to the industrial character of West Melbourne; and associated with architect, Darryl Jackson, who was recognised nationally at this time for the excellence of his design work in Australia.

Sands and McDougall precinct

355-371 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A

Streetscape: 1

Place type: factory, warehouse

Date(s): 1889, 1900, 1914

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Sands and McDougall precinct

What is significant?

Sands and Kenny (1857-61) and Sands and McDougall, (1862-c1974) were the publishers of the directory to commercial and general Melbourne, later, the Melbourne and suburban directory and the 'Directory of Victoria' providing the longest issue of any other directory publisher in Victoria. They also published a directory of Canberra.

From their first retailing outlet, the Victoria Stationery Warehouse in Collins Street West (No.46) and stores in Little Flinders Street, their expansion provided for the erection of this factory building to the design of Thomas Watts and Sons, by builder F. Lavers of Hawthorn. Products made there included cardboard and paper containers, maps, those associated with book binding and general stationery and letterpress printing was combined with general publishing.

Thomas Watts and Sons accepted tenders for erection of the adjoining 3 level warehouse in Spencer Street, Melbourne in 1900 for Sands and McDougall Ltd. In 1914 Reynolds Bros of 118 Rose Street Fitzroy erected a factory for Sands and McDougall, West Melbourne in Jeffcott Street designed by Arthur and Hugh Peck. The design firm, Thomas Watts and Sons, is also known for commercial buildings, such as Robb's Building (1866) formerly in Collins Street; stores for the City Property Co. in Flinders Lane (1889); stores for Alston and Payne in McKillop Street (1888) and the similarly gigantic and brick Victoria Sugar Company Works, Beach Street, Port Melbourne (since renovated as apartments).

Reputedly riveted wrought-iron columns and beams are the internal structure with timber floors fire-proofed by the Traegerwellbech arched corrugated plate linings, with in combustible infill. The former Victoria Bond 565-71 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne - a five-storey store claimed as the first to use the all-wrought-iron frame combined with the Traegerwellbech system, 1887, since demolished. As befits its manufactory function, ornament derived from the Italian Renaissance is applied sparingly (refer later Laurens - Munster Terrace complex).

Contributory elements include:

Buildings at 83-113, 115, 135 Batman Street, 23 Franklin Place, 102 Jeffcott Street, 355 and 371 Spencer Street; Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. Main wing, 355 Spencer Street, 1888-9

- a grand six-storey, red brick and stucco parapeted factory building set on the Jeffcott Street corner;
- symmetrically arranged three main façade bays, each with a hipped roof form over, as expressed by massive parapet pediments;
- cemented parapet cornice and string moulds dividing the storeys;
- basalt sills and voussoirs to formerly double-hung sash window openings;
- bracketed cement hood over the entry;
- painted wall signs with the firm's name on north and south sides; and
- contribution as a period landmark being a major corner site, in original condition and with gigantic proportions set amongst low-rise neighbours and the centre-piece of an associated complex of red brick industrial buildings in the locality and the former Melbourne Remand Centre that was clearly inspired by this building.

Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. Warehouse, 371 Spencer Street, 1900

- a three-storey, red brick and stucco parapeted warehouse adjoining the factory;
- symmetrically arranged three main façade bays, each with a hipped roof form over, as expressed by cemented parapet pediments, with flanking scrolls;
- cemented parapet cornice and string moulds dividing the storeys;
- basalt sills and voussoirs to formerly double-hung sash window openings;
- painted wall signs with the firm's name on north and south sides; and
- contribution as a period landmark being a major corner site, in original condition and with gigantic proportions set amongst low-rise neighbours and the centre-piece of an associated complex of red brick industrial buildings in the locality.

Openings altered with single pane glazing in place of double-hung sash windows, entry altered.

Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. 102 Jeffcott Street factory 1914

- face brick (bricks painted over) one level plus basement building set on a stone paved lane between it and the main building; and
- double gabled parapeted roofline, corrugated iron clad roof behind.

Openings altered, entry altered.

Sands and McDougall Pty. Ltd. box factory, 83-113 Batman Street, 1927-8, 1937-1940

- four and five-level face red brick factory building in a bold and austere proto-Modern style;
- eight bays of brick piers dividing the street elevation, with brick spandrels separating windows;
- visual reinforcement of each end with lesser pier spacing;
- multi-gabled side elevations to lanes;
- pitched roofs behind parapets;
- some remaining steel framed multi-pane glazing to end bays;
- concrete lintels expressed across openings; and
- some vertical boarded external doors;

Strong visual and historical link to the adjoining Sands and McDougall complex and the former Goetz building on the west (redeveloped).

WG Goetz and Son Pty. Ltd, 115 Batman Street, 1925, 1935

- two level red brick parapeted and gabled facades (with major upper level tower addition);
- deeply moulded cement string mould and cemented lintels;
- punched openings (altered); and
- panelled brickwork bays.

Sands and McDougall wood working building, 135 Batman Street, Interwar.

- one-level red brick parapeted factory, with pitched corrugated iron clad roof;
- pierced and panelled parapet;
- bracketed cornice moulding;
- punched openings; and
- double-hung sash windows, timber-framed.

W O'Donnell engineers workshop, at 23 Franklin Place

- red brick, two-level parapeted and gabled workshop building.

How is it significant?

Sands and McDougall precinct is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne, the City of Melbourne and Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Sands and McDougall complex precinct is significant.

- Aesthetically, like many other warehouse or factory buildings of the period and earlier, this complex dominates its residential contemporaries in scale and adopts the Italian Renaissance Revival ornament of commercial designs current since the 1870s but in this case executed in red brick with stucco trim. The main building of 1888-9 is a large and original, prominently sited and competently ornamented 19th century factory building which possesses early use of all iron fire-proofed framing and was designed by the distinguished architectural firm, Thomas Watts and Sons. It is of State importance as an indicative and surprisingly original example of the fast disappearing large industrial buildings of the late 19th century. The adjacent contributory buildings from the Interwar period use the same architectural language and materials but with a modern interpretation; and
- Historically, the complex includes the most of the known surviving and most substantial buildings linked with this most well known of stationery firms that had a national presence and is one of the most significant industrial complexes in Victoria, with the Goetz factory also representing a specialised area of manufacture that differs from the more typical heavy industry.

McLeod's row house and shop, later Edwards' general store (part)

362-364 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Row house later shop & residence row

Date(s): 1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Lever, of Jeffcott Street West Melbourne, erected two two-storey brick houses in 1868 near the corner of Jeffcott and Spencer Streets for Norman McLeod. This was four years after the Crown Grant for the land was made to H. Thomas. The McLeods lived at 364 Spencer Street and leased out 362 as a corner shop and residence. The MMBW Detail Plan of c1895 shows the context for the corner shop, as long house rows adjoining in Spencer and Jeffcott Streets. By 1900, both buildings were classed as shops. Predeceased by his wife, Norman McLeod died here in 1900, leaving household effects to his daughter Margaret Susanna and tools to his son Norman.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house and corner shop in a simple Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice and sting moulds, quoining and brackets with a raised pedimented entablature at the corner splay;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- punched window openings, with moulded cemented architraves and bracketed sills;
- corner entry doorway and toplight; and
- traditional corner siting for Victorian-era shop or commercial building.

Changes include additions, removal of the roof and chimneys, revision of the ground floors facing Jeffcott and Spencer Street, with new openings, refit of all openings. The integrity is only fair but the simple form of the building remains symbolic of the first Crown Grant era.

How is it significant?

McLeod's row house and shop are significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

McLeod's row house and shop are significant.

- Historically and socially, as symbolic of the first Crown Grant era and the simple form of commercial architecture that dated from that period also as a corner grocery for a long period serving the former residential area around it.

Sands and McDougall Ltd factory and warehouse complex, warehouse part

371 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A

Streetscape: 1

Place type: warehouse

Date(s): 1900

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Sands and McDougall Pty Ltd. complex

What is significant?

Sands and Kenny (1857-61) and Sands and McDougall, (1862-c1974) were the publishers of the directory to commercial and general Melbourne, later, the Melbourne and suburban directory and the 'Directory of Victoria' providing the longest issue of any other directory publisher in Victoria. They also published a directory of Canberra.

From their first retailing outlet, the Victoria Stationery Warehouse in Collins Street West (No.46) and stores in Little Flinders Street, their expansion provided for the erection of this factory building to the design of Thomas Watts and Sons, by builder F. Lavers of Hawthorn. Products made there included cardboard and paper containers, maps, those associated with book binding and general stationery and letterpress printing was combined with general publishing.

Thomas Watts and Sons accepted tenders for erection of the adjoining 3 level warehouse in Spencer Street, Melbourne in 1900 for Sands and McDougall Ltd. In 1914 Reynolds Bros of 118 Rose Street Fitzroy erected a factory for Sands and McDougall, West Melbourne in Jeffcott Street designed by Arthur and Hugh Peck. The design firm, Thomas Watts and Sons, is also known for commercial buildings, such as Robb's Building (1866) formerly in Collins Street; stores for the City Property Co. in Flinders Lane (1889); stores for Alston and Payne in McKillop Street (1888) and the similarly gigantic and brick Victoria Sugar Company Works, Beach Street, Port Melbourne (since renovated as apartments).

Reputedly riveted wrought-iron columns and beams are the internal structure with timber floors fire-proofed by the Traegerwellbech arched corrugated plate linings, with in combustible infill. The former Victoria Bond 565-71 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne - a five-storey store claimed as the first to use the all-wrought-iron frame combined with the Traegerwellbech system, 1887, since demolished. As befits its manufactory function, ornament derived from the Italian Renaissance is applied sparingly (refer later Laurens - Munster Terrace complex).

Contributory elements include:

Main wing 1888-9

- a grand six-storey, red brick and stucco parapeted factory building set on the Jeffcott Street corner;
- symmetrically arranged three main façade bays, each with a hipped roof form over, as expressed by massive parapet pediments;
- cemented parapet cornice and string moulds dividing the storeys;
- basalt sills and voussoirs to formerly double-hung sash window openings;
- bracketed cement hood over the entry;
- painted wall signs with the firm's name on north and south sides; and
- contribution as a period landmark being a major corner site, in original condition and with gigantic proportions set amongst low-rise neighbours and the centre-piece of an associated complex of red brick industrial buildings in the locality and the former Melbourne Remand Centre that was clearly inspired by this building.

Warehouse, Spencer Street 1900:

- a three-storey, red brick and stucco parapeted warehouse adjoining the factory;
- symmetrically arranged three main façade bays, each with a hipped roof form over, as expressed by cemented parapet pediments, with flanking scrolls;
- cemented parapet cornice and string moulds dividing the storeys;
- basalt sills and voussoirs to formerly double-hung sash window openings;
- painted wall signs with the firm's name on north and south sides; and
- contribution as a period landmark being a major corner site, in original condition and with gigantic proportions set amongst low-rise neighbours and the centre-piece of an associated complex of red brick industrial buildings in the locality.

Openings altered with single pane glazing in place of double-hung sash windows, entry altered.

Jeffcott Street factory 1914:

- face brick (bricks painted over) one level plus basement building set on stone paved lane between main building; and
- double gabled parapeted roofline, corrugated iron clad roof behind.

Openings altered, entry altered.

How is it significant?

The Sands and McDougall factory and warehouse complex is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne, the City of Melbourne and Victoria.

Why is it significant?

The Sands and McDougall factory and warehouse complex is significant.

- Aesthetically, like many other warehouse or factory buildings of the period and earlier, this complex dominates its residential contemporaries in scale and adopts the Italian Renaissance Revival ornament of commercial designs current since the 1870s but in this case executed in red brick with stucco trim. The main building of 1888-9 is a large and original, prominently sited and competently ornamented 19th century factory building which possesses early use of all iron fire-proofed framing and was designed by the distinguished architectural firm, Thomas Watts and Sons. It is of State importance as an indicative and surprisingly original example of the fast disappearing large industrial buildings of the late 19th century; and
- Historically, the complex includes the earliest known surviving and most substantial buildings linked with this most well known of stationery firms that had a national presence and is one of the most significant industrial complexes in Victoria, representing a specialised area of manufacture that differs from the more typical heavy industry.

Alexander Dick's house also Tinto House, later Curtin House

384 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1879

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Contractor, Alexander Dick, then of 158 Spencer Street, applied to the City of Melbourne to build a large two-storey house here in 1879. Like other West Melbourne residents, Dick was a small scale developer who built residential and industrial projects in Melbourne and West Melbourne. He died a rich man at this house in 1886, with an estate of equivalent value of \$2,954,980. Adjoining was a long house row he had developed just before his death (since demolished).

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, rosettes, with a raised segmentally arched entablature;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with corrugated iron cladding and chimney;
- originally two storey verandah since rebuilt;
- double-hung sash windows in both segmentally and fully arched openings with pronounced voussoirs; and
- contribution to a valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape and located opposite the highly significant Sands and McDougall complex.

Integrity is only fair, with painting of the bricks, changes to entry and toplight, altered verandah and upper level window, and an altered fence. The building has some historical value.

How is it significant?

Alexander Dick's house also Tinto house, is of historical significance to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Dick's house also Tinto house, is significant.

- Historically, as an altered representative of the late Victorian-era building boom in West Melbourne while also the creation of one of the successful practitioners of that boom, Alexander Dick. Also contributory to a valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape and located opposite the highly significant Sands and McDougall complex.

Aaron Danks' factory-warehouses

386-394 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: factory, warehouse

Date(s): 1908-9

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

W.F. Holden erected this warehouse for hardware merchant and benefactor Aaron Danks (later Sir Aaron Danks), to the design of the renowned architect, Charles A. D'Ebro, in 1908-9. Aaron Danks was a principal of the firm John Danks and Son, one of the oldest hardware merchandisers in the Colony. In 2015 Danks Holdings Limited was claimed as one of the oldest family businesses in Australia's top 500 companies, and the largest independent hardware wholesale distribution operation in the country.

The factory, warehouses were leased out to Herbert Adams Pty. Ltd., cake makers, and the Southern Cross Manufacturing Company, among others.

Architect, Charles D'Ebro has a number of his designs included on the Victorian Heritage Register, specialising in the Edwardian Freestyle and Edwardian Baroque styles, such as the Gollin and Company office building, Bourke Street, Melbourne (Victorian Heritage Register H0685).

Contributory elements include:

- two storey face brick parapeted Edwardian Freestyle factory warehouses;
- three-bay façade divided by deep, brick bullnose-profile piers with cemented parapet entablatures, and moulded terracotta cornices;
- central bay with raised gabled entablature bearing the date on a panel;
- ribbing applied to piers, emanating from cement orbs on the cappings and terminated on cemented cartouches;
- ox-bow shaped string moulds over segmentally arched upper level openings, with bullnose brick reveals and moulded strings as sills;
- face red brick side and rear walls, with concrete lintols over timber famed window groups;
- terracotta wall vents;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet in three hipped sawtooth bays clad with corrugated iron and clerestory lighting to the upper level;
- double-hung timber sash upper level windows;

- ground level openings set within piers with an uncommon bullnose profile ribbed soffit over; and
- part altered early shopfront and entry door at 394 Spencer Street.

Bricks painted over and ground level joinery changed.

How is it significant?

Aaron Danks' factory-warehouses is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Aaron Danks' factory-warehouses is significant.

- Historically, for its association with the important figure, Aaron Danks, in his managerial role for the company John Danks after his father's death, and as one of the oldest buildings surviving commissioned by this vast Danks company; and
- Aesthetically, a good example of Charles D'Ebro's work, a specialist in the application of Edwardian-era or Arts and Crafts Freestyle to commercial buildings.

Bennett's Dalston Bakery

405-407 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shop & residence, bakery

Date(s): 1906

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Timmins of James Street, Northcote erected this shop and dwelling in 1906 for a Mrs Bennett, at the corner of Spencer and Franklin Streets to the design of architect R. M. King. Once built, the shop was run by Henry William Bennett, baker. By the early 1920s, Bennett had expanded along Spencer Street into 409 and 411 Spencer Street.

Henry retired but Victor Hugo Bennett and Emma Elizabeth Bennett continued baking here well into the 1930s. Hugo died in 1954 leaving a sizeable estate worth £51,950.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted face red brick and cement Queen Anne style complex on stone footings;
- pitched roofs behind parapets, clad with corrugated iron;
- impressive row of red brick corbelled chimney to bakery rear wall, signalling function;
- cemented chimney to shop and residence;
- black brick string mould at sill level;
- baker's shop at corner with splayed corner entry;
- cemented cornice and parapet entablature with the name 'H Bennett est 1850' and 'Dalston Bakery', scrolled around end chimney;
- traces of old signage on bakery side wall;
- cemented voussoirs over original openings;
- scrolled broken pediment to raised entablature at corner;
- double-hung sash windows upper level, staggered on side elevation;
- skillion form bakery at rear with pitched crossing to courtyard between shop and bakery; and
- contribution to Edwardian-era and Interwar commercial streetscape along Spencer Street.

Integrity is good despite Edwardian-era windows added to the upper level, painting over of some bricks and stonework, and the corner entry and shopfront having been bricked in on ground level. The entry has been part reopened since 1983 (see North and West Melbourne Conservation Study 1983).

How is it significant?

Bennett's Dalston Bakery is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Bennett's Dalston Bakery is significant.

- Historically, closely linked with the Bennett family of bakers and a bakery and shop over an extended period, also representative of the end of a major growth period in West Melbourne also as a now rare Edwardian-era bakery and baker's shop and residence complex within the City; and
- Aesthetically, a custom-designed strong corner Edwardian-era complex with distinctive detailing and bold massing in the Queen Anne style also contributory to a minor commercial Edwardian-era streetscape along Spencer Street.

Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. (façade only)

420 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 3

Place type: showroom

Date(s): 1937

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

(development project in construction)

Streamlined Moderne style commercial façade building commissioned by Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. and designed by H.W. And F.B. Tompkins for completion in 1937. The building was constructed as a showroom, with large internal spaces, using contemporary materials and styling as a showcase for their products. The interior has since been removed but the firm's products, such as glass bricks, remain on the facade.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted two storey stuccoed and terra-cotta parapeted show room and offices (façade) in the Streamlined Modern style;
- corner site with two principal elevations;
- five-bay main façade facing Spencer Street with three grooved fins to the centre glazed panel, flagpole above on tripartite support and the address in metal lettering, '420 Spencer St' under,
- three-bay façade to Dudley Street with stepped parapet over the centre bay;
- use of terracotta faience as streamlining, tiled dados;
- use of vertical fins and horizontal fluted spandrels, flat and curved surfaces as an interplay of form and finish rather than applied ornament;
- large panels of glass brickwork, a company product; and
- metal windows and door frames.

How is it significant?

Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. (façade) is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne

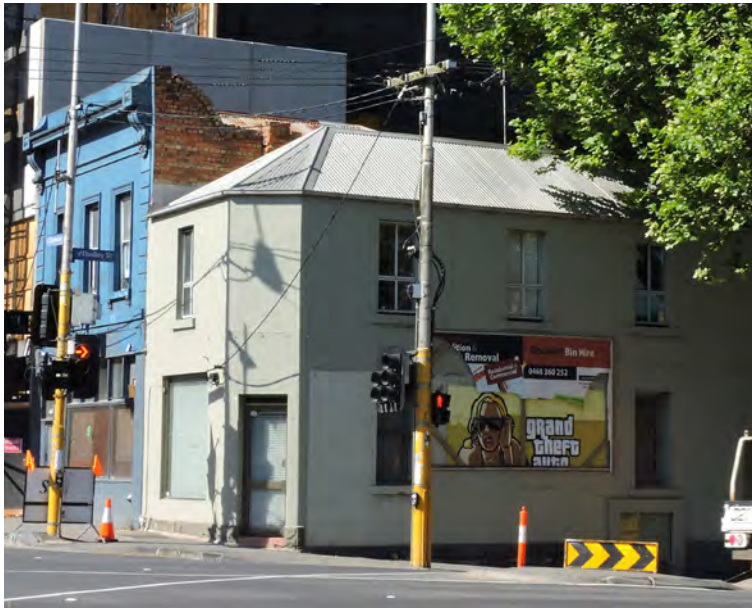
Why is it significant?

Australian Glass Manufacturers Co. Ltd. (façade) is significant.

- Historically, as the local headquarters and showroom of the important Australian firm, Australian Glass Manufacturers, whose products aided in the development of Modernist glass-oriented architecture in the following decades also as a showpiece for this type of architecture to be emulated; and
- Aesthetically, as a good example of the Streamline Moderne style designed by H.W. And F.B. Tompkins who were responsible for a number of significant commercial buildings in the Melbourne business centre in the interwar period, notably Myers store in Bourke Street.

Victorian-era commercial streetscape

437-441 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: varies

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shop & residences

Date(s): 1868-c1890

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Victorian-era commercial streetscape, 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

What is significant?

The commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne includes the early shop and dwelling at 441 which was constructed in 1868 for John Crabtree. Sands and McDougall directories indicate that there was an earlier building on the site, occupied by Nankivell Fanning and Co. stores, but described as vacant in 1865 and 1866 and then not listed at all in 1867 and 1868. In 1869 the building is shown, occupied by John Crabtree. In 1872 the building was occupied by John Andrews, a tailor, and then from 1873 until 1890 by a number of hairdressers and tobacconists. The shop and residence at 437 is an altered Victorian-era structure which exemplifies the change in commercial styling.

Contributory elements in the streetscape include:

- double storey rendered Victorian-era shops and residences, set on bluestone footings;
- cemented parapeted façade on 437 with moulded architraves, cornice and blocks on brackets;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling on 437;
- traditional splayed corner entry for 441;
- double-hung sash windows on 437;
- shopfront on the narrow Spencer Street façade of 441, now altered; and
- corrugated galvanised steel simply hipped roofs.

All of the other windows have also been replaced on 441, probably originally double hung sashes.

How is it significant?

Victorian-era commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This Victorian-era commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne, is significant.

- Historically, the streetscape demonstrates both an early and later Victorian-era phase of commercial development of West Melbourne in the mid-nineteenth century.

Crabtree's tailor shop and residence, part Victorian-era commercial streetscape

441 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Victorian-era commercial streetscape, 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne

What is significant?

The commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne includes the early shop and dwelling at 441 which was constructed in 1868 for John Crabtree. Sands and McDougall directories indicate that there was an earlier building on the site, occupied by Nankivell Fanning and Co. stores, but described as vacant in 1865 and 1866 and then not listed at all in 1867 and 1868. In 1869 the building is shown, occupied by John Crabtree. In 1872 the building was occupied by John Andrews, a tailor, and then from 1873 until 1890 by a number of hairdressers and tobacconists. The shop and residence at 437 is an altered Victorian-era structure which exemplifies the change in commercial styling.

Contributory elements in the streetscape include:

- double storey rendered Victorian-era shops and residences, set on bluestone footings;
- cemented parapeted façade on 437 with moulded architraves, cornice and blocks on brackets;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling on 437;
- traditional splayed corner entry for 441;
- double-hung sash windows on 437;
- shopfront on the narrow Spencer Street façade of 441, now altered; and
- corrugated galvanised steel simply hipped roofs.

All of the other windows have also been replaced on 441, probably originally double hung sashes.

How is it significant?

Victorian-era commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This Victorian-era commercial streetscape at 437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne, is significant.

- Historically, the streetscape demonstrates both an early and later Victorian-era phase of commercial development of West Melbourne in the mid-nineteenth century.

Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty. Ltd.

445 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: factory

Date(s): 1935

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

WG Rothwell of Richmond built this factory, at the corner of Spencer and Dudley Streets, for E.W. and E.S. Brown Esq. of 120 Orrong Crescent, Caulfield 1935.

Constructed for an estimated cost of £3000, the factory was set on one and two levels, taking advantage of the hillside site. The brick building had steel-framed windows, roller shutter doors, concrete floors, and steel trussed roofing. The proposed façade showed more stylised Moderne elements than were built.

The building was later used by Preston Motors Pty. Ltd. for a service station and their West Melbourne showroom for Chevrolet and other imported automobile brands. Images of the building from this era were used on Preston Motors' web site in 2015.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted one and two storey Moderne style face brick factory on corner site;
- three-colour brickwork, brown or manganese and red as vertical and horizontal panels, and cream as string moulds and basket weave panels set into piers;
- soldier coursing over openings and as a parapet capping also squints as sills;
- concrete lintols;
- twin gabled roofs behind the parapet; and
- steel framed multi-pane glazing

How is it significant?

Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty. Ltd., is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty. Ltd., is significant.

- Historically, for the building's link with the ongoing and successful motor retailing firm of Preston Motors also as a representative of the Interwar industrial development that overtook this part of West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a good and well-preserved example of Moderne design using coloured and pattern brickwork.

Hotel Spencer

475 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Hotel

Date(s): 1926-7

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Hotel specialist architectural firm, Sydney Smith Ogg and Serpell Architects, designed this Greek Revival style hotel for Mrs M Riordan for an estimated £8490. A building permit application was lodged at the end of 1926, with completion by 1927. The ground floor included a sizeable bar area, bar parlour, parlour, residential entry lobby, dining room, and an adjoining kitchen. First and second floors held bedrooms with one sitting room and one balcony per street elevation.

Sydney Smith Ogg and Serpell designed many fine Interwar hotels and commercial buildings, many of which are in the heritage overlay or on the Victorian Heritage Register (for example Prince Albert Hotel 149 Douglas Parade Williamstown).

Contributory elements include:

- Greek Revival style parapeted and stuccoed three-level corner hotel;
- stepped parapet over a deep bracketed cornice;
- three bay Spencer Street façade and seven bay Rosslyn Street elevation, set on a high, ruled cement podium base;
- giant order pilasters framing a central recessed façade bay with balconies and wrought iron balustrade incorporating the saltire cross motif;
- Egyptian motifs such as the scarab beetle and reeded capitals;
- bas-relief letters spelling out 'Hotel Spencer' on the podium and upper level of both elevations; and
- double-hung sash windows with lattice pattern sashes set within vertical strips and separated by moulded spandrels.

Integrity is good despite the removal of dado tiles, addition of intrusive service elements and a large sign attached to the parapet. Ground level openings have been changed.

How is it significant?

Spencer Hotel, later Hotel Spencer, is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Spencer Hotel later Hotel Spencer is significant.

- Historically and socially, as a local corner hotel and gathering place for the West Melbourne community over time; and
- Aesthetically, as a superior Greek revival style hotel example, carried out by the important architectural firm, Sydney Smith Ogg and Serpell, also a major, although isolated, traditional corner streetscape element.

Commercial streetscape, 491-501 Spencer Street

491-501 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: varies

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shops & residences

Date(s): 1866-c1905

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Commercial streetscape 491-501 Spencer Street

What is significant?

Farnsworth and Potts of Dryburgh Street, Hotham Hill (North Melbourne) built the shop and dwelling at 499 Spencer Street for butcher Robert Barnes by 1880, to a design by North Melbourne architect Henry Shalless. Barnes remained there well into the 20th century. Barnes died at Ascot Vale in 1920, still owning 495-499 and 503 Spencer Street.

This shop and residence is the core of an identified locally significant Edwardian and Victorian-era commercial streetscape, 491-503 Spencer Street, most of which was once owned by Barnes.

Other contributory buildings in this streetscape include:

- Ethelboro or Clarke's house at 491 built from 1866 onwards;
- Clark and Heron's building at 493 built c1905,
- Shops and residences at 495-497, built c1886.
- This streetscape is adjoining another similar streetscape at 505-511 Spencer Street that shares similar stylistic traits and finishes while having sufficient integrity to represent this important growth era in West Melbourne.
- Contributory elements within the streetscape include:
 - one and two storey scaled shops and residences;
 - parapeted brick and stuccoed Victorian-era designs in the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
 - Edwardian-era face brick parapeted two level shop and residence;
 - originally face brick side and rear walls;
 - pitched roofs behind the parapet; and
 - double-hung sash windows.

Upper level facade integrity is good but ground levels have changed.

How is it significant?

The commercial streetscape, 491-501 Spencer Street, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The commercial streetscape, 491-501 Spencer Street, is significant.

- Historically, the shops in this group represent major growth periods in West Melbourne also as a shop group owned by the Barnes family over a long period and used as their butcher's shop.

Barnes' shop and residence, part commercial streetscape 491-501 Spencer Street

499 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1879-80

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

See also *Statement of Significance for commercial streetscape at 491-501 Spencer Street*.

What is significant?

Farnsworth and Potts of Dryburgh Street, Hotham Hill (North Melbourne) built this shop and dwelling at 499 Spencer Street for butcher Robert Barnes to a design by North Melbourne architect Henry Shalless in 1879-80. Barnes remained there well into the 20th century. Barnes died at Ascot Vale in 1920, still owning 495-499 and 503 Spencer Street.

This shop and residence is the core of an identified locally significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape 491-503 Spencer Street, most of which was once owned by Barnes. This streetscape is adjoining another similar streetscape at 505-511 Spencer Street that shares similar stylistic traits and finishes while having sufficient integrity to represent this important growth era in West Melbourne.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed Victorian-era shop and residence in the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, stylised elongated brackets and inverted consoles at first floor level;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet;
- double-hung sash windows, with distinctive ornamental pair at the upper level, detailed in manner similar to other Shalless window groups;
- pilasters at ground level as vertical divisions in the former shopfront; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity of the upper level is good but the ground level has changed with the exception of the pilasters.

How is it significant?

Barnes' shop and residence is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Barnes' shop and residence is significant.

- Historically, with other shops in this group (491-503 Spencer Street), representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne, also the centre-piece of a shop group owned by the Barnes family over a long period and used as their butcher's shop; and
- Aesthetically, as a fine and distinctive shop façade designed by local architect Henry Shalless and contributory to a Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

James Campbell's shop and residence

502 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1881

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

West Melbourne blacksmith, James Campbell commissioned Henry Johnson of 121 Brougham Street, Hotham to build this brick shop and residence of four rooms along with another similar shop and two five-room houses in Spencer Street, near Stanley Street, in 1881.

Contributory elements include:

- a double-storey parapeted and rendered residence built to the property line;
- cemented detailing including bracketed cornice, quoining, parapet pediment with scrolls;
- tripartite timber-framed double-hung sash windows with a rendered hood mould and bracketed sill on the upper level façade; and
- cemented chimneys with cornices.

The ground floor has been altered.

How is it significant?

James Campbell's shop and residence is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Campbell's shop and residence is significant.

- Historically, the building demonstrates early shop and residence development of the nineteenth century Boom period, an important phase in the history of West and North Melbourne. Campbell, a blacksmith, was typical of the artisans who resided and speculated in West Melbourne.

Edwardian and Victorian-era commercial streetscape

505-511 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: varies

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shops & residences

Date(s): 1878-1915

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Edwardian and Victorian-era commercial streetscape

What is significant?

Contributory places in this Victorian-era commercial streetscape include:

- Yule's shops and residences at 505-507 Spencer Street built 1878;
- Doyle's shops and residences, 509-511 Spencer Street built 1915; and
- shop and residence, later Chinese laundry, 503 Spencer Street, built 1875-1900.

They share:

- parapeted one and two-storey shop and residence forms;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented detailing;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys; and
- double-hung sash windows on the upper level.

Chinese laundry, 503 Spencer Street has been altered.

How is it significant?

This Edwardian and Victorian-era commercial streetscape is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Edwardian and Victorian-era commercial streetscape is significant.

- Historically, as representative of two major boom eras in the development of West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, for the architectural values of 509-511 Spencer Street (see Statement of Significance, 509, 511 Spencer Street).

Doyle's shop and residence, part 509-511 Spencer Street

509 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1915

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

W. J. Wheeler of 49 Brougham Street, North Melbourne erected this pair of two-storey brick shops and dwellings at 509-511 Spencer Street in 1915 for baker, Samuel Doyle. Samuel Doyle also owned the Victorian-era 505-507 Spencer Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted red brick and stuccoed Edwardian-era shop and residence in an adapted Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice and string moulds, blocks, brackets, recessed vermiculated panels and a raised gabled entablature at first floor level with orbs (part unpainted as original);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with corbelled brick chimneys;
- double-hung sash windows, with distinctive architraves and keystones facing Spencer Street and arranged in a pattern facing Stanley Street with the arched opening and leadlight glazing signalling the internal stair case;
- metal framed shopfront at ground level (511); and
- contribution to valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape.

The cantilever street canopy is an early one but has been reclad.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of the shopfront on 509; painting of bricks and new green tiled plinth and piers on 511 Spencer Street (identified in 1991 as painted over); altered windows on 511.

How is it significant?

Doyle's shop and residence pair is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Shops and residences at 505-511 Spencer Street are contributory to a locally significant streetscape.

Why is it significant?

Doyle's shop and residence is significant.

- Historically, with other shops in this group (505-507 Spencer Street), as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also the centre piece of a shop group owned by the Doyle family over a long period; and
- Aesthetically, as distinctive Edwardian-era shop façades and contributory to a Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Doyle's shop and residence, part 509-511 Spencer Street

511 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1915

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

W. J. Wheeler of 49 Brougham Street, North Melbourne erected this pair of two-storey brick shops and dwellings at 509-511 Spencer Street in 1915 for baker, Samuel Doyle. Samuel Doyle also owned the Victorian-era 505-507 Spencer Street.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted red brick and stuccoed Edwardian-era shop and residence in an adapted Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice and string moulds, blocks, brackets, recessed vermiculated panels and a raised gabled entablature at first floor level with orbs (part unpainted as original);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with corbelled brick chimneys;
- double-hung sash windows, with distinctive architraves and keystones facing Spencer Street and arranged in a pattern facing Stanley Street with the arched opening and leadlight glazing signalling the internal stair case;
- metal framed shopfront at ground level (511); and
- contribution to valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape.

The cantilever street canopy is an early one but has been reclad.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of the shopfront on 509; painting of bricks and new green tiled plinth and piers on 511 Spencer Street (identified in 1991 as painted over); altered windows on 511.

How is it significant?

Doyle's shop and residence pair is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne. Shops and residences at 505-511 Spencer Street are contributory to a locally significant streetscape.

Why is it significant?

Doyle's shop and residence is significant.

- Historically, with other shops in this group (505-507 Spencer Street), as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also the centre piece of a shop group owned by the Doyle family over a long period; and
- Aesthetically, as distinctive Edwardian-era shop façades and contributory to a Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Royal Mail Hotel (formerly Cook's Hotel)

519 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Hotel

Date(s): 1938 renovation

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

P. J. O'Connor Architect designed this hotel modernisation, in 1938, for an estimated cost of £2200. The works involved: application of new Moderne style cement detail externally and window changes; the existing tiled dado was to be modified; a new public bar with island counter installed; changes to the entrance hall; new parlour, bar parlour, kitchen; and a new floor to the existing cellar. There were to be ten bedrooms, two bathrooms, two water closets, and a sitting room on the upper level. The builder was W. A. O'Donnell Pty. Ltd., of Doncaster Street, Ascot Vale.

The Royal Mail owners were Ann and Elizabeth O'Brien and Mary C Conlan, who lived in St Kilda. They were the descendants of Victorian-era licensees, Hannah and husband Dennis O'Brien. Natives of County Tipperary, Ireland, they came to Victoria and not long after arriving took over the Royal Mail Hotel. Hannah ran the hotel for many years after the death of her husband before retiring with her family to St. Kilda, only to take up running the hotel again in c1931, assisted by two of her daughters, Betty and Nancy. Hannah died in 1934, being survived by her four daughters, Nellie (Mrs. O'Sullivan), Betty, May or Mary (Mrs. F. Conlon), and Nancy.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted Moderne style stuccoed corner hotel, as a renovation of a Victorian-era hotel;
- stepped parapet to corner with fluting or ribbing attached to a raised corner pediment;
- moulded cornice and Moderne style streamlining applied in the render below the upper level sills and a fluted string mould;
- gabled raised entablature at Spencer Street west end, with quoining scrolls, and blocks as part of an adjoining Victorian-era shop and residence absorbed into hotel since 1938;
- double-hung sash windows for upper level as part of Victorian-era hotel; and
- traditional corner hotel form, splayed corner, and siting from Victorian-era.

Integrity is good to the 1938 form, despite ground level changes, with the tile dado removal also added and altered openings. The hotel name, carried out in raised cement lettering, has been removed.

How is it significant?

Royal Mail Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Royal Mail Hotel is significant.

- Historically and socially, for the long tenure as a public house and meeting place extending back to the 19th century;
- Aesthetically, with the Moderne style renovation as a reflection of increased development at West Melbourne in the Interwar period, while still maintaining the symbolism of the old Victorian-era hotel, also as a custom design by a hotel specialist architect, P.J. O'Connor; and

Associated Taxi Services offices and service station, later Embassy café and service station

541-547 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Service Station

Date(s): 1956

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

As an addition to an Interwar motor garage or service station adjoining (529-535) in Spencer Street, and in place of the delicensed Union Hotel and adjoining row houses, the Associated Taxi Services offices and service station (later Embassy café and service station) were created in time for the 1956 Olympics (November -December) to the design of Charles Weight, ARAIA Architect of 78 Hotham Street, East Melbourne. Engineers, Edward Campbell and Son Pty. Ltd., designed the steel structure. The owner of the site was Dr. James Leslie Diggle, surgeon who had inherited from his mother Lucy Diggle in 1948.

Taxi license numbers in Melbourne had always created controversy since their debut in 1909. With the Olympic Games about to be held, the Transport Regulation Board dramatically increased the number of licenses in 1956, inspiring the construction of this building.

The new building took on the contemporary form of the 1950s, with a skillion roof profile and timber-framed window walls and awning sashes facing north. Fibre cement sheet spandrel panels filled in above and below windows, within the module used. In 1969 the upper level was extended south in a matching form over the ground level, with green spandrels.

The designer Charles Ernest Weight (later of Hipwell, Weight and Mason) worked in the office of noted architect Frederick Romberg during the early 1950s. Weight was elected as an Associate of the RAIA in 1952 and, by the following year (the start of Grounds Romberg and Boyd partnership) opened his own office, designing a house for himself as one of his first projects. This design received much attention in the architectural press. Weight went on to complete several other residential projects, as well as commissions for factories and a medical clinic.

Contributory elements include:

- two level steel framed and sheet clad service station and taxi offices, with café;
- modular, expressed curtain wall framing to elevations;
- deep sheet-clad eaves; and
- fibre cement sheet infill or spandrel panels and timber framed hopper sashes for window walls.

Integrity is fair despite many ground level additions; the added escape stair on the east end; new spandrel colours; some finishes painted over; and addition of air units and services. The upper level was extended in the 1960s in a similar manner to the existing.

How is it significant?

The Embassy café and service station is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Embassy café and service station is significant.

- Historically, as a symbol of the preparations made for the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games, with appropriate Modernist styling; and
- Aesthetically, an altered but contemporary 1950s Modern approach to what was by then an established building type (see adjoining as a typical Interwar garage and service station design), designed by Charles Weight who was recognised for his design skill at that time and more recently by architectural historians.

Lever Brothers Pty. Ltd., soap manufacturers offices, factory.**567 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE****Grading:** C**Streetscape:** 2**Place type:** Factory**Date(s):** 1935-40, 2000**View of place:** 2015**Statement of Significance*****What is significant?***

This is a Moderne style externally well-preserved factory building on a corner site to a stone pitched lane. The factory was occupied by international soap and margarine production firm, Lever Brothers, in the post Second War period, backing onto the similarly styled Moderne factory at 97 Hawke Street. Lever Brothers Pty. Ltd was linked with the early Victorian-era Apollo soap works at Fisherman's Bend and Footscray and the associated growth of the chemical industry in West Melbourne in the 20th Century, Fisherman's Bend and Footscray in the Victorian-era. The building has been developed recently for residential use.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level red brick and stucco parapeted factory;
- well-preserved Moderne style symmetrical elevation;
- strong horizontal elements as spandrels set against the vertical element of the brick piers;
- fluting along the stepped parapet edge, cemented tripartite fins centrally placed;
- metal-framed multi-pane glazing in window strips accentuating the horizontality; and
- contribution of a small industrial complex that abuts in Hawke Street.

How is it significant?

The Lever Bros Pty. Ltd. factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Lever Bros Pty. Ltd. factory is significant.

- Historically, as the Interwar expression of the growth of the chemical industry in West Melbourne also seen in buildings for Duerdins and others, also linked with the international firm of Lever Brothers as the Melbourne head office; and
- Aesthetically, an externally well-preserved Moderne style factory building that concurs with the Hawke Street Lever Brothers factory, at the rear, in styling and scale.

Annagh Terrace, part 582-588 Spencer Street

582 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1871-6

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful grocer and developer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build the first stage of this terrace in 1871, completing the row in 1876. At his death in 1884 they were described as follows: 'Each has a balcony, verandahs, five rooms, kitchen, wash-house, bath...leased at 23/6 per week'. The houses were then sold to William Saddler.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, orbs and brackets with a raised arched entablature central to the row bearing its name;
- brown and cream face brickwork, cream as quoining;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order (part), panelled cast-iron frieze (part) and brackets also bellied balustrade panels;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor and uncommon French doors at the upper level;
- four-panel entry doors and toplights; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Some cement detailing missing; bricks painted over; some cast-iron verandah detailing and posts changed, part in a related manner (see 588 as near original verandah). Assumed timber picket front fence has been reinstated in most of the terrace.

How is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also linked with the successful local developer Alexander McIntosh; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly ornamented terrace given its early date, utilising some uncommon detailing and finishes, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Eagle Hotel, later shop and residence

583 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Hotel

Date(s): 1869

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Thomas Hearty applied to build a 'house for a hotel' in 1869 near the corner of Hawke and Spencer Streets. Once complete, it was described as nine rooms, with bar and cellar. It was later acquired by McCracken's Brewery.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed and parapeted corner hotel in the Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cemented cornice and string moulds, plain entablature;
- face brick rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- double-hung sash windows with uncommon cast-iron balconettes at the upper level;
- simple ground level openings as indicative of original although altered;
- cellar entry door on east side, with scrolled skirt; and
- contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape, as a traditional Victorian-era corner element

Ground level openings indicative of original but altered.

How is it significant?

Eagle Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Eagle Hotel is significant.

- Historically and socially, as an early hotel in West Melbourne and a long term public meeting place also representative of the start of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a simple but elegant Italian Renaissance Revival design that is enhanced by the balconettes, also contributory to a local Victorian-era streetscape.

Annagh Terrace, part 582-588 Spencer Street

584 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1871-6

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful grocer and developer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build the first stage of this terrace in 1871, completing the row in 1876. At his death in 1884 they were described as follows: 'Each has a balcony, verandahs, five rooms, kitchen, wash-house, bath...leased at 23/6 per week'. The houses were then sold to William Saddler.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, orbs and brackets with a raised arched entablature central to the row bearing its name;
- brown and cream face brickwork, cream as quoining;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order (part), panelled cast-iron frieze (part) and brackets also bellied balustrade panels;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor and uncommon French doors at the upper level;
- four-panel entry doors and toplights; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Some cement detailing missing; bricks painted over; some cast-iron verandah detailing and posts changed, part in a related manner (see 588 as near original verandah). Assumed timber picket front fence has been reinstated in most of the terrace.

How is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also linked with the successful local developer Alexander McIntosh; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly ornamented terrace given its early date, utilising some uncommon detailing and finishes, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Annagh Terrace, part 582-588 Spencer Street

586 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1871-6

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful grocer and developer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build the first stage of this terrace in 1871, completing the row in 1876. At his death in 1884 they were described as follows: 'Each has a balcony, verandahs, five rooms, kitchen, wash-house, bath...leased at 23/6 per week'. The houses were then sold to William Saddler.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, orbs and brackets with a raised arched entablature central to the row bearing its name;
- brown and cream face brickwork, cream as quoining;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order (part), panelled cast-iron frieze (part) and brackets also bellied balustrade panels;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor and uncommon French doors at the upper level;
- four-panel entry doors and toplights; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Some cement detailing missing; bricks painted over; some cast-iron verandah detailing and posts changed, part in a related manner (see 588 as near original verandah). Assumed timber picket front fence has been reinstated in most of the terrace.

How is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant

- Historically, as well-preserved and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also linked with the successful local developer Alexander McIntosh; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly ornamented terrace given its early date, utilising some uncommon detailing and finishes, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Annagh Terrace, part 582-588 Spencer Street

588 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1871-6

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Successful grocer and developer, Alexander McIntosh, applied to build the first stage of this terrace in 1871, completing the row in 1876. At his death in 1884 they were described as follows: 'Each has a balcony, verandahs, five rooms, kitchen, wash-house, bath...leased at 23/6 per week'. The houses were then sold to William Saddler.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted brick and cemented house row;
- cemented cornice moulds, blocks, orbs and brackets with a raised arched entablature central to the row bearing its name;
- brown and cream face brickwork, cream as quoining;
- face red brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with Corinthian derived column order (part), panelled cast-iron frieze (part) and brackets also bellied balustrade panels;
- double-hung sash windows, with 3 lights at ground floor and uncommon French doors at the upper level;
- four-panel entry doors and toplights; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Some cement detailing missing; bricks painted over; some cast-iron verandah detailing and posts changed, part in a related manner (see 588 as near original verandah). Assumed timber picket front fence has been reinstated in most of the terrace.

How is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Annagh Terrace is significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne also linked with the successful local developer Alexander McIntosh; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and highly ornamented terrace given its early date, utilising some uncommon detailing and finishes, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street

590 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1876

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Robert Taylor was the owner, architect and builder of these row houses in 1876. He lived in 596 (then 239) Spencer Street until 1886, but retained ownership for at least another ten years. The other occupants included William Stubbs, Richard Manly, Edward Day before 1896, when all the tenants were women, Sarah Williams, Margaret Anderson, Caroline Malony, Mary-Ann Barber.

Contributory elements include:

- a two storeyed, parapeted and stuccoed brick row of four;
- transverse gabled, corrugated iron clad roofs behind the parapet;
- cast iron two level verandahs, with friezes, integral brackets, and roundel pattern iron;
- cemented chimneys;
- simple cemented decoration typical of the early Victorian-era including cornices, cricket bat mouldings with scrolls on the verandah walls, together with the parapet urns;
- double-hung sash windows and 4-panel doors with toplights;
- raised siting, with stone steps up to the verandah;
- iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with iron side fences rather than masonry but with a cemented and capped post at the end houses; **and**
- contribution as part of a long Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns on 592-596 (see urns on 590 Spencer Street) also some details altered.

How is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and near original row of a common West Melbourne row house form and a contributory part of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a speculative row by the architect-owner-builder and representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street 592 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1876

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Robert Taylor was the owner, architect and builder of these row houses in 1876. He lived in 596 (then 239) Spencer Street until 1886, but retained ownership for at least another ten years. The other occupants included William Stubbs, Richard Manly, Edward Day before 1896, when all the tenants were women, Sarah Williams, Margaret Anderson, Caroline Malony, Mary-Ann Barber.

Contributory elements include:

- a two storeyed, parapeted and stuccoed brick row of four;
- transverse gabled, corrugated iron clad roofs behind the parapet;
- cast iron two level verandahs, with friezes, integral brackets, and roundel pattern iron;
- cemented chimneys;
- simple cemented decoration typical of the early Victorian-era including cornices, cricket bat mouldings with scrolls on the verandah walls, together with the parapet urns;
- double-hung sash windows and 4-panel doors with toplights;
- raised siting, with stone steps up to the verandah;
- iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with iron side fences rather than masonry but with a cemented and capped post at the end houses; and
- contribution as part of a long Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns on 592-596 (see urns on 590 Spencer Street) also some details altered.

How is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and near original row of a common West Melbourne row house form and a contributory part of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a speculative row by the architect-owner-builder and representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street
594 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1876

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Robert Taylor was the owner, architect and builder of these row houses in 1876. He lived in 596 (then 239) Spencer Street until 1886, but retained ownership for at least another ten years. The other occupants included William Stubbs, Richard Manly, Edward Day before 1896, when all the tenants were women, Sarah Williams, Margaret Anderson, Caroline Malony, Mary-Ann Barber.

Contributory elements include:

- a two storeyed, parapeted and stuccoed brick row of four;
- transverse gabled, corrugated iron clad roofs behind the parapet;
- cast iron two level verandahs, with friezes, integral brackets, and roundel pattern iron;
- cemented chimneys;
- simple cemented decoration typical of the early Victorian-era including cornices, cricket bat mouldings with scrolls on the verandah walls, together with the parapet urns;
- double-hung sash windows and 4-panel doors with toplights;
- raised siting, with stone steps up to the verandah;
- iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with iron side fences rather than masonry but with a cemented and capped post at the end houses; and
- contribution as part of a long Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns on 592-596 (see urns on 590 Spencer Street) also some details altered.

How is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and near original row of a common West Melbourne row house form and a contributory part of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a speculative row by the architect-owner-builder and representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses, part 590-596 Spencer Street 596 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1876

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Robert Taylor was the owner, architect and builder of these row houses in 1876. He lived in 596 (then 239) Spencer Street until 1886, but retained ownership for at least another ten years. The other occupants included William Stubbs, Richard Manly, Edward Day before 1896, when all the tenants were women, Sarah Williams, Margaret Anderson, Caroline Malony, Mary-Ann Barber.

Contributory elements include:

- a two storeyed, parapeted and stuccoed brick row of four;
- transverse gabled, corrugated iron clad roofs behind the parapet;
- cast iron two level verandahs, with friezes, integral brackets, and roundel pattern iron;
- cemented chimneys;
- simple cemented decoration typical of the early Victorian-era including cornices, cricket bat mouldings with scrolls on the verandah walls, together with the parapet urns;
- double-hung sash windows and 4-panel doors with toplights;
- raised siting, with stone steps up to the verandah;
- iron fences on dressed stone plinths, with iron side fences rather than masonry but with a cemented and capped post at the end houses; and
- contribution as part of a long Victorian-era residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns on 592-596 (see urns on 590 Spencer Street) also some details altered.

How is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Linton terrace or Taylor's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, an early and near original row of a common West Melbourne row house form and a contributory part of a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a speculative row by the architect-owner-builder and representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street

599 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1867

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street

601 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1867

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street

603 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1867

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street

605 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1867

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street

607 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1867

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street

609 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1879

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street

611 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1879

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street

613 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1879

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Yarra Cottages, part 599- 615 Spencer Street

615 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1879

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These row houses were built in two separate stages, by and for Alexander Dick, who was a carpenter. The houses at 599 to 607 Spencer Street were built in 1867, with Alexander Dick himself living in 599 for the first ten years. The other four houses were added in 1879 on Dick's builder's yard adjoining and were all leased out, first by Alexander, then after 1890, by John Dick, an estate agent of Collins Street, and possibly Alexander's son.

Contributory elements include:

- a parapeted, single storey row of nine coloured tuck-pointed brick and stucco houses;
- siting close to the street;
- cast iron decorated verandahs with concave profile corrugated iron clad roofs;
- stuccoed, corniced chimneys, cemented cornices and ornamented blocks;
- a segment arched entablature, flanked by urns on pinnacles at the parapet centre;
- double-hung sash windows;
- uncommon two-panel doors, with toplights; and
- contribution to the area as an isolated, but long Victorian-era residential row creating in itself, a streetscape.

Integrity is good despite the replacement of (presumed timber picket) front fences, some with cast-iron pickets on concrete plinths; also some new quarry tiles to the verandah to match what had existed (see 599, 607 Spencer Street); and some bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Yarra Cottages are significant.

- Aesthetically, of a common row house type but extensive in size and prominent in the street; and
- Historically, Alexander Dick exemplifies the West Melbourne developer-builder who converts his builders yard to house lots; representative of the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Union Trustee Company row houses, part 616-618 Spencer Street 616 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C
Streetscape: 2
Place type: row house
Date(s): 1901
View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Thomas McLean of 122 Berkeley Street Carlton, erected a row of houses including this pair for the Union Trustee Company. A building permit application was made in 1901 to build two cottages (616, 618) and make additions to three more cottages 620, 624, 626 Spencer Street to the design of renowned architects Hyndman and Bates. MMBW plans of c1895 show the site of 616-618 as an orchard. A bicycle maker and champion bicycle racer, John C Fitzgerald (of nearby 604 Spencer Street), assumed ownership soon after the work was completed.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey red brick parapeted house row in the Queen Anne revival style;
- gabled parapets with moulded cemented cappings and raised entablature topped by a broken scrolled pediment overhanging the gable wall, as supported by brackets;
- gabled roof forms behind the parapet, clad with corrugated iron, with cemented chimneys;
- ornate cement cartouche centred on each gable end;
- verandah dividing walls with cappings and cement balls corbelled at the verandah eaves line;
- double-hung sash windows in three lights with stylised joinery; and
- contribution as the main part of an to Edwardian-era streetscape.

The wire front fence is related to the construction period.

How is it significant?

Union Trustee Company row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Union Trustee Company row houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of the second major growth period (Edwardian-era) in West Melbourne also for their association with John Fitzgerald who was locally prominent in North and West Melbourne at that time; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom design by the renowned architects Hyndman and Bates, as an indication of their skill as applied to a very small scale building with resulting distinctive detailing, also contributory to an Edwardian character streetscape.

**Union Trustee Company row houses, part 616-618 Spencer Street
618 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE**



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1901

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Thomas McLean of 122 Berkeley Street Carlton, erected a row of houses including this pair for the Union Trustee Company. A building permit application was made in 1901 to build two cottages (616, 618) and make additions to three more cottages 620, 624, 626 Spencer Street to the design of renowned architects Hyndman and Bates. MMBW plans of c1895 show the site of 616-618 as an orchard. A bicycle maker and champion bicycle racer, John C Fitzgerald (of nearby 604 Spencer Street), assumed ownership soon after the work was completed.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey red brick parapeted house row in the Queen Anne revival style;
- gabled parapets with moulded cemented cappings and raised entablature topped by a broken scrolled pediment overhanging the gable wall, as supported by brackets;
- gabled roof forms behind the parapet, clad with corrugated iron, with cemented chimneys;
- ornate cement cartouche centred on each gable end;
- verandah dividing walls with cappings and cement balls corbelled at the verandah eaves line;
- double-hung sash windows in three lights with stylised joinery; and
- contribution as the main part of an to Edwardian-era streetscape.

The wire front fence is related to the construction period.

How is it significant?

Union Trustee Company row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Union Trustee Company row houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of the second major growth period (Edwardian-era) in West Melbourne also for their association with John Fitzgerald who was locally prominent in North and West Melbourne at that time; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom design by the renowned architects Hyndman and Bates, as an indication of their skill as applied to a very small scale building with resulting distinctive detailing, also contributory to an Edwardian character streetscape.

Lizzie Boan's house

638-642 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: house

Date(s): 1909

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

R. J. Cottrell and Son of Golding Street Canterbury, built this six-room brick house for Lizzie Boan to the design of G. B. Leith in 1909. Lizzie lived at 183 Fitzroy Street, St Kilda and died some 14 years later, leaving this house to her son. Mrs Nellie Kelly and Miss Mona Kelly music teacher, lived there in the 1920s.

The designer, G.B. Leith, is well known for distinctive and eccentric designs in a free use of Edwardian-era styles, with suggestions that he was aided by the design specialist and academic, Robert Haddon. Haddon's practice was eventually absorbed by A C Leith. As head of the State Savings Bank architectural department, G. B. Leith created the Interwar State Savings Bank pattern books that shaped many Californian Bungalow style suburbs. He was also involved in the setting up of the significant Garden City development at Fishermen's Bend.

Contributory elements include:

- red brick Federation Bungalow style house;
- gabled and Dutch-hipped roof forms, clad with corrugated iron or similar, parapet walls to side elevations, boarded eaves soffits;
- asymmetrical plan;
- distinctive label moulds over the arched main windows echoed by an inverse mould under the circular louvered gable vent;
- cemented string mould at sill level;
- red brick chimneys, tall shafts with cemented and bracketed caps and terracotta pots;
- timber framed front verandah with grooved posts, segmentally arched slatted frieze with fretted panels depicting garlic motif;
- double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution to valuable, largely Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Lizzie Boan's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and aesthetically to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Lizzie Boan's house is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the second major growth period (Edwardian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a custom and unusual design with distinctive detailing, in the City of Melbourne context, carried out under the name of well-known architect G. B. Leith, also contributory to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Primitive Methodist Church parsonage

660-676 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: House

Date(s): 1883-4

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Thurgood of Errol Street, Hotham (North Melbourne), erected this parsonage for the Primitive Methodist Church Trustees in 1883-4, near the corner of Spencer and Abbotsford Streets. It was designed by Evander McIver. George Sweet carried out the plastering and ornamental stucco. This house was on a reserve created for the Primitive Methodists, as gazetted in 1866, where a new church was erected by Joseph Berry in 1882. The MMBW c1895 plan of the reserve shows the residence but with verandahs on the south face (now gone). A small stable was attached on the north and the church itself was to the west of the parsonage. The earliest members of the Methodist sect arrived in Port Phillip in 1840. The first Primitive Methodist minister, the Rev. John Hide, conducted the first service in a small church in La Trobe Street east, Melbourne, March 1850. The next Primitive Methodist church was built in Heidelberg 1854 followed by the sect's headquarters, located at a church built in 1864 in Lygon Street, Carlton. Only a comparatively small number of churches were built for this faith despite a Colony-wide network of parishioners.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey stuccoed Italianate villa set on quarry-face bluestone footings at the Abbotsford Street corner;
- stepped and splayed plan at corner;
- pitched main roof clad with corrugated iron with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- bracketed eaves with cemented string moulds at sill lines and at the first floor line, ornamental metal wall vents;
- quarry face bluestone plinth with margins;
- rectangular window openings arranged symmetrically in the wall faces; and
- four-panel door, with side and top lights and stone steps.

Integrity is only fair with refitted windows, verandahs removal, new unrelated openings on the lower level and an unrelated colour scheme. There is a major new and unrelated development close on north side replacing the church.

How is it significant?

Primitive Methodist Church parsonage is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Primitive Methodist Church parsonage is significant.

- Historically, as the only evidence of this uncommon Christian faith in the City of Melbourne and West Melbourne, also once an important gathering place for the local, largely Christian community; and as the work of acclaimed church architect Evander McIver.

695 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE

Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1886

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architect Jonathon Rankine and builder, Thomas O'Brien of Rathdowne Street, Carlton, created this house for a Mrs McCarthy in 1886. Mrs McCarthy continued to own the house for over ten years. Rankine designed some major buildings in the district during the Victorian-era, including a public hall and two shops, Ascot Vale, and a number of Church of Christ buildings, one at Newmarket and another at Doncaster.

Contributory elements include:

- a single storey coloured brick parapeted row house;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- panelled cast iron decoration to the verandah, with brackets;
- concave verandah roof, clad with corrugated iron;
- foliated and vermiculated blocks to the verandah wall;
- balustrading, an arched entablature, a shell tympanum, and rosettes beneath a pronounced cornice, comprise the rich cement decoration;
- an iron fence with brick and cemented piers; and
- contribution as part of a long, mainly single storeyed Victorian-era streetscape of row houses (693-705) which echoes the similar group further to the east (599-615).

Integrity is good despite missing parapet urns.

How is it significant?

Mrs McCarthy's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Mrs McCarthy's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is a near original example of a common row house type, distinguished by the rich cement ornamentation and association with the architect Rankine who carried out a number of works in the inner Melbourne area, also a contributory part of a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

John Young's row house

697 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1887

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Architect Jonathon Rankine and builder, Thomas O'Brien of Rathdowne Street, Carlton created this house for John T. Young in 1887. Young continued to own and live here for over 10 years. Rankine designed some major buildings in the district during the Victorian-era, including a public hall and two shops, Ascot Vale, and a number of Church of Christ buildings, one at Newmarket and another at Doncaster.

Contributory elements include:

- a single storey coloured brick parapeted row house;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- panelled cast iron decoration to the verandah, with brackets;
- concave verandah roof, clad with corrugated iron;
- foliated and vermiculated blocks to the verandah wall;
- balustrading, an arched entablature, a shell tympanum, and rosettes beneath a pronounced cornice, comprise the rich cement decoration;
- an iron fence with brick and cemented piers; and
- contribution as part of a long, mainly single storeyed Victorian-era streetscape of row houses (693-705) which echoes the similar group further to the east (599-615).

Parapet urns have gone.

How is it significant?

John Young's row house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Young's row house is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is a near original example of a common row house type, distinguished by the rich cement ornamentation and association with the architect Rankine who carried out a number of works in the inner Melbourne area, also a contributory part of a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Glenarra House

703 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1883

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, Alexander McKenzie, lived in a four room brick house on this site in the 1870s. Previously he had lived in Abbotsford Street where he built a house in 1865, adding to it in 1870. Anthony Callanan, a Stanley Street builder, purchased the house by 1883 and rebuilt it as two storeys. He owned it for the next ten years, leasing the house out.

Contributory elements include:

- A two storey, stuccoed brick house;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- a raised segment arched parapet entablature, with cornice, vermiculated blocks;
- urns at the parapet extremities;
- corrugated iron clad hipped roof;
- cemented chimneys;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves;
- four panel door, with toplight;
- a cast iron verandah, with panelled frieze and brackets, and balustrade iron of an unusually fine guilloche pattern;
- iron picket fence on dressed stone plinth; and
- contribution as part of a 19th century residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite rendering of the west side wall.

How is it significant?

Glenarra House is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Glenarra House is significant.

- Aesthetically, the house is a near original example of a common West Melbourne row house type and a contributory part of a streetscape; and
- Historically, a typical speculative housing development for the area and representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Loch-End or Gillespie's house

707 Spencer Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: House

Date(s): 1884

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

William Gillespie moved from Dryburgh Street, North Melbourne, to occupy and own this house from 1884. He sold it about the time of his death, in 1889, to William Dean, who was one partner in a large firm of Flinders Lane wall paper importers who sold hangings and paints of all sorts. By 1895 the house had passed on to members of another firm in a similar line of business, Crawford and Co. also of Flinders Lane. The two latter owners leased the house to William Tralor and Henry Nind.

William Dean was the cofounder of William Dean and Co., now Deans Art and Handicrafts Supplies of Lonsdale Street. Dean established the business by 1854 and the expertise gained there enabled him to take over a larger concern from Fitch and French in Flinders Lane in 1874. From the Flinders lane store, he supplied paint to house decorators, artists, coach builders, etc. so successfully that he was able to open up many outlets throughout the metropolis.

William Gillespie, the first owner, was a partner in a large cartage firm, Hall and Gillespie. He was one of thousands who tried his luck on the gold fields after 1852, eventually returning to Melbourne to set up his own cartage firm. By the time he built this house, the firm operated with thirty horses and drays. Renowned architect, William Pitt designed this house, as one of his rare small residential commissions, to be constructed by builder, D. Richards of Emerald Hill (later part of South Melbourne).

Contributory elements include:

- double fronted, single storey face brick house, closely confined by its compact site;
- twin window bays, reflected by a bayed, cast-iron and timber verandah with corrugated iron clad roof;
- a transverse double gable slate clad roof, with eaves brackets and hipped roof bays;
- cemented chimneys with cornices;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel door with side and top lights;
- an iron double-palisade fence on a stone plinth at the frontage; and
- contribution as the last and major part of a 19th century residential streetscape.

Integrity is good despite placement of a bus shelter in front of the house that obscures public views to it.

How is it significant?

Loch-End or Gillespie's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Loch-End or Gillespie's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, an early, near original example of a villa type uncommon in West Melbourne and inner Melbourne, as designed by the prominent architect, William Pitt, also contributory part of a valuable streetscape; and
- Historically, associated with two locally prominent persons, Dean and Gillespie, the latter epitomising the wealthier group of residents in the West Melbourne area, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Jesmond, or Dixon house

8 Stanley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A

Streetscape: 1

Place type: house

Date(s): 1867

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

James Dixon, an accountant, was the first owner/occupier of this house in 1867. Two years later, he sold it to David Blair who owned and resided there for about twenty years, when it passed to John Proud whose family lived there until just before his death in 1898.

The first owner, Dixon, was caught up with an embezzlement case of Henry Clarke in the 1870s, linked with the West Melbourne, Hotham, and Carlton Permanent Building and Investment Society and later the West Melbourne Building Society. Dixon was one of the auditors and was implicated as being complicit with Clarke's activities.

The long-standing owner and occupier of this house, David Blair, was a nationally known journalist. David Blair (1820-1899) was born in County Monaghan, Ireland, son of Thomas Blair, soldier, and his wife Jane, both Scottish. David Blair arrived in Sydney 1850 as one of J. D. Lang's trainee clergy but, after a clash of wills, he arrived in Victoria in 1852 and was elected as secretary of the Anti-Transportation League. He was the Sydney Morning Herald's correspondent and sub-editor on 'The Argus' until 1854, when he tried unsuccessfully to start a more radical paper. He joined Thomas Bright, on the 'raw, outspokenly egalitarian 'Age'. He advocated such principles as 'fully representative responsible government, totally free selection and the complete separation of church and state especially in education, while attacking inequality, the squattocracy and corrupt politicians'. He also attacked 'illegal and unjust actions of government' at public meetings as well as in print, and joined the radical Land Reform League of 1855. He entered politics himself in 1856. During his political career, he served on the Royal Commissions examining penal and prison discipline in 1870, and technological and industrial instruction 1886-1887 (appointed commissioner 1869). He was also secretary for several other Royal Commissions.

Working as a journalist, politician, and provocateur, Blair married Annie Macpherson Grant in 1852, the sister of James Grant, later minister of lands. 'His articulate involvement in his intellectual milieu, local and British, established him as a man of quality'. 'His public career culminated in the publication of three historical works: in 1876 writing the introduction to Henry Parkes, *Speeches on Various Occasions Connected With the Public*

Affairs of New South Wales 1848-1874; in 1878 the pioneering work, *The History of Australasia*; and in 1881 the *Cyclopedia of Australasia*, presented as the 'essential reference book.'

The next owner, John T. Proud belonged to the family whose firm operated the large Melbourne Grinding and Blacking Mills in Dudley Street, West Melbourne. They crushed all sorts of substances, such as plumbago and coal dust, and made or provided charcoal, blacking, coal and coal dust. The firm, Proud Brothers, was the largest company of that kind in Australia.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-level, parapeted and stuccoed brick house, with face brick side (bricks painted over) and rear walls, set on basalt footings;
- siting adjoining a stone pitched lane;
- a rare single-level verandah on paired circular section posts with cast-iron acanthus leaf capitals, which is decorated with panelled cast-iron friezes and rosettes and elegant curved brackets;
- a segment arched raised entablature, in a simple Italian Renaissance Revival style;
- cornice mould and string-mould at the upper sill-line, creating horizontals that are broken by corner and central pilaster pairs;
- double-hung sash windows and four-panel door with top light;
- cemented architraves surround the windows and doorway, flared at base;
- elegant cemented cornice with brackets to chimneys placed at the apex of each gabled roof form, also chimney pots;
- an unusual, deeply scrolled basalt masonry garden wall, supporting iron pickets between the masonry fence piers; and
- contribution as a corner-sited house next to the similarly aged 2 Stanley Street and 1-3 Chetwynd Street also facing the Eades Place reserve and the bay.

Parapet urns missing, bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Jesmond, or Dixon house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne also Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Jesmond, or Dixon house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and prominently sited example of an early and original Victorian-era residence of an uncommon custom designed form, with rare and elegant details and proportions and set in a similarly aged neighbourhood; and
- Historically, associated with a number of prominent figures in the area, each (Dixon and Blair) achieving national publicity in their time of residence, while Proud represented the noxious trades associated with the West Melbourne area.

**Melbourne Brewery, later Tasmanian Brewery also Burton Brewery, part
31-47, rear Stanley Street, WEST MELBOURNE**



Grading: C
Streetscape: 3
Place type: Brewery
Date(s): 1878-
View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Brewers Joseph McBride and William Martin commissioned this building as an addition to their Melbourne Brewery in 1878; the builder was Jesse W Pilkington, of Somerset Street, Richmond. The land was owned by Thomas Crossley.

The brewers, James and Co., offered a distinctive Tasmanian beer from these premises, now called the Tasmanian Brewery, in the 1880s. McPherson and Smeë brewed Pale Ales, Bitter Ales, Stout and Porter at what was now called the Burton Brewery in the 1890s. Their product was awarded the Silver Medal at the International Exhibition of 1894-5 and they claimed second prize in the colonial beer competition at the Exhibition of 1897. A case of attempted murder at the brewery, in 1896, placed the brewery on the national map.

A search for brewing towers in Victoria in 2005 found this building (tower set behind parapet) to be one of about five remaining.

Contributory elements include:

- Three level parapeted and gabled brick brewery with hipped roof tower at the west end;
- corrugated iron clad roof;
- two colour brickwork, red and cream;
- arched upper level openings with wide cream brick voussoirs, cream brick sills, and some double-hung sash windows;
- cream brick strings at the storey lines; and
- setting on a stone pitched laneway, adjoining Interwar red brick industrial buildings.

Integrity is good despite new rectangular wall openings with concrete lintels.

How is it significant?

This part of the former Melbourne Brewery, later Tasmanian Brewery also Burton Brewery, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This part of the former Melbourne Brewery, later Tasmanian Brewery also Burton Brewery is significant.

- Historically, as one of two remaining breweries in West Melbourne, and as the only Victorian-era brewing tower in the City of Melbourne, other than the former Castlemaine Brewery, in Queensbridge Street, Southbank; and
- Aesthetically, as a distinctively early Victorian-era industrial form, specifically a brewery, with early use of coloured brickwork in an industrial building.

Bevan and Edwards bulk store, part 61-67 Stanley Street

61-63 Stanley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: warehouse

Date(s): 1914

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, Thomas E. Radcliffe, of Browns Hill, erected this warehouse to the design of architect J. D. Munro, in 1914, for Bevan and Edwards Pty. Ltd.. Sands and McDougall directories suggest the site was formerly occupied by one or two houses. Bevan and Edwards were suppliers of precision modern machine tools and engineers' small tools and supplies also woodworking machines, turret lathes, grinding machinery, Pickering Governors, chucks, blowers; engines, winches, and Knowles' Pumps among other things. The firm had a retail outlet in King Street, Melbourne, as well as Sydney, during the Edwardian-era.

Contributory elements include:

- Edwardian red brick warehouse;
- gabled parapeted façade, with a central entrance, arranged in an uncommon classical revival manner for an industrial building;
- stretcher course capping with shaped stretchers under, shape the tympanum; along with string moulds in brick;
- bartizans corbelled over pilasters at each end of the facade;
- segmented arched windows set within recessed segmented arched panels flanking the entrance; and
- siting next to a Victorian-era row house (David Walker house 65 Stanley Street, built 1873) as an isolated pair in a mixed streetscape.

Integrity is good despite altered entry, with new panel-fold door, and the modified monitor roof.

How is it significant?

Bevan and Edwards bulk store is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Bevan and Edwards bulk store is significant.

- Historically, as a well-preserved demonstration of the industrial development of the West Melbourne area on well located sites close to the City edge in the early twentieth century; and
- Aesthetically, a substantially intact, Edwardian industrial structure, distinguished by the robust red brick detailing and the broad gabled, classically inspired façade.

Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape

61-67 Stanley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: varies

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house, factory

Date(s): 1873-

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

*Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape, 61-67 Stanley Street, West Melbourne
(Refer to Statements of Significance for 61-63 Stanley Street and 65 Stanley Street)*

What is significant?

Contributory places in this streetscape include:

- Bevan and Edwards bulk store at 61-63 Stanley Street built 1914; and
- David Walker house 65 Stanley Street built 1873.

These two buildings represent well two major growth periods in West Melbourne (Victorian-era, Edwardian-era) and two dominant building types (industrial and residential).

How is it significant?

This Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

This Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape is significant.

- Historically, the buildings represent well two key aspects of the development of West Melbourne as well as a combination of two key building types, row houses and factories.

Alfred Hasker, later Barrett Brothers and Burston and Company Pty. Ltd. maltsters, part former

62-80 Stanley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: brewery

Date(s): 1911-

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Part of a two-storey Edwardian-era brick brewery complex is publicly visible from Roden Street, with attached Interwar and Post World War Two wings masking views from Roden and Stanley Streets.

The Edwardian-era wing was built in 1911 by H. Henningsen, then of 91 Flinders Lane east, for Alfred Hasker, of West Melbourne, as a brick malt house to be located at the rear of what was then 58-72 Stanley Street. The architect was Frank Stapley.

The year before, Hasker had sold the old Thunders Brewery malt house at Lucan Street, Bendigo, to the Cohn Brothers of Bendigo. The brewery was later run by Barrett Bros & Burston & Company Pty. Ltd. Maltsters, known for their link with the CUB Malthouse Theatre (former malt house) and retain a presence in Cremorne. Frank Stapley was an architect who was also a Melbourne City Mayor and Councillor and an influential advocate for the town planning movement in Victoria. He designed tramway Board structures, some of which are on the Victorian Heritage Register. Stapley also designed a number of warehouses and houses in inner Melbourne in the late Victorian and Edwardian-eras.

Contributory elements include:

- Edwardian-era, red brick wing set parallel to the street in the middle of the block;
- gabled corrugated iron clad roof form, with parapeted ends;
- punched rectangular upper level openings with cemented lintols and some double-hung sash windows; and
- segmentally arched lower level openings.

Some lower level openings have been bricked in reducing the building's integrity.

How is it significant?

Part of the Alfred Hasker, later Barrett Brothers and Burston and Company Pty. Ltd. maltsters complex is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Part of the Alfred Hasker, later Barrett Brothers and Burston and Company Pty. Ltd. maltsters complex is significant.

- Historically, representative of a now uncommon building type (malt house) in inner Melbourne and one of three known to survive in West Melbourne while retaining associations with well known brewing companies. The building reflects the period of industrial expansion in West Melbourne that commenced in the Edwardian-era, culminating in the Interwar period. Also the design of Frank Stapley who was an architect, a City of Melbourne Lord Mayor and Councillor and an influential advocate for the town planning movement in Victoria.

David Walker house, part 61-67 Stanley Street

65 Stanley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1873

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The house at 65 Stanley Street was built in 1873 by Masson and Wainman of 51 Wellington Street, Collingwood, for engineer David Walker. Walker died in this house in 1891, leaving it to his widow Elizabeth. He was engineer on the steamer Bendigo, and represents one of West Melbourne's key occupations in the Victorian and Edwardian-eras, given the area's proximity to the Melbourne docks.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- cemented cornice moulds, masks and brackets with a raised entablature;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- remnant of two storey timber and cast-iron verandah;
- double-hung sash windows, with three lights at ground floor;
- four-panel entry door and toplight with notable fanlight door case;
- cast-iron palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings with cemented capped piers; and
- contribution to valuable Edwardian and Victorian-era streetscape.

Integrity is fair, with the altered and rebuilt verandah.

With the Bevan and Edwards bulk store adjoining, built 1914, these two buildings represent two key aspects of the development of West Melbourne, as well as two key building types, row houses and factories.

How is it significant?

David Walker house is of historical significance to West Melbourne and of contributory significance, historically, to the streetscape at 61-67 Stanley Street, West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

David Walker house is significant.

- Historically, for the long association with the engineer, David Walker, with shipping as a key part of the area's history and, within the streetscape, representative of one of two key aspects of the development of West Melbourne seen in this combination of two key building types, row houses and factories.

Row house streetscape, 95-101 Stanley Street

95-101 Stanley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: D

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1877

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Row house streetscape, 95-101 Stanley Street

What is significant?

Two house rows that make up this streetscape are:

- Moses Park's row houses 95-97 Stanley Street, 1878;
- James Burns' brick cottage pair 99-101 Stanley Street, 1877.
- Contributory elements in these houses include:
- simple pair of face red brick single-storey Victorian brick cottages;
- transverse gabled roofs, clad with corrugated steel (99) and new slate (101);
- cemented chimney (101) and parapet walls with scrolls;
- skillion-roofed verandahs with no ornament set between cemented end walls (altered);
- timber-framed double-hung sash windows;
- entry doors with toplights; and
- contribution to a larger Victorian-era residential streetscape, extending into Spencer Street as a commercial Victorian-era row.

How is it significant?

The row house streetscape, 95-101 Stanley Street, is significant historically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The row house streetscape, 95-101 Stanley Street, is significant.

- Historically, as representative of the modest dwellings which were erected in the late nineteenth century in large numbers in West and North Melbourne; associated with the Parks and Burns families who like others in Victorian-era West Melbourne speculated in property in their own street; also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Doyle's factory, later Plywood and Trading Company Pty. Ltd.

138-140 Stanley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Factory

Date(s): 1927

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

An estimated £2400 was spent on the erection of two brick factories in Stanley Street, West Melbourne in 1927 for successful master baker, Joseph Doyle. W. J. Davy, consulting engineer, of 430 Bourke Street, Melbourne, was the designer of this former factory pair (142-144 refaced but still existing).

The factory roof was saw-tooth in profile, supported on timber trusses, and entry was via timber folding doors. Once inside the factory floor was open with a small toilet area on the side wall. Occupiers included the Plywood and Trading Co Pty. Ltd., Rydal Knitting Co Pty. Ltd. and Collins and Keogh Pty. Ltd., engineers.

The designer, Davy, has created other identified heritage places in the City, such as 15-17 Lincoln Square South, Carlton.

Contributory elements include:

- one storey brick factory with cement detailing;
- sawtooth roof behind parapet clad with corrugated iron;
- patterned brickwork using soldier and stretcher coursing;
- distinctive corbelled caps to piers;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames to windows symmetrically arranged;
- boarded timber entry doors; and
- cemented string moulds and bracketed hood over entry.

Integrity is good despite painting over of bricks and addition of signs. The factory at 142-144 has been refaced but is still existing: it could be restored using this building (138-140) as evidence.

How is it significant?

Doyle's factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Doyle's factory is significant

- Historically, as part of Interwar surge in industrial development within West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved factory design is a mannered classically derived style, using uncommon brick detailing.

Lourdes, Hannah Smith's house and dairy

187 Stanley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house, dairy

Date(s): 1903

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, James Wilson of 10 Richardson Street, Carlton, erected this house for dairy keeper Hannah Smith, in 1903.

The name Lourdes derives from the French town where in 1858 the Marian apparitions were seen by the peasant girl Bernadette Soubirous who was later canonized. 'Lourdes water' is water which flowed from a spring in the Grotto of Massabielle in the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Lourdes, France. The location of the spring was described to Bernadette by the apparition.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed row house;
- side yard indicative of dairy function as is tall face brick chimney;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, scrolls, anthemion and brackets with a raised gabled entablature bearing the house name 'Lourdes' and featuring a cemented lyre in the tympanum;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with face-brick and cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with altered Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron balustrade and convex corrugated iron clad roof;
- double-hung sash windows, with segmental arches;
- four-panel entry door and toplight, tiled verandah floor;
- cast-iron palisade front fence and gate on dressed stone footings set between verandah walls; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape and precinct.

Integrity is good despite missing urns and friezes.

How is it significant?

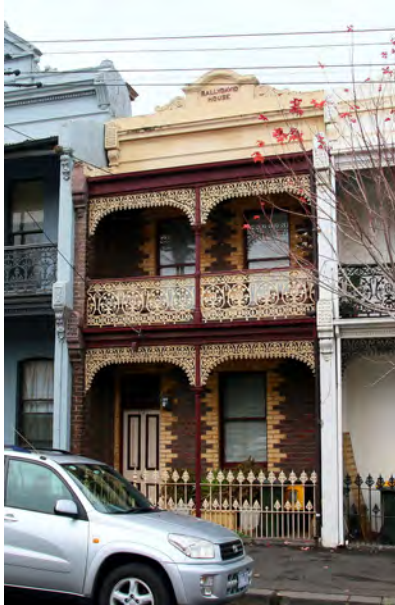
Lourdes, Hannah Smith's house and dairy is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Lourdes, Hannah Smith's house and dairy is significant.

- Historically, for the long association with Hannah Smith as her home and dairy as indicated by the side yard entry to the property; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Victorian-era Italian Renaissance Revival row house that is distinguished by its side garden and contributory to a valuable streetscape.

William Cullen's house or Ballydavid House, part 191-193 Stanley Street 191 Stanley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1887

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder-owner and Harbor Trust engineer, William Cullen, then of 95 Stanley Street, West Melbourne, applied to build these two four-room houses in 1885 and 1887. William and his wife Margaret lived in 193 and then 191 Stanley Street until their deaths in 1889 and 1899 respectively, leaving the houses at 191 and 193 Stanley Street to William's brother, Richard, and any other assets to the St Mary's Catholic Church.

The name of the house, Ballydavid, is after the town in County Kerry, Ireland where the Cullen family were cited many times in Griffith's Valuation of 1848-1864.

The Cullen Brothers lodged a large number of building permit applications for houses in West Melbourne during the period of 1853-1872. Between 1873 and 1888, building applications were lodged in William Cullen's name.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted coloured brick and stucco row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures bearing the house names;
- brown body brick and cream trim as quoining;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry doors and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gates on stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Bricks painted over and upper level windows converted to French doors on 193 Stanley Street.

How is it significant?

William Cullen's houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

William Cullen's houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and the builder-owner development that took place there in the Victorian-era also associated with William Cullen who was employed as a Harbor Trust engineer, an occupation of specific historic interest to West Melbourne, being close to the Victoria Dock and Yarra River docking places; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Victorian-era house pair that is contributory to a valuable streetscape.

William Cullen's house or Ballinlough House, part pair 191-193 Stanley Street

193 Stanley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1885

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder-owner and Harbor Trust engineer, William Cullen, then of 95 Stanley Street, West Melbourne, applied to build these two four-room houses in 1885 and 1887. William and his wife Margaret lived in 193 and then 191 Stanley Street until their deaths in 1889 and 1899 respectively, leaving the houses at 191 and 193 Stanley Street to William's brother, Richard, and any other assets to the St Mary's Catholic Church.

The name of the house, Ballinlough, is after the town in County Roscommon, Ireland where the Cullen family were cited many times in Griffith's Valuation of 1848-1864.

The Cullen Brothers lodged a large number of building permit applications for houses in West Melbourne during the period of 1853-1872. Between 1873 and 1888, building applications were lodged in William Cullen's name.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted coloured brick and stucco row house pair;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures bearing the house names;
- brown body brick and cream trim as quoining;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandah with Corinthian derived column order, cast-iron frieze and integral brackets;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry doors and toplight;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gates on stone footings; and
- contribution to a valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

Bricks painted over and upper level windows converted to French doors on 193 Stanley Street.

How is it significant?

William Cullen's houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

William Cullen's houses are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne and the builder-owner development that took place there in the Victorian-era also associated with William Cullen who was employed as a Harbor Trust engineer, an occupation of specific historic interest to West Melbourne, being close to the Victoria Dock and Yarra River docking places; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Victorian-era house pair that is contributory to a valuable streetscape.

Fitchett Brothers Pty. Ltd. Factory

240-250 Stanley Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: factory

Date(s): 1920, 1928

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Carleton and Carleton Architects designed the first stage of this brick factory or printing works at the corner of Stanley Street and Railway Place, West Melbourne with a building permit application lodged in 1920. Application plans showed two levels, an open plan, corner stair and entry via Railway Place (vertical boarded timber doors), a cart dock with open lift attached, and a supervisor platform at the rear of the ground floor. An office, turps store, urinal and water closet were in a small light court or yard at the rear. On the first floor were two rooms, cloak room, and two water closets.

The next construction stage was in 1928 when an estimated £3000 was expended on a factory extension up Stanley Street, to a design by P. G. Fick and Son Architects. This was a five-bay matching addition on two-levels.

In 1932 some £2000 was spent on reinstatement of the Fitchett Brothers printing works after a fire to designs by fashionable architects, R.M. And M.H. King. New steel-framed hopper windows and spandrels were installed in place of the former timber frames. Proposed works in 1943 were reduced in scope because of World War Two restrictions on the supply and use of building materials and labour, overseen by the Department of War Organisation of Industry.

Fitchett brothers published the 'New Idea', Australia's oldest women's magazine, 'Life' magazine, 'Everylady's Journal' and a number of Ned Kelly books 'From Convict To Bushranger' and 'Ned Kelly And His Gang' in the 1930s and 1940s. They also published 'In The Days of Thunderbolt and Moonlight'. Southdown Press had taken over their titles at this address by the mid 1940s.

Contributory elements include:

- large two level brick and cemented classical revival factory on a corner site;
- cemented cornice moulding and entablature with panelled brick parapet wall above; and
- giant-order piers extending through to the parapet, rounded pier at corner.

Integrity is good despite conversion of the building to a residential use with a recessed upper level addition and changes to windows and doors.

How is it significant?

Fitchett Bros. Pty Ltd. Factory is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Fitchett Bros. Pty. Ltd. Factory is significant.

- Historically, for the close link with nationally known publishing house, Fitchett Brothers and as representative of the Interwar surge in industrial development within West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, altered but impressive classical revival corner building with its giant-order façade and strong brickwork expression.

Victoria Buildings or Walton's shop and residence row

173-181 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shops & residences

Date(s): 1864-5, 1890

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Robert Walton, the original Crown Grantee and a builder and plasterer of Lygon Street, Carlton, had these shops built as an investment, during 1864-5. He owned them for around forty years and leased them to such traders as William Marsden, a tobacconist, who leased 175 Victoria Street for over ten years; also Isaac Long a shoemaker, Sam Jacobs, a dealer; James Nesbitt a fruiterer; and James Hogan a bootmaker.

The City of Melbourne rate valuation increased from £30 to £54 each in 1890, when the description changed to 'brick shop, four rooms' from that with 'three rooms' and the shops were all listed as 'vacant' in the City of Melbourne Rate Books. This probably meant reconstruction or the addition of a storey and a new façade, given the DeGruchy and Leigh isometric of 1866 shows one level. Walton owned these buildings at his death in 1912, leaving an extensive property holding and highly valued estate, equivalent to approximately \$966,380.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick shop and residence row of three;
- parapeted roof line with cemented chimneys and pitched corrugated iron clad roof behind;
- tripartite Victoria Street façade with central wall bay given a raised gabled entablature with the building name, vermiculation in the tympanum, flanking piers and pilasters, pineapples and an acroterion as cemented decoration;
- secondary pedimented entablature with scrolls over the corner splay;
- pilaster divisions on the upper level for three smaller shops at the west end of the Victoria Street façade, none on the Peel Street elevation;
- ornamental metal wall vents;
- cemented architraves to the three-light upper level double-hung sash windows;
- blind upper level window on the corner splay at Capel Street;
- stepped string and cornice moulds as further ornament;
- part of an early timber shop front on 175;
- an iron City of Melbourne Corporation pattern verandah with convex verandah; and
- contribution as a major corner element in the Victoria Street commercial precinct, paralleling with 187-9 on the contiguous corner of the block at Capel Street.

Early shop fronts with recessed entries, have been recreated, and the street verandah, that was missing from 179-181, has been reinstated, enhancing the integrity of this row.

How is it significant?

Victoria Buildings or Walton's shop and residence row is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Victoria Buildings or Walton's shop and residence row is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved shop and residence row that exemplifies both the mid and late nineteenth century development booms in West Melbourne, with its upper façade detailing, splayed corner, return street verandah and shop front remnants also constituting a major streetscape element in a highly significant townscape; and
- Historically, a shop row with an early beginning, built by one of the many developer-builders in the area, in this case one who became very wealthy, and occupying a prominent location in the retail area; representative of both the beginning and end of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Hughes shop and residences

187-189 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1870-72

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Furniture dealer, bedding manufacturer and upholsterer, William Hughes was the rated owner-occupier of this shop and residence, and attached residence in Capel Street, built in two stages 1870-1872. James Taylor, of 11 Miller Street, West Melbourne, built the first stage.

Melbourne City Council rate books for 1868 describe two earlier shops of five rooms 'in bad repair' on the site. The following year a brick double shop with eight rooms is rated in their place and by 1871 rate books describe a brick shop, show rooms, dwelling and house on the site with eight rooms owned by William Hughes. Hughes already owned three-room brick shops adjoining to the east in Victoria Street.

Contributory elements include:

- a double-storey rendered, simple Colonial Georgian styled, shop and dwelling with attached dwelling in Capel Street;
- a parapeted and corniced façade with pitched main roofs behind;
- principal façade to Victoria Street, with three timber-framed double-hung sash windows with moulded architraves at first floor level;
- Capel Street facade with four upper level architraved double-hung sash windows and attached symmetrical house facade with four-panel door with top light also in a Georgian style;
- a moulded cornice terminating the façade and returning along the side elevation to Capel Street;
- stepped cornice in Capel Street graduating in height to an attached residential wing;
- a rare timber framed shopfront with recessed centre entry; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial and residential streetscape.

How is it significant?

Hughes shop and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Hughes shop and residences are significant.

- Historically, as well-preserved and therefore representative of commercial development of the late nineteenth century boom in West and North Melbourne; also representative of the start of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as shop and residences with rare details and as a key contributory heritage element in a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Prince Albert Hotel, later shop and residence, part 195-197 Victoria Street.**195 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE****Grading:** B**Streetscape:** 2**Place type:** Hotel**Date(s):** 1873**View of place:** 2015**Statement of Significance*****What is significant?***

These buildings were built as shops in 1873 for Robert Pringle, a baker of Hotham. By 1876, 195 Victoria Street was run as the Prince Albert Hotel (also listed as the Albert Hotel) still under the ownership of Robert Pringle until near the turn of the century. His licensees included Alfred Hardham, Michael Coffey and Ellen Farrell. The shop and residence at 197 was Pringle's own bakers shop being occupied later by other bakers such as James Shiels. Pringle was a Hotham councillor and mayor in the 1870s.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey Italian Renaissance Revival style, stuccoed brick parapeted former hotel (195) and bakers shop and residence (197), set on a corner site and built to the street alignment;
- pitched corrugated iron clad roof behind the stepped parapeted façade, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- trabeated ground level, with and pilasters located around doorways and the former balloon arched bar windows;
- upper level arched fenestration, with moulded architraves, bracketed blocks, cornice, impost and string-moulds;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel door with top light in the corner splay with upper level blinded window recess; and
- contribution as a corner and major element in the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct, relating strongly to 197, 199, 201-3 and 205 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet orbs on 195; replaced shop front (recessed entry type) on 197 and a cantilever verandah added to 197.

How is it significant?

The Prince Albert Hotel, baker's shop and residence are significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Prince Albert Hotel, baker's shop and residence are significant.

- Aesthetically, 195 Victoria Street is a typical corner hotel of the period but near original, conservatively but competently elevated in the Italian Renaissance Revival style and forms a major part in the Victorian-era streetscape; 197 Victoria Street is an altered shop and residence but is linked with the important 195 Victoria above the verandah; and
- Historically and socially, (195 Victoria Street) as a former hotel or gathering place and being on a corner site, has achieved social and visual prominence and, (197 Victoria Street) the baker's shop and the residence of the hotel's locally prominent owner-builder, Robert Pringle, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Pringle's baker's shop and residence, part 195-197 Victoria Street

197-197A Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1873

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

These buildings were built as shops in 1873 for Robert Pringle, a baker of Hotham. By 1876, 195 Victoria Street was run as the Prince Albert Hotel (also listed as the Albert Hotel) still under the ownership of Robert Pringle until near the turn of the century. His licensees included Alfred Hardham, Michael Coffey and Ellen Farrell. The shop and residence at 197 was Pringle's own bakers shop being occupied later by other bakers such as James Shiels. Pringle was a Hotham councillor and mayor in the 1870s.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey Italian Renaissance Revival style, stuccoed brick parapeted former hotel (195) and bakers shop and residence (197), set on a corner site and built to the street alignment;
- pitched corrugated iron clad roof behind the stepped parapeted façade, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- trabeated ground level, with and pilasters located around doorways and the former balloon arched bar windows;
- upper level arched fenestration, with moulded architraves, bracketed blocks, cornice, impost and string-moulds;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel door with top light in the corner splay with upper level blinded window recess; and
- contribution as a corner and major element in the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct, relating strongly to 197, 199, 201-3 and 205 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite missing parapet orbs on 195; replaced shop front (recessed entry type) on 197 and a cantilever verandah added to 197.

How is it significant?

The Prince Albert Hotel, baker's shop and residence are significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Prince Albert Hotel, baker's shop and residence are significant.

- Aesthetically, 195 Victoria Street is a typical corner hotel of the period but near original, conservatively but competently elevated in the Italian Renaissance Revival style and forms a major part in the Victorian-era streetscape; 197 Victoria Street is an altered shop and residence but is linked with the important 195 Victoria above the verandah; and
- Historically and socially, (195 Victoria Street) as a former hotel or gathering place and being on a corner site, has achieved social and visual prominence and, (197 Victoria Street) the baker's shop and the residence of the hotel's locally prominent owner-builder, Robert Pringle, also representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

William Hughes warehouse

201-203 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: shop & residence

Date(s): 1875

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The first owner of this warehouse or shop and residence, in 1875, was bedding manufacturer William Hughes. Builder, James Moore, applied to build what was described as a 'warehouse' for Hughes in May 1874. Hughes achieved unwanted publicity in an 1870s insolvency case.

The first tenant, Peter Alcock whose firm were ink makers, subsequently acquired the property in the period 1879-1882. An ironmonger George Fyfe then owned and occupied the shop until the turn of the century.

Contributory elements include:

- a large two-storey stuccoed brick warehouse, and shop and residence;
- a parapeted façade in a simple Italian Renaissance Revival character, with pitched roof behind;
- cornice and string-moulds, with lions heads and paired brackets as only other ornament;
- arched architraved (and formerly shuttered) upper level double-hung sash windows, with panelled sills; and
- contribution to the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct.

Integrity is good despite removal of the timber shop front and the upper level window shutters, addition of a street awning and removal of parapet orbs or urns.

How is it significant?

William Hughes warehouse is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

William Hughes warehouse is significant.

- Aesthetically, a large, conservatively designed warehouse in the Italian Renaissance Revival manner which possesses interesting details such as the architraves and panelled sills (shutters gone) and a major role in a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, interesting as a visual variation in the use pattern of the street (typically shop and residences) and identified by long tenure to individual firms and use types, also representative of a the start of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the locally prominent Hughes family.

Allison's shop and residence, part 213-215 Victoria Street, later Don Camillo coffee lounge

215 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: shop & residence

Date(s): 1873-4, c1955

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Well-known West Melbourne undertaker, Henry Allison, of 40 (later 217-219) Victoria Street applied to build two shops and dwellings in November 1873 adjoining his funeral parlour at 217-219 Victoria Street. He leased the shops with 213 used as a pawnbroker and 215 by a confectioner, later as a cafe.

After World War Two Italian immigration increased dramatically, including large numbers of agricultural workers from southern Italian regions, including Sicily and Calabria.

Don Camillo coffee lounge opened here 28th August, 1955, making its name as one of Melbourne's iconic sports café restaurants. Don Camillo's was one of a small number of Italian café's to open in the City post World War Two. The Gaggia espresso machine installed at Don Camillo café in the 1950s was one of the first of its type to be imported to Australia from Italy. Australian boxing history was also linked to the early ownership of champion boxer, Aldo Pravisani, with later owners including Sam Greco, World Champion kickboxer. First owner, (Don) Dino Camillo emigrated from Bavaria, Treviso a province of Northern Italy, just before the outbreak of World War Two. In 1950 he was joined by his brother, Tarcisio, and in 1953 they founded the Camillo Brothers construction company which later also manufactured terrazzo tiles. Their terrazzo tiles can be seen on the Don Camillo café floor, along with other 1950s décor.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level stuccoed shop and residence;
- simple Italian Renaissance revival styling with cemented cornice moulds;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet;
- formerly double-hung sash windows on the upper level, since modified;
- sheet metal encased, neon 1950s business sign attached to upper level; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Contributory internal elements include the terrazzo mosaic floor and 'Caffe Espresso' sign at the rear of the ground floor, with photographic memorabilia covering the walls showing moments from the last fifty years in the sporting world. However these elements do not constitute a significant interior as required by the VPP Practice Note, Applying the Heritage Overlay.

Integrity is fair, given the changes to upper-level windows and the significant 1950 character of the ground level.

How is it significant?

Allison's shop and residence, part 213-215 Victoria Street, later Don Camillo coffee lounge (215 Victoria Street) is significant historically and socially to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Allison's shop and residence (part 213-215 Victoria Street), later Don Camillo coffee lounge (215 Victoria Street) is significant.

- Historically, linked with the well-known West Melbourne undertaker, Henry Allison, as part of a key development era in West Melbourne; and
- Historically and socially, in another era the café at 215 was one of the first group of European-style espresso coffee shops established in 1950s Melbourne and one of the few that still remains in operation. The cafe retains much of its original character internally with a colourful terrazzo floor and externally, the neon signage. Owned by the champion boxer, Aldo Pravisani, the café reflects the surge in Italian immigration to Australia, and particular the inner Melbourne suburbs, after World War Two.

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises (part)

217-219 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Mortuary

Date(s): 1865

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The location of the first Allison mortuary business, under the style of Henry Allison in 1854, with advertising 'Funerals furnished at the lowest charges' from Wreckyn Street, Parkside (North Melbourne) in 1855, with a later temporary business conducted in Howard Street. The Crown Grant for the Victoria Street site was issued in 1859 and by 1865 Henry had erected a three room cottage in Victoria Street, calling for tenders to provide brick and rubble work for the project. By August 1865 he had started construction of two shops and dwellings, in Victoria Street, next to what was then number 40. Allison was to acquire and develop property in North Melbourne and West Melbourne, leaving him a wealthy man at the time of his death in 1884, aged only 49 with the acknowledgement in the local press '... a busy and energetic life, thirty years of which were spent in this city.'

The Allison family of undertakers evolved from father Thomas Allison of Camberwell, England, who sent out £1000 to Henry Allison to establish himself in the colony, to be shared with his brothers upon Henry's death. Thomas had five sons: Henry, Edward, James, Joseph and John. Joseph Allison managed the Victoria Street business for his brother, Henry Allison, and, after Henry's death established his own business in 1886, at Errol Street, North Melbourne.

After Henry Allison died in 1884, he was succeeded at Victoria Street by his son Alfred. In c1887 the business was termed '...one of the largest and oldest in the colony...(with) carriages and hearses ... among the finest in the colonies'. Five years after Henry's death, Alfred died leaving the business to his brother-in-law, Walter Downing when it was described as 'the most prominent and extensively known establishment in the metropolis.' By 1903, Allison family undertaking firms existed at Moonee Ponds, Newmarket, Clifton Hill (still existing) and High Street, Northcote.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted stuccoed brick commercial pair;
- part pitched roof behind the parapet (217-219 removed);
- one a shop or parlour and residence (221) and the other possessing a carriage entrance with a residence over;

- simple cemented detail includes a raised pediment over 217-219 and cornice mouldings;
- double-hung sash windows as upper level fenestration;
- stone pitched crossover to the carriage way 217-219; and
- contribution to an old part of the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct.
- Changes to the complex include:
- timber street verandah has been replaced on 221, with an unrelated cantilever verandah;
- the former shop front with central recessed entry and panelled timber plinths of 221, has been replaced;
- segmentally arched recesses either side of the carriage way, and the former bi-parting carriage way doors replaced at 217-219;
- roof and upper level shutters removed from 217-219;
- rare upper level window blind hoods removed from 221 since 1983;
- chimneys removed;
- Interwar dado tiles removed from 217-219;
- unsympathetic paint scheme has divided the complex; and
- a publicly visible two-storey rear addition has been made to 217-219 since 1983 with one upper level window removed as surveyed 2015.

How is it significant?

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises is significant.

- Aesthetically, old and of a conservative design, typical of the date and type, and the survival of the rare carriage way to 217-19 Victoria Street provides a significant element in the commercial streetscape which communicates the 19th century nature and original and distinctive use of the building;
- Historically, among the oldest group of shops in the area and closely linked with the Allison undertaking business that evolved from this single location into the nearby suburbs and achieved wealth and prosperity that is still evident today in survivors of the family firm across Melbourne. The firm and its origins are well documented in a key record of Edwardian Victoria, the 'Cyclopedia of Victoria', providing a great enhancement of the physical heritage values of this place; and
- Socially, significant as the focus of a century of inner Melbourne funeral arrangements.

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises (part)

221 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1865

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The location of the first Allison mortuary business, under the style of Henry Allison in 1854, with advertising 'Funerals furnished at the lowest charges' from Wreckyn Street, Parkside (North Melbourne) in 1855, with a later temporary business conducted in Howard Street. The Crown Grant for the Victoria Street site was issued in 1859 and by 1865 Henry had erected a three room cottage in Victoria Street, calling for tenders to provide brick and rubble work for the project. By August 1865 he had started construction of two shops and dwellings, in Victoria Street, next to what was then number 40. Allison was to acquire and develop property in North Melbourne and West Melbourne, leaving him a wealthy man at the time of his death in 1884, aged only 49 with the acknowledgement in the local press '... a busy and energetic life, thirty years of which were spent in this city.'

The Allison family of undertakers evolved from father Thomas Allison of Camberwell, England, who sent out £1000 to Henry Allison to establish himself in the colony, to be shared with his brothers upon Henry's death. Thomas had five sons: Henry, Edward, James, Joseph and John. Joseph Allison managed the Victoria Street business for his brother, Henry Allison, and, after Henry's death established his own business in 1886, at Errol Street, North Melbourne.

After Henry Allison died in 1884, he was succeeded at Victoria Street by his son Alfred. In c1887 the business was termed '...one of the largest and oldest in the colony...(with) carriages and hearses ... among the finest in the colonies'. Five years after Henry's death, Alfred died leaving the business to his brother-in-law, Walter Downing when it was described as 'the most prominent and extensively known establishment in the metropolis.' By 1903, Allison family undertaking firms existed at Moonee Ponds, Newmarket, Clifton Hill (still existing) and High Street, Northcote.

Contributory elements include:

- parapeted stuccoed brick commercial pair;
- part pitched roof behind the parapet (217-219 removed);
- one a shop or parlour and residence (221) and the other possessing a carriage entrance with a residence over;

- simple cemented detail includes a raised pediment over 217-219 and cornice mouldings;
- double-hung sash windows as upper level fenestration;
- stone pitched crossover to the carriage way 217-219; and
- contribution to an old part of the significant Victoria Street commercial precinct.

Changes to the complex include:

- timber street verandah has been replaced on 221, with an unrelated cantilever verandah;
- the former shop front with central recessed entry and panelled timber plinths of 221, has been replaced;
- segmentally arched recesses either side of the carriage way, and the former bi-parting carriage way doors replaced at 217-219;
- roof and upper level shutters removed from 217-219;
- rare upper level window blind hoods removed from 221 since 1983;
- chimneys removed;
- Interwar dado tiles removed from 217-219;
- unsympathetic paint scheme has divided the complex; and
- a publicly visible two-storey rear addition has been made to 217-219 since 1983 with one upper level window removed as surveyed 2015.

How is it significant?

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Henry Allison later Alfred Allison, undertaking premises is significant.

- Aesthetically, old and of a conservative design, typical of the date and type, and the survival of the rare carriage way to 217-19 Victoria Street provides a significant element in the commercial streetscape which communicates the 19th century nature and original and distinctive use of the building;
- Historically, among the oldest group of shops in the area and closely linked with the Allison undertaking business that evolved from this single location into the nearby suburbs and achieved wealth and prosperity that is still evident today in survivors of the family firm across Melbourne. The firm and its origins are well documented in a key record of Edwardian Victoria, the 'Cyclopedia of Victoria', providing a great enhancement of the physical heritage values of this place; and
- Socially, significant as the focus of a century of inner Melbourne funeral arrangements.

St Mary's Star of the Sea Church complex, and stained glass window

273 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A

Streetscape: 1

Place type: church, organ

Date(s): 1891-1900

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance
 (known as 33 Howard Street and 235-273 Victoria Street, West Melbourne)
 Victorian Heritage Register number: H2182

What is significant?

St Mary Star of the Sea was built in 1891-1900 to replace an earlier church built in 1854. North and West Melbourne became a parish in 1872 and in 1872-3 a presbytery designed by William Wardell was built for the first resident priest. In 1881 it was condemned due to faulty foundations and the architects Reed and Barnes carried out extensive renovations, with the addition of prominent curved buttresses and a verandah and balcony. The foundations of a new church were laid in 1883-6, but by 1889 there were concerns that the new church would be too small and it was resolved to begin again. The new building was designed by the architect Edgar Henderson and the contract was awarded in September 1891 to C W Crompton. The 1890s depression and lack of funds slowed work considerably and in 1896, with the walls still incomplete, Henderson left Victoria for Western Australia. He was replaced by the architect Phillip Kennedy who made a number of alterations to Henderson's design, and is credited with the final design of the roof and the interior. In 1897 the spire was eliminated from the design due to financial problems. In 1898 the specifications were accepted for a new pipe organ, a huge electric-powered three manual instrument by Fincham and Hobday. Windows were commissioned from the leading manufacturers in England, Germany and Australia. The church was officially opened on 18 February 1900 by Cardinal-Archbishop Moran of Sydney. The fixtures and fittings were supplied by some of the most highly-regarded artists and furnishers in Melbourne and beyond. With the completion of the new church the old one was used as a school. A new boys' school designed by the architects Kempson and Conolly was built on Howard Street in 1910, and three years later the old church was demolished and a girls' school designed by the same architects was completed in 1914 on the Chetwynd Street corner. The old denominational school south of the old church was converted into clubrooms (now demolished and replaced by a new school building). Further decoration of the interior took place in the Interwar period and in the 1920s the original timber altars were replaced by altars of Italian marble. The building and interiors underwent major restoration works in the early twenty-first century.

The St Mary Star of the Sea complex includes the church, the presbytery, and the boys' and girls' schools. The church is a Latin Cross plan French Gothic style building of brick faced with random coursed sandstone on a bluestone plinth, with limestone dressings, a slate roof and an incomplete tower on the north-east corner. The slate roof is embellished with a series of dormer vents, fabricated from sheet zinc. At the centre of the roof is a polygonal fleche of pressed zinc on timber framing, with louvred vents on the sides and surmounted by a tapering conical spire. The colonettes flanking the window and door openings are of polished red Aberdeen granite. The total length of the building is 175 ft. (54 m) and the height of the roof ridge is 75 ft. (23m). The interiors are opulently decorated, with a strong Italian Baroque influence. The nave is painted pink and there is extensive use of high-quality building stone such as Swedish red granite in the nave columns, Carrara white marble for the transept piers and Pyrenean rose marble for the chapel columns. This is further enhanced by the reflective finishes of the mosaic-tiled sanctuary floor, the brass altar rails, the scagliola (imitation marble) of the colonettes and the polished timber, especially in the distinctive two-toned groined ceiling. The ceiling is lined with timber panelling, and painted statues of angels blowing trumpets stand on the hammerbeams. The church retains much original furniture and fittings, including its pews (1900), elaborate marble altars (1925-7) and font (1900), a fine set of Stations of the Cross by Peter Hansen (1901), a Mission Cross by James Curtin (1891), a Bishop's throne made for Daniel Mannix in 1913, and several notable stained glass windows made by prominent local and overseas craftsmen.

The Fincham organ in the gallery is a large three manual organ with richly gilded and decorated pipes arranged on either side of a large stained glass window, possibly by Brooks Robinson and Co, and with a fine blackwood console. The presbytery is a symmetrical two storey rendered building with a slate roof, and a two storey cast iron verandah with unusual round-arched flying buttresses supporting the walls. The boys' school is a two storey symmetrical rendered Free Classical style building with a slate roof and with twin gabled parapets on the front elevation. The front facade of the girls' school has a very similar composition, but is of face brick with rendered dressings and has Gothic arched openings.

How is it significant?

St Mary Star of the Sea is of architectural, historical, aesthetic, technological and social significance to the state of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

St Mary Star of the Sea is historically significant as Melbourne's largest parish church and as one of the most costly parish churches built in Australia, a reflection of the spirit of the substantial Catholic population, predominantly of Irish extraction, of the area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century that helped fund its construction.

St Mary Star of the Sea is architecturally significant as unusual example of a church in the French Gothic style, and as a major example of the work of the distinguished architects Edgar Henderson, a Catholic architect who later achieved considerable success and renown as a designer of Catholic churches, schools and convents in Western Australia, and Phillip Kennedy. The complex includes an interesting presbytery designed by William Wardell and altered by Reed and Barnes and two early twentieth century school buildings by Kempson and Connolly.

St Mary Star of the sea is of aesthetic significance for its opulent interior, with imposing marble and granite pillars, an unusual timber ceiling, thought to be unique in Victoria, intricate marble fittings, especially the marble altars and font, Stations of the Cross by Peter Hansen and an oak mission cross by James Curtin. The magnificent stained glass windows are by prominent local and European makers, such as William Montgomery, Hardman and Company of London and Franz Mayer and Company of Germany.

The Fincham pipe organ is historically and technologically significant as the largest example of nineteenth century indigenous organ building in Australia to remain essentially unaltered. It is the most intact surviving example of the work of the prominent organ builder George Fincham and was the last organ completed by Fincham himself. It one of a very small number of surviving three-manual Fincham organs, and is believed to be the second largest organ, after that in the Sydney Town Hall, to retain a tubular-pneumatic key and action stop.

St Mary Star of the Sea is socially significant for its important role in the lives of the Roman Catholic community of Melbourne.

- See More At: <http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1276#sthash.WmjoOYng.dpuf>

Stedeford's shop and residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street

279 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1881

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Three of these four shops, built by Thomas Cockram and Company for John Stedeford in 1881, had long-term occupants who remained there until after 1900: 279 Victoria Street housed George Prout the chemist; Kate Taylor the bookseller was in 281; and John Cain the tailor in 283. Tenants of the fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street, included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community. Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016. (Refer also to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street).

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of Victorian-era shops and residences;
- pitched main roofs behind the parapet;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- part City of Melbourne Corporation pattern cast-iron street verandah on 279;
- upper tripartite fenestration configured in a distinctive serlian manner, repeated in other Stedeford developments;
- guilloche patterns used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature,
- orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces;
- decorative friezes applied to the architraves of each main window light;
- double-hung sash windows;
- façade arrangement as repeated on other shop and residences at 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street.
- early or original timber shop front with recessed entry at 285 only; and
- contribution as a prominent and valuable part of a significant streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite shop fronts having been replaced on 279-283, removal of verandahs from 281-285 and a cantilever awning addition on 283.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well composed and near original Victorian-era commercial row, enhanced by the corner shop and a hillside site, that possesses some of the now rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and original iron street verandahs), distinctive upper level fenestration and plays a major role in a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows, elsewhere in Victoria and in Queensberry Streets and considerable property holdings across Melbourne, mark him as a prolific developer of conservative, but competently designed architecture in the North and West Melbourne area, also this row occupies a prominent commercial site with historically long tenure for tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern.

Stedeford's shop and residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street

281 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: shops & residences

Date(s): 1881

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Three of these four shops, built by Thomas Cockram and Company for John Stedeford in 1881, had long-term occupants who remained there until after 1900: 279 Victoria Street housed George Prout the chemist; Kate Taylor the bookseller was in 281; and John Cain the tailor in 283. Tenants of the fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street, included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community. Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016. (Refer also to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street).

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of Victorian-era shops and residences;
- pitched main roofs behind the parapet;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- part City of Melbourne Corporation pattern cast-iron street verandah on 279;
- upper tripartite fenestration configured in a distinctive serlian manner, repeated in other Stedeford developments;
- guilloche patterns used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature,
- orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces;
- decorative friezes applied to the architraves of each main window light;
- double-hung sash windows;
- façade arrangement as repeated on other shop and residences at 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street.
- early or original timber shop front with recessed entry at 285 only; and
- contribution as a prominent and valuable part of a significant streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite shop fronts having been replaced on 279-283, removal of verandahs from 281-285 and a cantilever awning addition on 283.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well composed and near original Victorian-era commercial row, enhanced by the corner shop and a hillside site, that possesses some of the now rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and original iron street verandahs), distinctive upper level fenestration and plays a major role in a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows, elsewhere in Victoria and in Queensberry Streets and considerable property holdings across Melbourne, mark him as a prolific developer of conservative, but competently designed architecture in the North and West Melbourne area, also this row occupies a prominent commercial site with historically long tenure for tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern.

Stedeford's shop and residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street

283 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: shops & residences

Date(s): 1881

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Three of these four shops, built by Thomas Cockram and Company for John Stedeford in 1881, had long-term occupants who remained there until after 1900: 279 Victoria Street housed George Prout the chemist; Kate Taylor the bookseller was in 281; and John Cain the tailor in 283. Tenants of the fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street, included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community. Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016. (Refer also to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street).

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of Victorian-era shops and residences;
- pitched main roofs behind the parapet;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- part City of Melbourne Corporation pattern cast-iron street verandah on 279;
- upper tripartite fenestration configured in a distinctive serlian manner, repeated in other Stedeford developments;
- guilloche patterns used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature,
- orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces;
- decorative friezes applied to the architraves of each main window light;
- double-hung sash windows;
- façade arrangement as repeated on other shop and residences at 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street.
- early or original timber shop front with recessed entry at 285 only; and
- contribution as a prominent and valuable part of a significant streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite shop fronts having been replaced on 279-283, removal of verandahs from 281-285 and a cantilever awning addition on 283.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well composed and near original Victorian-era commercial row, enhanced by the corner shop and a hillside site, that possesses some of the now rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and original iron street verandahs), distinctive upper level fenestration and plays a major role in a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows, elsewhere in Victoria and in Queensberry Streets and considerable property holdings across Melbourne, mark him as a prolific developer of conservative, but competently designed architecture in the North and West Melbourne area, also this row occupies a prominent commercial site with historically long tenure for tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern.

Stedeford's shop and residence row part 279-285 Victoria Street

285 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: shops & residences

Date(s): 1881

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Three of these four shops, built by Thomas Cockram and Company for John Stedeford in 1881, had long-term occupants who remained there until after 1900: 279 Victoria Street housed George Prout the chemist; Kate Taylor the bookseller was in 281; and John Cain the tailor in 283. Tenants of the fourth shop, 285 Victoria Street, included Mary Owen, William Keagan and James McAllister.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community. Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016. (Refer also to 19 Howard Street, 297-307 Victoria Street).

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, parapeted stuccoed brick row of Victorian-era shops and residences;
- pitched main roofs behind the parapet;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- part City of Melbourne Corporation pattern cast-iron street verandah on 279;
- upper tripartite fenestration configured in a distinctive serlian manner, repeated in other Stedeford developments;
- guilloche patterns used to ornament the stepped parapet entablature,
- orbs to the parapet piers and the associated pilasters dividing the upper wall surfaces;
- decorative friezes applied to the architraves of each main window light;
- double-hung sash windows;
- façade arrangement as repeated on other shop and residences at 297-307 and 349-53 Victoria Street.
- early or original timber shop front with recessed entry at 285 only; and
- contribution as a prominent and valuable part of a significant streetscape which repeats intermittently the same window configuration as far as 349-53 Victoria Street.

Integrity is good despite shop fronts having been replaced on 279-283, removal of verandahs from 281-285 and a cantilever awning addition on 283.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence row, 279-285 Victoria Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well composed and near original Victorian-era commercial row, enhanced by the corner shop and a hillside site, that possesses some of the now rare elements of commercial architecture (shop fronts and original iron street verandahs), distinctive upper level fenestration and plays a major role in a valuable Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, linked with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows, elsewhere in Victoria and in Queensberry Streets and considerable property holdings across Melbourne, mark him as a prolific developer of conservative, but competently designed architecture in the North and West Melbourne area, also this row occupies a prominent commercial site with historically long tenure for tenants, lending each shop with a personality and distinct use pattern.

Donald's shop and residence row, part 293-295 Victoria Street

293 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1885

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Inspector of Markets and a Weights Inspector, George Donald and later his son, Samuel Donald, were the owners of these shops and residences for over ten years after they were built in 1885. This was four years before George's death. They were constructed on a site previously occupied by smaller shops owned by George Donald. Albert Park builder, James Lever, erected the pair.

The lessees after 1885 included Frederick Maine an agent; Phillip Woolf, who sold fancy goods; and Henry Opaz a tailor.

George Donald was an important local figure, being involved in a number of prosecutions of vendors who chose to sell outside of prescribed markets or sold inferior goods. He was also a key local property investor and office holder in the North Melbourne building society, as underscored by the construction of this shop and residence pair.

Contributory elements include:

- a pair of parapeted and unpainted stuccoed brick shops and residences;
- rare unpainted stucco and early signs;
- double-hung sash windows;
- Italian Renaissance Revival application in a distinctive manner;
- unusual arched parapet entablatures, astride balustraded parapets and flanked by orbs on piers;
- the serlian motif applied in the bayed upper level window grouping, each opening possessing dog-toothing at the head and rebates, and brackets, at the reveals;
- paired brackets at the side walls support the heavy parapet cornice;
- iron City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandahs; and
- contribution as a major element in this valuable Victorian-era commercial streetscape, most shops possessing serlian upper level fenestration.

Shop fronts have been replaced; with parts of an Edwardian-era tiled shopfront at 295; unrelated signs and service added.

How is it significant?

Donald's shop and residence row, 293-295 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Donald's shop and residence row, 293-295 Victoria Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, similar to 279-85 Victoria Street for the use of the distinctive serlian fenestration and parapet detailing, and mannered use of ornament, particularly at the parapet entablature and around openings; similarly it is near original, possessing verandah and unpainted upper stucco work and is a major part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a near original part of the commercial building stock minority in this dominantly residential locality; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and closely linked with local market inspector, George Donald, who was a notable West Melbourne figure.

Donald's shop and residence row, part 293-295 Victoria Street 295 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1885

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Inspector of Markets and a Weights Inspector, George Donald and later his son, Samuel Donald, were the owners of these shops and residences for over ten years after they were built in 1885. This was four years before George's death. They were constructed on a site previously occupied by smaller shops owned by George Donald. Albert Park builder, James Lever, erected the pair.

The lessees after 1885 included Frederick Maine an agent; Phillip Woolf, who sold fancy goods; and Henry Opaz a tailor.

George Donald was an important local figure, being involved in a number of prosecutions of vendors who chose to sell outside of prescribed markets or sold inferior goods. He was also a key local property investor and office holder in the North Melbourne building society, as underscored by the construction of this shop and residence pair.

Contributory elements include:

- a pair of parapeted and unpainted stuccoed brick shops and residences;
- rare unpainted stucco and early signs;
- double-hung sash windows;
- Italian Renaissance Revival application in a distinctive manner;
- unusual arched parapet entablatures, astride balustraded parapets and flanked by orbs on piers;
- the serlian motif applied in the bayed upper level window grouping, each opening possessing dog-toothing at the head and rebates, and brackets, at the reveals;
- paired brackets at the side walls support the heavy parapet cornice;
- iron City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandahs; and
- contribution as a major element in this valuable Victorian-era commercial streetscape, most shops possessing serlian upper level fenestration.

Shop fronts have been replaced; with parts of an Edwardian-era tiled shopfront at 295; unrelated signs and service added.

How is it significant?

Donald's shop and residence row, 293-295 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Donald's shop and residence row, 293-295 Victoria Street, is significant.

- Aesthetically, similar to 279-85 Victoria Street for the use of the distinctive serlian fenestration and parapet detailing, and mannered use of ornament, particularly at the parapet entablature and around openings; similarly it is near original, possessing verandah and unpainted upper stucco work and is a major part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, a near original part of the commercial building stock minority in this dominantly residential locality; representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne; and closely linked with local market inspector, George Donald, who was a notable West Melbourne figure.

John Stedeford's shop and residence row

297-307 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1882

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

William Sadler, a local property developer, owned this site before John Stedeford acquired and redeveloped the property in 1882. The row was then taken over by Charles Brache who owned them for at least the next fifteen years. Two of the lessees were Benjamin Cohen, a watchmaker, and Thomas Allison, one of the well-known family of West Melbourne undertakers. (Refer 145 Errol Street, 217-21 Victoria Street and 465-83 Queensberry Street).

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community. Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016. (Refer to 19 Howard Street, 279-285 Victoria Street).

Contributory elements include:

- an extensive two-storey Victorian-era stuccoed brick row (6)
- pitched main roofs behind the parapet;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling;
- upper tripartite fenestration configured in a distinctive serlian manner, repeated in other Stedeford developments;
- simple parapet cornice stepped at every two shops;
- double-hung sash windows to the upper level;
- iron City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandahs stepped (every two shops) as the row descends the hill;
- timber shopfront with recessed entry at 307; and
- contribution as major part of a valuable Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite replacement of all shop fronts except 307 and missing parapet urns or orbs.

How is it significant?

John Stedeford's shop and residence row is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Stedeford's shop and residence row is significant.

- Aesthetically, as an extensive and near original shop row with a distinctive upper level fenestration pattern in common with other Stedeford shops in the block, thus greatly enhancing the streetscape; also picturesque stepping of the unusually complete street verandahs make this one of the more true to period shop rows in the metropolitan area; and
- Historically, as associated with John Stedeford whose other remarkable rows in Queensberry Street, North Melbourne and considerable property holdings across inner Melbourne mark him as a prolific developer of conservative, but competently designed architecture in the North and West Melbourne area; representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Stedeford's shop and residence, part 313-315 Victoria Street

313 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: shops & residences

Date(s): 1880

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Stedeford, who owned considerable property in both North and West Melbourne, applied to build this five room brick shop and residence pair in 1880, leasing them to persons such as fruiterer James Finnigan, Thomas Ogg hair dresser, F. Parkinson, tobacconist and H. B. Negus, butcher.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community. Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016.

Contributory elements include:

- two level stuccoed shop and residence pair designed to appear as one;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, foliated blocks and brackets, and a raised arched entablature flanked by guilloche pattern balustrading;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof;
- double-hung sash windows on the upper level each set in three lights with a serpentine frieze on the mullions, expressing the serlian motif repeated among other Stedeford developments; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite replacement of shopfronts and missing parapet urns.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence pair, 313-315 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence pair, 313-315 Victoria Street is significant.

- Historically, for the link with Stedeford, a prominent figure inner Melbourne also representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival commercial example that is contributory to a significant streetscape.

Stedeford's shop and residences, part 313-315 Victoria Street

315 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: shops & residences

Date(s): 1880

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

John Stedeford, who owned considerable property in both North and West Melbourne, applied to build this five room brick shop and residence pair in 1880, leasing them to persons such as fruiterer James Finnigan, Thomas Ogg hair dresser, F. Parkinson, tobacconist and H. B. Negus, butcher.

John Stedeford was a Justice of the Peace for forty years, a long term St. Kilda councillor, representing the St. Kilda municipality on the Metropolitan Tramway Trust, of which he was chairman for some twelve years. He was also active in the West Melbourne community. Stedeford was born at Bishop-Auckland, County of Durham, England, in 1842, and arrived in Melbourne in 1852. He was well known in the Melbourne and Bendigo districts as pioneer of both. He owned considerable house property in the City and suburbs, including North and West Melbourne, and had an estate of over £32000 at his death, equivalent to approximately \$3,733,390 in 2016.

Contributory elements include:

- two level stuccoed shop and residence pair designed to appear as one;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, foliated blocks and brackets, and a raised arched entablature flanked by guilloche pattern balustrading;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof;
- double-hung sash windows on the upper level each set in three lights with a serpentine frieze on the mullions, expressing the serlian motif repeated among other Stedeford developments; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite replacement of shopfronts and missing parapet urns.

How is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence pair, 313-315 Victoria Street, is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Stedeford's shop and residence pair, 313-315 Victoria Street is significant.

- Historically, for the link with Stedeford, a prominent figure inner Melbourne also representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival commercial example that is contributory to a significant streetscape.

Phillip Bevan's, later Conway's shops and residences

317-319 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: shops & residences

Date(s): 1869

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Soon after these two shops and residences were built in 1869, by engineer and ironmonger Philip Bevan, they were taken over by Patrick Conway, a grocer and provisions dealer. Conway remained there until 1881 when his son, Bernard Conway, took over. Bevan also applied to construct 'a building' at the Eades Place, Victoria Street Corner in 1865 and seemed to have been instrumental constructing in a number of other North Melbourne and West Melbourne properties.

Bernard Conway remained there until near to his death in 1922; Conway had retired to Oakleigh but not before he was the subject of a daring robbery in this building, well publicised in the local press. The building fulfilled a similar grocery role well into the late 20th. Century.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storey stuccoed brick shops and residences of a simple early Colonial Georgian design;
- cemented string mould with fluting;
- smooth rustication of the ground level stucco;
- dentilated cornice and architrave moulds, quoining at corners,
- a scrolled and gabled entablature, marking the important splayed corner entry of the building;
- Edwardian-era or later tiled shopfront plinths;
- a timber framed street verandah, with stepped corrugated iron clad skillion roof and stop-chamfered posts (once returning into Eades Place);
- early enamelled street signs on two elevations; and
- contribution as a major corner part of a valuable Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

All Victorian-era shop fronts have gone; the western and southern part of the street verandah have gone, the most westerly section having been altered and penetrated by traffic lights and a tramways pole. Unrelated signs, services and brackets have been added to the upper level façade.

How is it significant?

Phillip Bevan's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Phillip Bevan's shops and residences are significant.

- Aesthetically, as generally original, simply and successfully elevated corner shops and residences with part of an early and uncommon pre-Corporation timber verandah, also a major part of a significant Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, 319 Victoria Street as a continuing and prominent corner grocery establishment owned by one family (Conway) for a considerable period and one of the earlier shops in Victoria Street; both shops being representative of the start of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

McGlone's shop and residence part Victoria Buildings, 343-345 Victoria Street

343 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1887

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

in 1877 Edward McCarthy and Christopher Martin, saddlers (see 345 Victoria Street) sold this allotment to Police Constable, John McGlone. Ten years later, McGlone commissioned Patrick Hughes of Queensberry Street, Hotham (North Melbourne) to erect this brick shop and residence. The façade matched that of 345, built four years earlier and resembles that of the former bank at 347 of 1885. The combination reads as one row, the Victoria Buildings and may have been designed by Jobbins as an extension of his commission.

McGlone used the same builder to erect his house at 16 Wimble Street, Parkville in 1889: he died wealthy in 1914. The shop adjoined the grand North Melbourne Coffee Palace and the corner Furniture Warehouse in the mid 1890s since demolished and used as a carpark.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level, stuccoed shop and residence;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, paired brackets, blocks, quoining and a raised arched entablature bearing the date '1887' on 343 and 'Victoria Buildings' on 345 flanked by piers and urns;
- originally face brick rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet;
- arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level with moulded cemented architraves and bracketed sills; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof has been removed from 343. The ground level has changed, side wall bricks rendered and there are rear additions. Rubble stone walling at the rear east side of 343 may be all that remains from the adjoining building, demolished.

How is it significant?

McGlone's shop and residence part Victoria Buildings is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

McGlone's shop and residence part Victoria Buildings is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the police constable McGlone who prospered from property development; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence that has been carefully integrated into a shop row with components of differing origins and dates also contributory to a significant streetscape.

John Stedeford's shop and residence, part Victoria Buildings, 343-345 Victoria Street

345 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1883

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

in 1877 Edward McCarthy and Christopher Martin, saddlers (see 345 Victoria Street) sold the adjoining allotment at 343 to Police Constable, John McGlone, and erected a shop and residence on 347 Victoria Street. They sold this site to prominent local developer John Stedeford in 1883 who erected this shop and residence. Martin and McCarthy dissolved their partnership in 1884, Edward McCarthy carrying on the business at the rear of 347 Victoria Street.

In 1887 McGlone erected the brick shop and residence at 343. The façade matched that of Stedeford's shop, sharing a party wall. It also resembled the former bank at 347 Victoria Street, designed as a renovation by George Jobbins in 1885.

Later owners included 1912 Henry Frank Tritton, newsagent.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level stuccoed shop and residence;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, paired brackets, blocks, quoining and a raised arched entablature bearing the name 'Victoria Buildings' flanked by piers and urns;
- originally face brick rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet;
- arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level with moulded cemented architraves and bracketed sills;
- Cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof (reinstated);
- basement lights, trimmed by stone in wall and pavement; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level and missing parapet urns.

How is it significant?

John Stedeford's shop and residence, part Victoria Buildings is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

John Stedeford's shop and residence, part Victoria Buildings is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the important inner Melbourne figure John Stedeford who prospered in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence that has been carefully integrated into a shop row with components of differing origins and dates also contributory to a significant streetscape.

Colonial Bank of Australasia (branch)

347 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1878, 1885

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

In 1877 Edward McCarthy and Christopher Martin, saddlers, sold the allotment at 343 Victoria Street to Police Constable, John McGlone, and erected a shop and residence at 347 Victoria Street by 1878. McCarthy dissolved their partnership in 1884, Edward McCarthy carrying on the business at the rear of 347 Victoria Street after sale to the Colonial Bank.

In 1885 the West Melbourne branch of the Colonial Bank of Australasia was established at 347 Victoria Street as a renovation of the shop once owned by Martin and McCarthy with alterations designed by George Jobbins in 1885.

Edward McCarthy and Christopher Martin's workshop is shown on MMBW plans of c1895 at the rear of 347.

Contributory elements include:

- two level stuccoed shop and residence;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, paired brackets, blocks, quoining and a raised arched entablature flanked by piers (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level with moulded cemented architraves and bracketed sills;
- Cast-iron framed City of Melbourne Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof (reinstated);
- basement lights in laneway;
- early but altered former Martin and McCarthy gabled brick saddlery workshop at rear; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, and painted bricks.

How is it significant?

Colonial Bank of Australasia, part Victoria Buildings is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Colonial Bank of Australasia, part Victoria Buildings is significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with early banking in West Melbourne; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence that has been carefully integrated into a shop row with components of differing origins, and dates; the design of bank specialist architect, George Jobbins; also contributory to a significant streetscape.

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street

349-351 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1884

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The upper level facades resemble those of other shop rows developed by John Stedeford in the Victorian-era, North and West Melbourne. The shop at 355 Victoria Street has been refaced in the Interwar period, breaking the row into two parts, 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street.

Early occupiers in the 1880s included:

- 349 Walter, N A fruiterer
- 351 Moss, Mrs Eva milliner
- 353 Burman, Frederick photographer
- 355 Ross, John tobacconist
- 357 Evans, E bootmaker
- 359 Malcolm, James hairdresser

Contributory elements at 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street include:

- two level stuccoed and parapeted shop and residence row;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, simple pilasters and raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys with cornices;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level in a serlian configuration with moulded cemented architraves and floral friezes;
- Cast-iron framed Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, painted bricks, and added signs to the upper level.

How is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with a successful builder entrepreneur in West Melbourne, Alexander Stewart; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and extensive Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence row with detailing that is very expressive of North and West Melbourne commercial row design, also contributory to a significant streetscape.

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street

353 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1884

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The upper level facades resemble those of other shop rows developed by John Stedeford in the Victorian-era, North and West Melbourne. The shop at 355 Victoria Street has been refaced in the Interwar period, breaking the row into two parts, 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street.

Early occupiers in the 1880s included:

- 349 Walter, N A fruiterer
- 351 Moss, Mrs Eva milliner
- 353 Burman, Frederick photographer
- 355 Ross, John tobacconist
- 357 Evans, E bootmaker
- 359 Malcolm, James hairdresser

Contributory elements at 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street include:

- two level stuccoed and parapeted shop and residence row;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, simple pilasters and raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys with cornices;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level in a serlian configuration with moulded cemented architraves and floral friezes;
- Cast-iron framed Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, painted bricks, and added signs to the upper level.

How is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with a successful builder entrepreneur in West Melbourne, Alexander Stewart; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and extensive Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence row with detailing that is very expressive of North and West Melbourne commercial row design, also contributory to a significant streetscape.

W. B. Simpson's real estate office and residence

355 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1884, 1933 (rebuilt)

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The shop at 355 Victoria Street was refaced in the Interwar period. Peck and Kemter, Architects of 413 Collins Street, Melbourne, designed this Jazz-Moderne style brick façade for Nigretta Investment Company Pty. Ltd. in 1933. The Nigretta Investment Company was care of W. B. Simpson then of 212 Victoria Street, West Melbourne, who occupied the building when completed in September 1933. The builder was L. J. Owens, of 15 Kalimna Street, Essendon. The layout had a shop as the ground level front room, with show window, but the rest of the building was residential.

The new façade was an early use of the style in Melbourne with only Yule House at 1932 being earlier. Peck and Kemter also designed the highly significant Moderne style Heidelberg Town Hall in 1937 as well as Capitol House, Swanston Street, Melbourne (W. B. Griffin, with Peck and Kemter 1921).

Contributory elements include:

- two level face brick parapeted Jazz-Moderne style façade;
- stepped parapet with distinctive brick patterning across the façade, including herringbone, stacked and soldier coursing;
- the number 355 set on a cement plaque on the upper level;
- multi-pane glazing in steel frames set between brick piers with sheet steel spandrels in a proto-Modern manner; and
- originally part of the adjoining row, still possessing the scale and related fenestration as contributory to this significant commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changed ground level but the changes are visually related.

How is it significant?

W B Simpson's real estate office and residence is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

W B Simpson's real estate office and residence is significant.

- Historically, as originally part of Alexander Stewart's long commercial row of 1882, but revised in a new Interwar style to serve the development surge in West Melbourne, as W. B. Simpson's real estate office; and
- Aesthetically, an early and innovatory use of this new architectural style, being among the first in Victoria and well-preserved, also the work of well known architects, Peck and Kemter and contributory to a significant commercial streetscape.

Cullen's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street

357 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1884

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The upper level facades resemble those of other shop rows developed by John Stedeford in the Victorian-era, North and West Melbourne. The shop at 355 Victoria Street has been refaced in the Interwar period, breaking the row into two parts, 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street.

Early occupiers in the 1880s included:

- 349 Walter, N A fruiterer
- 351 Moss, Mrs Eva milliner
- 353 Burman, Frederick photographer
- 355 Ross, John tobacconist
- 357 Evans, E bootmaker
- 359 Malcolm, James hairdresser

Contributory elements at 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street include:

- two level stuccoed and parapeted shop and residence row;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, simple pilasters and raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys with cornices;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level in a serlian configuration with moulded cemented architraves and floral friezes;
- Cast-iron framed Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, painted bricks, and added signs to the upper level.

How is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with a successful builder entrepreneur in West Melbourne, Alexander Stewart; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and extensive Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence row with detailing that is very expressive of North and West Melbourne commercial row design, also contributory to a significant streetscape.

Cullen's shops and residences, part 349-359 Victoria Street

359 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 1

Place type: Shop & residence

Date(s): 1884

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

North Melbourne plasterer, Alexander Stewart, was the first owner of a row of six shops and residences (349-359 Victoria Street). The row was built in 1884, after acquisition of three houses existing on this site owned by Henry Cullen. Stewart owned the row until his death in 1917 when he died a wealthy man with an estate value equivalent to around \$3,714,350. The row was then subdivided.

The upper level facades resemble those of other shop rows developed by John Stedeford in the Victorian-era, North and West Melbourne. The shop at 355 Victoria Street has been refaced in the Interwar period, breaking the row into two parts, 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street.

Early occupiers in the 1880s included:

- 349 Walter, N A fruiterer
- 351 Moss, Mrs Eva milliner
- 353 Burman, Frederick photographer
- 355 Ross, John tobacconist
- 357 Evans, E bootmaker
- 359 Malcolm, James hairdresser

Contributory elements at 349-353, 357-359 Victoria Street include:

- two level stuccoed and parapeted shop and residence row;
- simple Italian Renaissance Revival styling with cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated blocks, simple pilasters and raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls (urns gone);
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet with cemented chimneys with cornices;
- segmentally arched double-hung sash windows on the upper level in a serlian configuration with moulded cemented architraves and floral friezes;
- Cast-iron framed Corporation pattern street verandah with Corinthian derived column order, panelled cast-iron frieze and brackets and convex corrugated iron clad roof; and
- contribution to a significant Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level, missing parapet urns, painted bricks, and added signs to the upper level.

How is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Alexander Stewart's shops and residences are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with a successful builder entrepreneur in West Melbourne, Alexander Stewart; and
- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved and extensive Italian Renaissance Revival Victorian-era shop and residence row with detailing that is very expressive of North and West Melbourne commercial row design, also contributory to a significant streetscape.

Three Crowns Hotel

361-365 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 1

Place type: hotel

Date(s): 1868, 1878, 1886

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Caterer and publican Charles D Straker had a long association with this hotel and the western region of Melbourne. After serving for six years as the licensee of the Three Crowns, Straker purchased the hotel from Frederick Stone in 1879. Stone had built the first stage of the building, presumably the wing facing King Street, in 1868.

Straker enlarged and improved the hotel but it was in 1886 that the celebrated architect, William Pitt, called tenders for extensive renovation to the hotel for Straker, creating the character we see now. The rateable value increasing considerably. The work may have been a little too indulgent as, by 1890, the hotel was owned by the Colonial Bank, potentially the mortgagers of the property. The owner and licensee at the turn of the century was David O'Callaghan.

Charles Straker was major local figure being the caterer for many of the region's gala events.

Contributory elements include:

- Two, two-storeyed parapeted stuccoed brick wings, one facing Victoria Street, the other earlier wing facing King Street. Both wings were ornamented by William Pitt in 1886-7.
- King street wing, c1868
- Italian Renaissance Revival but simply elevated with a central, gabled parapet entablature and upper level decorated fenestration, shared in character by the more ornate Victoria Street wing;
- bracketed flat pediments and swagged friezes beneath;
- cornice and string moulds delineating the horizontals and quoins terminate them as verticals:.

Victoria Street wing:

- Italian Renaissance Revival and highly decorated, typical of Pitt's work;
- traditional entry at splayed-corner, with pediment over;
- foliated impost moulds,
- guilloche pattern string-moulds;

- gabled pediments with acroteria over doorways,
- barrel-top cemented chimneys;
- cemented cartouche of crossed swords and three crowns, illustrating the hotel's name in a facade panel and on window glass;
- salt-and-pepper dado tiles with a distinctive three crowns motif (Interwar but significant in their own right); and
- contribution as a major and the earliest part of a notable Victorian-era commercial streetscape.

Ground level openings on the King Street wing have been altered or blocked; parapet urns or orbs have been removed from the parapet piers on the Victoria Street wing, and various signs attached. Integrity is good despite these changes.

How is it significant?

Three Crowns Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Three Crowns Hotel is significant.

- Aesthetically, (Victoria Street) as a near original, richly and successfully decorated Italian Renaissance Revival design by a renowned practitioner of the style, William Pitt, potentially as applied to an old form; the King Street wing as a recognisably early hotel design as enriched in the 1880s; also a major streetscape element, terminating the significant Victorian-era commercial area in Victoria Street west; and
- Historically and socially, the earliest commercial building in the two Victoria Street commercial blocks, between Howard and King Streets, and evocative of the typical 19th century corner hotel form; closely associated with the hotelier and caterer, Charles D Straker who was active in the local area as the caterer of choice for local and regional associations.

Drummond house

431 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1926

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold from the grounds was over eight acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

Labourer, Donald and his wife Ruth Drummond of North Melbourne were their first owner-occupiers of this house in 1926, erected at an estimated cost of £700. Plans show two front bedrooms, living room, kitchen with corner fire-place and a sink on the wall, and a bath and laundry located off the kitchen. The builder was D. Kinnane, of Mt. Alexander Road, Moonee Ponds: the house was completed by Christmas Day. A garage was built there in 1934.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey red brick Californian Bungalow style house, showing transition from the Federation Bungalow form;
- broad gabled main roof, with Old English trussing in the gable end;
- unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern roof tiles to main roof, with terra-cotta finials and cappings;
- red brick chimneys with soldier course tops;
- timber framed porch-style verandah with capped brick piers and swagged balustrading;
- bowed casement lead-light window group, with top lights;
- two-panel boarded door with glazed top panel;
- refurbished wire front fence based on original; and
- contribution as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era precinct that, because of its distinctive style and period, symbolises the former Benevolent Asylum site.

How is it significant?

The Drummond house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Drummond house is significant.

- Historically, being symbolic of the former Benevolent Asylum location in West Melbourne and, at the time of its construction, part of a model government subdivision sold here from 1913 mainly to the working classes; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Californian Bungalow style house as adapted to a narrow inner Melbourne block, and contributory to a largely Edwardian-era and Interwar streetscape.

Ogden's house

441 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1918

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Melbourne Benevolent Asylum was opened near here on 27 November 1851 to 'relieve the aged, infirm, disabled or destitute of all creeds and nations'. Built for the Victoria Benevolent Society, a group of philanthropic Melbourne citizens, the asylum aimed to house the Colony's 'deserving poor' in a more dignified fashion than the work houses of the new English Poor Law. After the increased demands put upon the Benevolent Asylum during the Great Depression of the 1890s, the asylum was relocated to a larger 60 ha site at Cheltenham in 1911 and the old buildings fronting Curzon Street in North Melbourne were eventually demolished. Based on a government subdivision, the house lot area sold from the grounds was over eight acres, comprising 53 allotments. Eight of these were quarter-acre blocks, and the remainder measured 40 feet by 120 feet. This house was built on one of those lots.

Tanner, Thomas William Ogden and Charlotte Ogden were there first owner-occupiers of this house in 1918, erected at an estimated cost of £800. Plans show two bedrooms, dining room, large kitchen with pantry, and an internal bath room, rear verandah and laundry in the yard. An asphalt path curved its way to the corner of the front yard.

Contributory elements include:

- single storey red brick Federation Bungalow style house;
- asymmetrical floor plan but with central passage;
- hipped main roof and gabled bay roof, with textured stucco in the gable end;
- originally unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern roof tiles to main roof, with terra-cotta finials and cappings;
- stucco banding in brickwork at dado height;
- stuccoed brick chimneys with cemented caps;
- timber framed verandah with distinctive fretted and slatted friezes;
- boxed and bowed casement lead-light window groups with top lights and the window bay with domed sheet metal roof;
- door with top and side lights; and
- contribution as a key element in an important, largely Edwardian-era precinct that, because of its distinctive style and period, symbolises the former Benevolent Asylum site.

Integrity is good despite the addition of an unrelated Victorian-era reproduction picket fence.

How is it significant?

The Ogden's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Ogden's house is significant.

- Historically, being symbolic of the former Benevolent Asylum location in West Melbourne and, at the time of its construction, part of a model government subdivision sold here from 1913 mainly to the working classes; and
- Aesthetically, a well-preserved Federation Bungalow style house and contributory to a largely Edwardian-era and Interwar streetscape.

Thomas Swanson's house, later Alder's house

465 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1859

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The small bluestone house at 465 Victoria Street was first owned and occupied by Thomas Swanson, a Customs Weigher and his wife Agnes. When built in 1859, it had three rooms and two attics. Thomas died in 1875, leaving Agnes as a brief occupier until a long tenure by Henry Alder, an engine driver with the Victorian Railways Locomotive Branch. Henry had married Louise Holmes in 1878 and this became their marital home, with the West Melbourne music teacher, Henry Hall Alder, as one of their progeny. Henry senior died in 1909, having by then taken up farming in Tanjil South. He still owned this house, described by then as a bluestone cottage with slate roof, four rooms, kitchen and wash house and bathroom with two attic rooms, worth £400. When he died in 1949, Henry Hall Alder, was noted by 'The Argus' as '... one of Melbourne's oldest and, best-known organists... He had been organist and choir master at St James' Old Cathedral since 1914. Mr Alder was also a well-known music teacher for many years.'

Adjoining this house and historically and physically linked to it, 467 Victoria Street was first owned in 1868 by George Swanson, a plumber of Spencer Street, who was there until after 1895. George Swanson applied as the owner and builder to construct 467 in April 1868: then described as a six room house. The adjoining eight room stone house at 469 Victoria Street was built in 1859-1860 for Crown Grantee (1858), John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department.

Contributory elements include:

- single-fronted Colonial Georgian style, coursed basalt rubble cottage;
- tuck-pointed stonework with quarry-faced quoining at openings;
- slate clad gabled roof with stone chimney, with carved cornice and pointing;
- double-hung sash windows;
- doorway with toplight with the date 1859 on the glass; and
- contribution to an early group of stone houses, 457-467 Victoria Street, all from the 1860-1870s, which share siting characteristics, scale and details.

How is it significant?

Thomas Swanson's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Thomas Swanson's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a well-preserved and early Colonial Georgian style house in West Melbourne that has been constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis but closely linked with the availability of the stone in nearby Moonee Ponds Creek and Footscray; also a key part of an early Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, the house was owner-occupied for long periods, first by Thomas Swanson, a customs officer and allied with the renowned local builder family of Swanson and then by Henry Alder, who was linked closely with the railways, a major nearby industry, also the birth home of Henry Hall Alder who was recognised at his death as one of Melbourne's best known recitalists, linked with St James Old Cathedral, and for a time a West Melbourne music teacher.

George Swanson's house

467 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1868

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Adjoining Thomas Swanson's 1859 cottage at 465 Victoria Street and historically and physically linked to it, the house at 467 Victoria Street was first owned in 1868 by George Swanson, a contractor formerly of 127 Bridport Street, Emerald Hill. George Swanson lived there until after 1895. When built the house was described as a six room house. City of Melbourne rate books describe the house in 1869, as a stone house, three floors, six rooms and balconies. However, the MMBW detail plan of c1895 shows no verandah, as with 465 Victoria Street.

The adjoining eight room stone house at 469 Victoria Street was built in 1859-60 for Crown Grantee (1858), John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department.

Contributory elements include:

- a hipped roof, two-storey quarry face, basalt masonry house;
- corrugated iron clad roof;
- quoining at openings;
- double-hung sash windows;
- central doorway with top light on upper level, set to side on ground level; and
- contribution to an early group of houses, 457-467 Victoria Street from the 1860-70s, which share siting characteristics, scale and details and one of three adjoining stone houses.

Integrity is fair with a new brick parapet to the east side and new fence; the verandah has been added and rebuilt. However, the antiquity of the house and its stone construction is the dominant aspect of its significance.

How is it significant?

George Swanson house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

George Swanson's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, an altered Colonial Georgian style house in West Melbourne but constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis and closely linked with the availability of the stone in nearby Moonee Ponds Creek and Footscray; also contributory part of early residential streetscape; and
- Historically, the house was owner-occupied for long periods by George Swanson, of the renowned local builder family of Swanson; representative of the beginning of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Romolo or Bagley house

469 Victoria Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1860

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This house was built by J. McElreavy, in 1860, for John Christopher Bagley, a clerk in the Public Lands Department and the grantee of the allotment. George, and his wife Ann Eliza, continued to live here until her death in 1890 and his death in 1893. Their son, George Bagley, a Queensberry Street chemist, inherited the property and held it until his death in 1923. John Bagley was closely involved with St. Mary's Church of England, Hotham in its early history.

The origin of the house name, Romolo, is unknown, being Italian derivation and potentially linked with the mythical figure, Romulus, who together with his twin Remus, were thought to be the founders of Rome.

Contributory elements include:

- a hipped roof, two-storey quarry face, basalt masonry house;
- stone chimneys with terra-cotta pots;
- corner siting at Lothian Street;
- corrugated iron clad roof set behind a parapet with the word 'Romolo' set in a central panel;
- quoining at openings;
- altered verandah set between stone wing walls;
- double-hung sash windows, with six-pane sashes;
- doorway with top light on ground level; and
- contribution to an early group of houses, 457-467 Victoria Street from the 1860-70s, which share siting characteristics, scale and details and one of three adjoining stone houses.

The 1895 MMBW detail plan shows a verandah which has since been altered and rebuilt. There is a new fence and the stone painted over. However, the antiquity of the house and its stone construction is the dominant aspect of its significance.

How is it significant?

Romolo or Bagley house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

- Romolo or Bagley house is significant.
- Aesthetically, an altered Colonial Georgian style house, but constructed of basalt which is a relatively uncommon wall material in the metropolis and closely linked with the availability of the stone in nearby Moonee Ponds Creek and Footscray, also key part of early Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, the house was owner-occupied for long periods by J. C. Bagley, a man closely linked with the early history of St. Mary's Church of England, Hotham (North Melbourne); and representative of the beginning of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Browne's houses, part 23-25 Walsh Street

23 Walsh Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1892

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The two houses at the Walsh and Milton Streets corner were designed by architect W. H. Cleverdon for ironmonger, Robert S Browne of Dudley Street, West Melbourne. The pair was built in 1892 by W. Brown. The Melbourne entrepreneur, John Stedeford, was a later owner until his death in 1913; Browne also died in 1913. The two houses remained in the Stedeford family into the 1930s, being leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- plain two storey parapeted Italian Renaissance Revival stuccoed row house pair on corner site;
- cemented cornice, string and label moulds;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- uncommon arcaded verandah with Corinthian derived cast-iron column order and roundels in the spandrels;
- double-hung sash windows with voussoir shape cemented moulding over side elevation openings;
- four-panel entry door and toplight, four-panel entry side door with side and toplight (see Milton Street);
- cast-iron palisade front fence integral with arcade, on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to a minor Victorian-era streetscape in Milton Street.

Integrity is good despite the window wall added to the ground level of 23 (potential to restore using 25 as basis). There have been possible changes to the Milton Street side elevation and bricks painted over. The significance of the house pair relies on the arcading and this has not been affected by these reversible changes.

How is it significant?

Browne's houses, 23-25 Walsh Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Browne's houses, 23-25 Walsh Street, are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne also for the link with successful ironmonger, Robert Browne, and local identity John Stedeford; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded verandah also as a custom design by Melbourne architect William Cleverdon

Browne's houses, part 23-25 Walsh Street

25 Walsh Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1892

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The two houses at the Walsh and Milton Streets corner were designed by architect W. H. Cleverdon for ironmonger, Robert S Browne of Dudley Street, West Melbourne. The pair was built in 1892 by W. Brown. The Melbourne entrepreneur, John Stedeford, was a later owner until his death in 1913; Browne also died in 1913. The two houses remained in the Stedeford family into the 1930s, being leased out.

Contributory elements include:

- plain two storey parapeted Italian Renaissance Revival stuccoed row house pair on corner site;
- cemented cornice, string and label moulds;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roof behind the parapet clad with corrugated iron, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- uncommon arcaded verandah with Corinthian derived cast-iron column order and roundels in the spandrels;
- double-hung sash windows with voussoir shape cemented moulding over side elevation openings;
- four-panel entry door and toplight, four-panel entry side door with side and toplight (see Milton Street);
- cast-iron palisade front fence integral with arcade, on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to a minor Victorian-era streetscape in Milton Street.
- Integrity is good despite the window wall added to the ground level of 23 (potential to restore using 25 as basis). There have been possible changes to the Milton Street side elevation and bricks painted over. The significance of the house pair relies on the arcading and this has not been affected by these reversible changes.

How is it significant?

Browne's houses, 23-25 Walsh Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Browne's houses, 23-25 Walsh Street, are significant.

- Historically, as representative of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne also for the link with successful ironmonger, Robert Browne, and local identity John Stedeford; and
- Aesthetically, for the distinctive arcaded verandah also as a custom design by Melbourne architect William Cleverdon

James Noonan's house, also Cameron House

54-56 Walsh Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 3

Place type: house

Date(s): 1870

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Although the first owner was a successful contractor, James Noonan, it was another builder, James H. Sutherland, who constructed the house in 1870. Noonan died a rich man at his long-term residence 126 Dudley Street, since redeveloped. At his death, his estate was an equivalent value of approximately \$3,522,820. Later owners included Frederick Scales, John Hughes, Henry Maxwell; the latter two occasionally leasing the house to persons such as John Forrester and Charles Hirst, a Spencer Street chemist.

In the late Victorian-era and Edwardian-era the house was the setting for a number of well publicised society events, reinforcing the former role of Walsh Street as a prime residential address.

Contributory elements include:

- asymmetrically planned and double-fronted Italian Villa style house of stuccoed brick with distinctive details and form;
- an arched entry porch with cemented impost and architrave detailing and keystone;
- gabled and hipped iron-clad roof;
- parapeted side walls with foliated brackets and blocks;
- architraved openings, double-hung sash windows;
- unusual details that include the Romanesque inspired fretted pendant eaves valence, an unusual corbelled eaves supported from the projecting window bay and a pentangular panel above the bay;
- panelled and corniced chimney shafts; and
- contribution as one of a varied group of Victorian-era houses in Walsh Street, intermixed with new development (62, 46-8, 42 Walsh Street).

Integrity is good despite the replacement of the gable finial and front fence, the painting of the basalt footings, the altered front door, and tiling of the front yard.

How is it significant?

James Noonan's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

James Noonan's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved Italian villa with a highly unusual and distinctive combination of elements and details and from an early date; and
- Historically, associated primarily with Noonan, the West Melbourne builder-developer, who died a successful businessman while also being prominent in the North and West Melbourne community; and representative of a major growth period in West Melbourne.

Wickham's house, later Oakey's house

62 Walsh Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1865, 1871, 1888

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This initially two then four room and later six room brick house was enlarged twice (in 1871 and 1888) after its initial construction in 1865 for John Wickham, a carter, who died there in 1873. Later owner-occupiers were William Willis, Wilmot Oakey, and in 1896, Jeremiah Oakey. Wilmot Oakey was a patternmaker and first owner of the house as six rooms: he died in 1888 during its enlargement by builder, Bellows. Oakey was a frequent contributor to the Melbourne press on transport issues while being also an inventor, showing one of his creations at the Victorian Exhibition of 1872-73.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey stuccoed brick and parapeted row house;
- cemented ornament including a gabled entablature, with scrolls, a cornice mould and former cornice, now the string-mould, of the first single storey stage of building;
- notable cast-iron balustrading to bracketed balconettes on the upper openings;
- double-hung sash windows;
- one level timber, corrugated iron clad verandah; and
- contribution as one of a varied group of Victorian-era houses in Walsh Street, intermixed with new development (62, 46-8, 42 Walsh Street).

Integrity is fair despite the verandah having been rebuilt, a missing valence, replacement of the door and an iron picket fence added.

How is it significant?

Wickham's, later Oakey's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Wickham's, later Oakey's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, generally original to 1888 with fine and rare details such as the iron railings and balconettes; and
- Historically, the house evokes two major construction stages and has links with typical occupations associated with West Melbourne, but is also linked with Wilmot Oakey who was locally prominent; also representative of the beginning and end of a major growth period (Victorian-era) in West Melbourne.

Flagstaff Gardens Caretaker's's Residence

309 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A

Streetscape: -

Place type: house

Date(s): Unknown

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register number: H2041

What is significant?

Flagstaff Hill including the Flagstaff Gardens occupies an elevated position to the north west of Melbourne's CBD. Consisting of 7.7 hectares, it was originally called Burial Hill by the European settlers and was used as Melbourne's first burial ground in the 1830s. Later used as a signal station between 1840 and 1857, and then as a magnetic and meteorological observatory under Professor Georg von Neumayer between 1857 and 1862, the hill is a significant archaeological site. In 1862 the site was established as a public garden. Designed in an informal gardenesque style by the Deputy Surveyor General Clement Hodgkinson in 1865, and later redesigned by John Guilfoyle in the 1890s, the garden contained numerous trees of scientific and aesthetic importance, many of which remain today. The current appearance of the gardens reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s although the original pathways are still evident as are several of the original tree plantings. Although the character of the gardens has changed since the 1860s, the current appearance reflects a diverse cultural landscape that is rich in horticultural, historic and social meaning.

How is it significant?

Flagstaff Gardens and Flagstaff Hill are of aesthetic, archaeological, historical, scientific (horticultural) and social significance to the State of Victoria

Why is it significant?

Flagstaff Hill is of historic and scientific importance. Between 1836 and 1837, it was the site of Melbourne's first burial ground. Seven burials took place there and as there is no evidence that the bodies were exhumed the site probably has archaeological potential. Between 1840 and 1857 the site was used as a signal station with flagstaff. It was used to communicate with a similar station at Point Gellibrand at Williamstown. Flags flown from the flagstaff indicated shipping arrivals in the Bay and shipping lists were posted on a bulletin board near the station building. Accordingly the hill was a regular gathering place for Melburnians of all classes. The flagstaff and signal station became redundant following the introduction of the telegraph, however the site was then used as a meteorological and magnetic observatory between 1857 and 1862. Established

under the supervision of Bavarian scientist Georg von Neumayer, the observatory played a significant part in the development of scientific knowledge in the colony. The footings of the signal station and the observatory buildings probably still exist and would be a significant archaeological deposit.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of scientific (horticultural) and aesthetic significance. Established as a public garden in 1862, the Flagstaff Gardens was designed in the gardenesque style in 1865 by Assistant Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey, Clement Hodgkinson. Unlike the Fitzroy Gardens, also designed by Hodgkinson, the Flagstaff Gardens was a more informal style. Its path layout was determined in part by the site's topography but also by the location of the Victoria Market in the north-east corner. Some of the original 1860s path layout remains but the current layout reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s. The central path from the main entrance in William Street to the crown of the Flagstaff Hill has disappeared but most of the path that originally crossed the gardens from the corner of King and Latrobe Streets towards the Victoria Market still exists. None of the original statues exist but there is a sundial from the nineteenth century, albeit whose base was reconstructed in 1947, and a sculpture, *The Court Favourite*, from the 1930s.

There are many fine individual specimens of trees in the gardens including a Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), located on the south side of the William Street entrance, from the first stage of planting in the nineteenth century and which is amongst the largest of the species known in Victoria. There are also significant specimens from the twentieth century including a Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo bilboa*) and a Chinese Parasol tree (*Firmiana simplex*). The *Ginkgo biloba* is one of the State's finest and largest, and is growing in a prominent position in the garden of the caretakers cottage. The only larger and older *Ginkgo biloba* in Victoria is in the Geelong Botanic Gardens, which was planted in 1859. The *Firmiana simplex* is rare in Victoria and this tree is also the largest known in the State. As well there are a variety of significant specimen trees including elms, oaks, Moreton bay figs, Canary Island pines and River Red Gums. The *Corynocarpus laevigatus* is uncommon in Victoria and this tree is the largest known specimen in the State. The two Italian cypresses (*Cupressus sempervirens*) have important landscape and historical significance due to their association with Melbourne's first cemetery. These trees were commonly planted in cemeteries due to their symbolism.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of landscape and horticultural significance due to the avenues of elms (*Ulmus procera* and *U. x hollandica*) lining the pathways through the Gardens and elm rows along the north, north east and southern perimeter of the gardens. The elms are common landscape element in all of Melbourne's nineteenth century gardens and boulevards. The trees are numerous and have grown to a large size and are an important feature of the urban character and provide outstanding autumn colour. Melbourne now has some of the finest European elms in the world and these are of increasing international significance as Dutch Elm Disease has killed most of these species in the northern hemisphere. The deciduous elms, poplars and English oaks contrast dramatically with the evergreen conifers, eucalypts, Moreton Bay Figs and palms to provide an outstanding landscape. The two *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* (Sugar Gum) in the north eastern corner have grown to a great size and are an important landmark in the landscape.

Flagstaff Hill also has social significance as place of recreation and celebration. The existence of the various monuments on the crest of the hill reflects the importance of the site in the popular imagination. In addition, the hill was a natural gathering place in the early years of European settlement because of the views it offered over the Bay. Furthermore, with separation from New South Wales in 1850, the hill was a focus of celebrations with bonfires being lit and other festivities taking place there. In 1950 a monument was built to commemorate these original celebrations.

The Flagstaff Gardens has been the less respectable component in the city's collection of public parks. Accordingly its social significance is different from the Carlton, Fitzroy or Treasury Gardens. In the 1930s it was observed that if the Fitzroy Gardens was the city's drawing room then Flagstaff Gardens was its kitchen. Earlier in the century it was also perceived to be the most notorious of the public parks as a site for illicit activities. This informality and diversity of public behaviour has distinguished it from other city gardens and also is an important part of its character today. The bowling club, playground and tennis courts contribute to its continuing recreational and informal character. To an extent its character has also been defined by its position on the west side of the city close to the Victoria Market, working class residential areas, industry and Yarra wharves.

- See more at: <http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1841#statement-significance>

Flagstaff Gardens tennis courts and pavilion

309-311 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A

Streetscape: -

Place type: tennis complex

Date(s): Unknown

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register number: H2041

What is significant?

Flagstaff Hill including the Flagstaff Gardens occupies an elevated position to the north west of Melbourne's CBD. Consisting of 7.7 hectares, it was originally called Burial Hill by the European settlers and was used as Melbourne's first burial ground in the 1830s. Later used as a signal station between 1840 and 1857, and then as a magnetic and meteorological observatory under Professor George von Neumayer between 1857 and 1862, the hill is a significant archaeological site. In 1862 the site was established as a public garden. Designed in an informal gardenesque style by the Deputy Surveyor General Clement Hodgkinson in 1865, and later redesigned by John Guilfoyle in the 1890s, the garden contained numerous trees of scientific and aesthetic importance, many of which remain today. The current appearance of the gardens reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s although the original pathways are still evident as are several of the original tree plantings. Although the character of the gardens has changed since the 1860s, the current appearance reflects a diverse cultural landscape that is rich in horticultural, historic and social meaning.

How is it significant?

Flagstaff Gardens and Flagstaff Hill are of aesthetic, archaeological, historical, scientific (horticultural) and social significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Flagstaff Hill is of historic and scientific importance. Between 1836 and 1837, it was the site of Melbourne's first burial ground. Seven burials took place there and as there is no evidence that the bodies were exhumed the site probably has archaeological potential. Between 1840 and 1857 the site was used as a signal station with flagstaff. It was used to communicate with a similar station at Point Gellibrand at Williamstown. Flags flown from the flagstaff indicated shipping arrivals in the Bay and shipping lists were posted on a bulletin board near the station building. Accordingly the hill was a regular gathering place for Melburnians of all classes. The flagstaff and signal station became redundant following the introduction of the telegraph, however the site was then used as a meteorological and magnetic observatory between 1857 and 1862. Established under

the supervision of Bavarian scientist George von Neumayer, the observatory played a significant part in the development of scientific knowledge in the colony. The footings of the signal station and the observatory buildings probably still exist and would be a significant archaeological deposit.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of scientific (horticultural) and aesthetic significance. Established as a public garden in 1862, the Flagstaff Gardens was designed in the gardenesque style in 1865 by Assistant Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey, Clement Hodgkinson. Unlike the Fitzroy Gardens, also designed by Hodgkinson, the Flagstaff Gardens was a more informal style. Its path layout was determined in part by the site's topography but also by the location of the Victoria Market in the north-east corner. Some of the original 1860s path layout remains but the current layout reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s. The central path from the main entrance in William Street to the crown of the Flagstaff Hill has disappeared but most of the path that originally crossed the gardens from the corner of King and Latrobe Streets towards the Victoria Market still exists. None of the original statues exist but there is a sundial from the nineteenth century, albeit whose base was reconstructed in 1947, and a sculpture, The Court Favourite, from the 1930s.

There are many fine individual specimens of trees in the gardens including a Holm Oak (*Quercus Victorian* Heritage Register citation (Victorian Heritage Register H2041).
Last updated on - April 1, 2004.

What is significant?

Flagstaff Hill including the Flagstaff Gardens occupies an elevated position to the north west of Melbourne's CBD. Consisting of 7.7 hectares, it was originally called Burial Hill by the European settlers and was used as Melbourne's first burial ground in the 1830s. Later used as a signal station between 1840 and 1857, and then as a magnetic and meteorological observatory under Professor Georg von Neumayer between 1857 and 1862, the hill is a significant archaeological site. In 1862 the site was established as a public garden. Designed in an informal gardenesque style by the Deputy Surveyor General Clement Hodgkinson in 1865, and later redesigned by John Guilfoyle in the 1890s, the garden contained numerous trees of scientific and aesthetic importance, many of which remain today. The current appearance of the gardens reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s although the original pathways are still evident as are several of the original tree plantings. Although the character of the gardens has changed since the 1860s, the current appearance reflects a diverse cultural landscape that is rich in horticultural, historic and social meaning.

How is it significant?

Flagstaff Gardens and Flagstaff Hill are of aesthetic, archaeological, historical, scientific (horticultural) and social significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Flagstaff Hill is of historic and scientific importance. Between 1836 and 1837, it was the site of Melbourne's first burial ground. Seven burials took place there and as there is no evidence that the bodies were exhumed the site probably has archaeological potential. Between 1840 and 1857 the site was used as a signal station with flagstaff. It was used to communicate with a similar station at Point Gellibrand at Williamstown. Flags flown from the flagstaff indicated shipping arrivals in the Bay and shipping lists were posted on a bulletin board near the station building. Accordingly the hill was a regular gathering place for Melburnians of all classes. The flagstaff and signal station became redundant following the introduction of the telegraph, however the site was then used as a meteorological and magnetic observatory between 1857 and 1862. Established under the supervision of Bavarian scientist Georg von Neumayer, the observatory played a significant part in the development of scientific knowledge in the colony. The footings of the signal station and the observatory buildings probably still exist and would be a significant archaeological deposit.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of scientific (horticultural) and aesthetic significance. Established as a public garden in 1862, the Flagstaff Gardens was designed in the gardenesque style in 1865 by Assistant Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey, Clement Hodgkinson. Unlike the Fitzroy Gardens, also designed by Hodgkinson, the Flagstaff Gardens was a more informal style. Its path layout was determined in part by the site's topography but also by the location of the Victoria Market in the north-east corner. Some of the original 1860s path layout remains but the current layout reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s. The central path from the main entrance in William Street to the crown of the Flagstaff Hill has disappeared but most of the path that originally crossed the gardens from the corner of King and Latrobe Streets towards the Victoria Market still exists. None of the original statues exist but there is a sundial from the nineteenth century, albeit whose base was reconstructed in 1947, and a sculpture, The Court Favourite, from the 1930s.

There are many fine individual specimens of trees in the gardens including a Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), located on the south side of the William Street entrance, from the first stage of planting in the nineteenth century and which is amongst the largest of the species known in Victoria. There are also significant specimens from the

twentieth century including a Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) and a Chinese Parasol tree (*Firmiana simplex*). The *Ginkgo biloba* is one of the State's finest and largest, and is growing in a prominent position in the garden of the caretakers cottage. The only larger and older *Ginkgo biloba* in Victoria is in the Geelong Botanic Gardens, which was planted in 1859. The *Firmiana simplex* is rare in Victoria and this tree is also the largest known in the State. As well there are a variety of significant specimen trees including elms, oaks, Moreton bay figs, Canary Island pines and River Red Gums. The *Corynocarpus laevigatus* is uncommon in Victoria and this tree is the largest known specimen in the State. The two Italian cypresses (*Cupressus sempervirens*) have important landscape and historical significance due to their association with Melbourne's first cemetery. These trees were commonly planted in cemeteries due to their symbolism.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of landscape and horticultural significance due to the avenues of elms (*Ulmus procera* and *U. x hollandica*) lining the pathways through the Gardens and elm rows along the north, north east and southern perimeter of the gardens. The elms are common landscape element in all of Melbourne's nineteenth century gardens and boulevards. The trees are numerous and have grown to a large size and are an important feature of the urban character and provide outstanding autumn colour. Melbourne now has some of the finest European elms in the world and these are of increasing international significance as Dutch Elm Disease has killed most of these species in the northern hemisphere. The deciduous elms, poplars and English oaks contrast dramatically with the evergreen conifers, eucalypts, Moreton Bay Figs and palms to provide an outstanding landscape. The two *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* (Sugar Gum) in the north eastern corner have grown to a great size and are an important landmark in the landscape.

Flagstaff Hill also has social significance as place of recreation and celebration. The existence of the various monuments on the crest of the hill reflects the importance of the site in the popular imagination. In addition, the hill was a natural gathering place in the early years of European settlement because of the views it offered over the Bay. Furthermore, with separation from New South Wales in 1850, the hill was a focus of celebrations with bonfires being lit and other festivities taking place there. In 1950 a monument was built to commemorate these original celebrations.

The Flagstaff Gardens has been the less respectable component in the city's collection of public parks. Accordingly its social significance is different from the Carlton, Fitzroy or Treasury Gardens. In the 1930s it was observed that if the Fitzroy Gardens was the city's drawing room then Flagstaff Gardens was its kitchen. Earlier in the century it was also perceived to be the most notorious of the public parks as a site for illicit activities. This informality and diversity of public behaviour has distinguished it from other city gardens and also is an important part of its character today. The bowling club, playground and tennis courts contribute to its continuing recreational and informal character. To an extent its character has also been defined by its position on the west side of the city close to the Victoria Market, working class residential areas, industry and Yarra wharves.

- See more at: <http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1841#statement-significance>

Flagstaff Gardens

309-311 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: A

Streetscape: -

Place type: Public Gardens

Date(s): 1862-

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register Statement of Significance

Victorian Heritage Register number: H2041

What is significant?

Flagstaff Hill including the Flagstaff Gardens occupies an elevated position to the north west of Melbourne's CBD. Consisting of 7.7 hectares, it was originally called Burial Hill by the European settlers and was used as Melbourne's first burial ground in the 1830s. Later used as a signal station between 1840 and 1857, and then as a magnetic and meteorological observatory under Professor Georg von Neumayer between 1857 and 1862, the hill is a significant archaeological site. In 1862 the site was established as a public garden. Designed in an informal gardenesque style by the Deputy Surveyor General Clement Hodgkinson in 1865, and later redesigned by John Guilfoyle in the 1890s, the garden contained numerous trees of scientific and aesthetic importance, many of which remain today. The current appearance of the gardens reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s although the original pathways are still evident as are several of the original tree plantings. Although the character of the gardens has changed since the 1860s, the current appearance reflects a diverse cultural landscape that is rich in horticultural, historic and social meaning.

How is it significant?

Flagstaff Gardens and Flagstaff Hill are of aesthetic, archaeological, historical, scientific (horticultural) and social significance to the State of Victoria.

Why is it significant?

Flagstaff Hill is of historic and scientific importance. Between 1836 and 1837, it was the site of Melbourne's first burial ground. Seven burials took place there and as there is no evidence that the bodies were exhumed the site probably has archaeological potential. Between 1840 and 1857 the site was used as a signal station with flagstaff. It was used to communicate with a similar station at Point Gellibrand at Williamstown. Flags flown from the flagstaff indicated shipping arrivals in the Bay and shipping lists were posted on a bulletin board near the station building. Accordingly the hill was a regular gathering place for Melburnians of all classes. The flagstaff and signal station became redundant following the introduction of the telegraph, however the site was then used as a meteorological and magnetic observatory between 1857 and 1862. Established

under the supervision of Bavarian scientist Georg von Neumayer, the observatory played a significant part in the development of scientific knowledge in the colony. The footings of the signal station and the observatory buildings probably still exist and would be a significant archaeological deposit.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of scientific (horticultural) and aesthetic significance. Established as a public garden in 1862, the Flagstaff Gardens was designed in the gardenesque style in 1865 by Assistant Commissioner for Crown Lands and Survey, Clement Hodgkinson. Unlike the Fitzroy Gardens, also designed by Hodgkinson, the Flagstaff Gardens was a more informal style. Its path layout was determined in part by the site's topography but also by the location of the Victoria Market in the north-east corner. Some of the original 1860s path layout remains but the current layout reflects changes made between the 1890s and the 1920s. The central path from the main entrance in William Street to the crown of the Flagstaff Hill has disappeared but most of the path that originally crossed the gardens from the corner of King and Latrobe Streets towards the Victoria Market still exists. None of the original statues exist but there is a sundial from the nineteenth century, albeit whose base was reconstructed in 1947, and a sculpture, *The Court Favourite*, from the 1930s.

There are many fine individual specimens of trees in the gardens including a Holm Oak (*Quercus ilex*), located on the south side of the William Street entrance, from the first stage of planting in the nineteenth century and which is amongst the largest of the species known in Victoria. There are also significant specimens from the twentieth century including a Maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) and a Chinese Parasol tree (*Firmiana simplex*). The *Ginkgo biloba* is one of the State's finest and largest, and is growing in a prominent position in the garden of the caretakers cottage. The only larger and older *Ginkgo biloba* in Victoria is in the Geelong Botanic Gardens, which was planted in 1859. The *Firmiana simplex* is rare in Victoria and this tree is also the largest known in the State. As well there are a variety of significant specimen trees including elms, oaks, Moreton bay figs, Canary Island pines and River Red Gums. The *Corynocarpus laevigatus* is uncommon in Victoria and this tree is the largest known specimen in the State. The two Italian cypresses (*Cupressus sempervirens*) have important landscape and historical significance due to their association with Melbourne's first cemetery. These trees were commonly planted in cemeteries due to their symbolism.

The Flagstaff Gardens is of landscape and horticultural significance due to the avenues of elms (*Ulmus procera* and *U. x hollandica*) lining the pathways through the Gardens and elm rows along the north, north east and southern perimeter of the gardens. The elms are common landscape element in all of Melbourne's nineteenth century gardens and boulevards. The trees are numerous and have grown to a large size and are an important feature of the urban character and provide outstanding autumn colour. Melbourne now has some of the finest European elms in the world and these are of increasing international significance as Dutch Elm Disease has killed most of these species in the northern hemisphere. The deciduous elms, poplars and English oaks contrast dramatically with the evergreen conifers, eucalypts, Moreton Bay Figs and palms to provide an outstanding landscape. The two *Eucalyptus cladocalyx* (Sugar Gum) in the north eastern corner have grown to a great size and are an important landmark in the landscape.

Flagstaff Hill also has social significance as place of recreation and celebration. The existence of the various monuments on the crest of the hill reflects the importance of the site in the popular imagination. In addition, the hill was a natural gathering place in the early years of European settlement because of the views it offered over the Bay. Furthermore, with separation from New South Wales in 1850, the hill was a focus of celebrations with bonfires being lit and other festivities taking place there. In 1950 a monument was built to commemorate these original celebrations.

The Flagstaff Gardens has been the less respectable component in the city's collection of public parks. Accordingly its social significance is different from the Carlton, Fitzroy or Treasury Gardens. In the 1930s it was observed that if the Fitzroy Gardens was the city's drawing room then Flagstaff Gardens was its kitchen. Earlier in the century it was also perceived to be the most notorious of the public parks as a site for illicit activities. This informality and diversity of public behaviour has distinguished it from other city gardens and also is an important part of its character today. The bowling club, playground and tennis courts contribute to its continuing recreational and informal character. To an extent its character has also been defined by its position on the west side of the city close to the Victoria Market, working class residential areas, industry and Yarra wharves.

- See more at: <http://vhd.heritagecouncil.vic.gov.au/places/1841#statement-significance>

Royal Standard Hotel

333-337 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Hotel

Date(s): 1865-

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The Royal Standard Hotel and associated shop had only one owner, the original grantee of the allotment, William Hill, for the first thirty years or more of its life (1865-1896) and one publican for most of that time, John Williams. After 1885, other publicans included Mrs. McInerney, Samuel Houston and Alfred Hardham (refer to 195-197 Victoria Street).

William Hill applied to construct the hotel, as both owner and builder, in February 1865. He made a further application to build three houses at the rear of the hotel in 1866 (see 24-28 Milton Street). Additions may have been made to the hotel in the late Victorian-era.

The hotel was the scene of a number of well publicised events over its history, such as Alfred Hardham hanging himself in the hotel stable in 1896, and remains a gathering place for many in the North and West Melbourne area.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storeyed stuccoed brick hotel and former shop;
- simple but elegant Italian Renaissance Revival façade;
- a corniced parapet;
- flat window pediments and smooth rustication to the lower level and as quoins;
- quarry faced stone plinth;
- stone-bordered cellar entry door in footpath;
- double-hung sash windows with cemented architraves; and
- contribution as a traditional Victorian-era corner element, and for relationship with 343-9 William Street, a similarly simply elevated row, and the companion house row at the rear in Milton Street.

Integrity is good despite changes to ground level openings, with replacement or closing in of doors; painting of some of the stonework, added signs, and unrelated brick additions at the rear.

How is it significant?

The Royal Standard Hotel is significant historically, socially and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Royal Standard Hotel is significant.

- Aesthetically, an early, symmetrical and successful Italian Renaissance Revival façade in the palazzo manner, similar to the commercial style used by architects Terry and Oakden, and a key streetscape element in the North and West Melbourne precinct; and
- Historically and socially, as a hotel and meeting place, the social centre of the locality, being typically corner-sited and part of a comprehensive development by William Hill of his Crown Grant that, with his houses at 24-28 Milton Street, remains relatively unchanged.

Row house, part 343, 345-349 William Street

343 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1864-5

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The original grantee of 1864 and an iron-worker, Matthew Sparey, built the row of initially six room brick houses at 345-349 William Street by 1865. Adjoining this row and integral with it was the John Douglas house of 1864 (343 William Street). Residing in the adjacent Milton Street, Sparey retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants, during that time, included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers, they repossessed the buildings from the previous owner, John H. Walker, after the bank moratorium of 1893.

John Douglas was a builder who lived in McCracken Street, Kensington, during the 1880s: he was the son of another building contractor, William Douglas.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of three in a Colonial Georgian style, and one attached house (343);
- pointed brown body brickwork and red rubbed voussoirs;
- parapeted roof line with moulded cornice and cemented string moulds;
- lower level iron decorated verandah with concave roof (345-9), simple iron brackets and fringing as early form of verandah decoration;
- iron picket fences (345-9);
- symmetrical fenestration, double-hung sash windows;
- arched ground level openings;
- four-panel doors with toplights;
- cemented chimney shafts with panelling; and
- the row's relationship with the Royal Standard at 333-337 William Street, and the house rows at the rear of the hotel in Milton Street.

The brickwork of 343 has been painted, the verandah rebuilt, and its iron fence replaced but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, as in a well-proportioned, recognisable early Colonial Georgian row house form, with simple detailing and fine brickwork. Also as early face brick buildings in West Melbourne, and contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, for the long ownership by the original Crown Grantee, Sparey, which is unusual in West Melbourne.

Row house, part 343, 345-349 William Street

345 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1864-5

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The original grantee of 1864 and an iron-worker, Matthew Sparey, built the row of initially six room brick houses at 345-349 William Street by 1865. Adjoining this row and integral with it was the John Douglas house of 1864 (343 William Street). Residing in the adjacent Milton Street, Sparey retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants, during that time, included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagors, they repossessed the buildings from the previous owner, John H. Walker, after the bank moratorium of 1893.

John Douglas was a builder who lived in McCracken Street, Kensington, during the 1880s: he was the son of another building contractor, William Douglas.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of three in a Colonial Georgian style, and one attached house (343);
- pointed brown body brickwork and red rubbed voussoirs;
- parapeted roof line with moulded cornice and cemented string moulds;
- lower level iron decorated verandah with concave roof (345-9), simple iron brackets and fringing as early form of verandah decoration;
- iron picket fences (345-9);
- symmetrical fenestration, double-hung sash windows;
- arched ground level openings;
- four-panel doors with toplights;
- cemented chimney shafts with panelling; and
- the row's relationship with the Royal Standard at 333-337 William Street, and the house rows at the rear of the hotel in Milton Street.

The brickwork of 343 has been painted, the verandah rebuilt, and its iron fence replaced but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, as in a well-proportioned, recognisable early Colonial Georgian row house form, with simple detailing and fine brickwork. Also as early face brick buildings in West Melbourne, and contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, for the long ownership by the original Crown Grantee, Sparey, which is unusual in West Melbourne.

Row house, part 343, 345-349 William Street

347 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1864-5

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The original grantee of 1864 and an iron-worker, Matthew Sparey, built the row of initially six room brick houses at 345-349 William Street by 1865. Adjoining this row and integral with it was the John Douglas house of 1864 (343 William Street). Residing in the adjacent Milton Street, Sparey retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants, during that time, included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers, they repossessed the buildings from the previous owner, John H. Walker, after the bank moratorium of 1893.

John Douglas was a builder who lived in McCracken Street, Kensington, during the 1880s: he was the son of another building contractor, William Douglas.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of three in a Colonial Georgian style, and one attached house (343);
- pointed brown body brickwork and red rubbed voussoirs;
- parapeted roof line with moulded cornice and cemented string moulds;
- lower level iron decorated verandah with concave roof (345-9), simple iron brackets and fringing as early form of verandah decoration;
- iron picket fences (345-9);
- symmetrical fenestration, double-hung sash windows;
- arched ground level openings;
- four-panel doors with toplights;
- cemented chimney shafts with panelling; and
- the row's relationship with the Royal Standard at 333-337 William Street, and the house rows at the rear of the hotel in Milton Street.

The brickwork of 343 has been painted, the verandah rebuilt, and its iron fence replaced but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, as in a well-proportioned, recognisable early Colonial Georgian row house form, with simple detailing and fine brickwork. Also as early face brick buildings in West Melbourne, and contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, for the long ownership by the original Crown Grantee, Sparey, which is unusual in West Melbourne.

Row house, part 343, 345-349 William Street

349 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 3

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1864-5

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

The original grantee of 1864 and an iron-worker, Matthew Sparey, built the row of initially six room brick houses at 345-349 William Street by 1865. Adjoining this row and integral with it was the John Douglas house of 1864 (343 William Street). Residing in the adjacent Milton Street, Sparey retained ownership for at least twenty years and his tenants, during that time, included Thomas Moore, John Melvin, Thomas Pearson and James Tart. By 1896, the Australian Mutual Provident Society is listed as the owner. Perhaps as mortgagers, they repossessed the buildings from the previous owner, John H. Walker, after the bank moratorium of 1893.

John Douglas was a builder who lived in McCracken Street, Kensington, during the 1880s: he was the son of another building contractor, William Douglas.

Contributory elements include:

- two-storeyed face brick and stuccoed house row of three in a Colonial Georgian style, and one attached house (343);
- pointed brown body brickwork and red rubbed voussoirs;
- parapeted roof line with moulded cornice and cemented string moulds;
- lower level iron decorated verandah with concave roof (345-9), simple iron brackets and fringing as early form of verandah decoration;
- iron picket fences (345-9);
- symmetrical fenestration, double-hung sash windows;
- arched ground level openings;
- four-panel doors with toplights;
- cemented chimney shafts with panelling; and
- the row's relationship with the Royal Standard at 333-337 William Street, and the house rows at the rear of the hotel in Milton Street.

The brickwork of 343 has been painted, the verandah rebuilt, and its iron fence replaced but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street, are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Row houses, 343, 345-349 William Street are significant.

- Aesthetically, as in a well-proportioned, recognisable early Colonial Georgian row house form, with simple detailing and fine brickwork. Also as early face brick buildings in West Melbourne, and contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, for the long ownership by the original Crown Grantee, Sparey, which is unusual in West Melbourne.

Cellular Clothing Company Ltd. works

351-353 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: factory

Date(s): 1939

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This Moderne style factory was designed for Cellular Clothing Company Ltd. by noted Modernist architect, Rhys E. Hopkins, and erected under his supervision by Rispin Bros in 1939. Cyril Hudspeth was the structural engineer, all well known names in the building industry. The building achieved good publicity, when completed, and was presented as the epitome of local industry, rising with the trade restrictions of the imminent Second World War, and the tariff protection provided by the government to foster manufacturing independence in uncertain times. The cellular products made here were also seen as one of the new types of industry in Victoria. Although the glazing has been altered, the building retains the classic Moderne stylistic format of horizontals butting on the stairwell or 'vertical feature'. The building also forms part of an Interwar industrial group at this corner and opposite in Howard Street.

Contributory elements include:

- Moderne style format of strong horizontal elements butting on a vertical feature (stair);
- parapeted geometric form;
- sawtooth roof;
- cream façade brickwork (bricks painted over); and
- contribution to a modernist Interwar industrial group in this locality.

Glazing replaced with reflective glass, bricks painted over.

How is it significant?

Cellular Clothing Company Ltd. works are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Cellular Clothing Company Ltd. works are significant.

- Historically, as a highly publicised project when completed and seen as the epitome of rising inner Melbourne industries, as aided by import restrictions during the lead-up to the Second World War, and the tariff protection afforded by the Australian Government to foster manufacturing independence in uncertain

times, also the products made here were seen as one of the new types of industry to be encouraged in Victoria; and

- Aesthetically, as a well-preserved factory design from noted Modernist architect and academic, Rhys E. Hopkins, and erected under his supervision by Rispin Bros. with Cyril Hudspeth as the structural engineer who were all well known names in the building industry, also as a contributory part of an Interwar industrial group at this corner and opposite in Howard Street, West Melbourne.

Canary Island pines (x2 `Pinus canariensis'), Howard Street and William Street Reserve

383-389 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: -

Place type: Trees

Date(s): 1900-1918

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Many trees were planted in West Melbourne streets and reserves, as shown on MMBW Detail Plans and the 1945 aerial photography of West Melbourne.

Mature surviving trees are an indication of planting styles of the Victorian and Edwardian-eras before a more varied palette of tree selection was pursued post World War One. In that era, elms were removed because they were seen as disruptive to mechanical street cleaning and their roots were damaging drains. Trees such as the Canary Island pines were selected instead.

Contributory elements include:

- Mature Canary Island pines (x2 `Pinus canariensis'), Howard Street and William Street Reserve (-37.806391, 144.953764;-37.806575, 144.953729); and
- land within five metres of the root balls.

How is it significant?

The Canary Island pines are significant historically and for their rarity in West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The Canary Island pines are significant.

- Historically, as an indication of tree planting and selection in the post Victorian-era, with the goal of beautification of reserves and creation of shade; and
- Rarity, as some of the few remaining examples from a large number of mature reserve and street trees that once existed at West Melbourne.

State Rivers and Water Supply Research and Testing Laboratories

420-424 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: offices

Date(s): 1935-1941

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Three-level brick former laboratory built in the late 1930s for the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission, a government body created in 1905 as an amalgamation of the Victorian rural water trusts and irrigation schemes. The Modernistic design for the State Rivers and Water Supply Research and Testing Laboratories appears to have been carried out under Percy Everett, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department, State Government.

Typically, tests were conducted at the Commission's laboratories to examine water quality.

Contributory elements include:

- three level red brick building on a corner site;
- Modernistic design as a combination of horizontal and vertical elements delineated with cement mouldings, enhanced by the corner site;
- distinctive entry element with H-form cement work over the doorway, bifurcated by a brick pier with cement plaque above;
- cement window hoods as horizontal elements that return around the corner; and
- punched windows as square or rectangular openings with cement architraves.

Integrity is good despite replacement of window joinery.

How is it significant?

State Rivers and Water Supply Research and Testing Laboratories is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

State Rivers and Water Supply Research and Testing Laboratories is significant.

- Historically, as purpose built for this once influential government body that has since been disbanded; and
- Aesthetically, as a successful and well-preserved Modernistic design attributed to the noted Government Chief Architect, Percy Everett.

Zeplin's house

436 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: B

Streetscape: 3

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1861

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

This house was built for the musician George Zeplin by T. Mahoney, of 190 Collins Street East. The house was owned and occupied by, at first, George then his brother, the musician later publican, Frederick Zeplin, from its erection in 1861 until after 1895. The house was improved in 1868, possibly by the addition of a storey: the City of Melbourne rate description went from, initially, a brick house of four rooms, to one of six rooms with two flats (levels), conservatory and kitchen in 1868.

George Zeplin senior died there in 1881. After his brother's death, Frederick took over his musical engagements in the form of the Zeplin Celebrated Quadrille Band, as operated from this house. Frederick Zeplin's son, George, was also a musician who performed at a number of Melbourne music events, as did Emily the youngest daughter of George Zeplin.

Frederick's father, another George Zeplin, was the licensee of the Oxford Hotel, Hotham (North Melbourne), in 1880, and by 1900 Frederick was the publican at the Seven Stars Hotel Madeline St Carlton. Frederick Zeplin died a wealthy man in 1906.

By 1859, the Zeplin Family (G. Zeplin and Sons) advertised that they had just arrived in Melbourne from London on the ship 'Black Swan', and that Zeplin's Celebrated Quadrille Band was engaged for a Plain and Fancy Dress Ball at the Melbourne Trade's Hall. Newspapers announced that the 'celebrated English instrumentalists, the Zeplin Family', would perform 'the newest dance music, selection from the new opera *Satanella* [Balfe], Jullien's latest composition, the *Fern Leaves Waltz*, etc.' at Edward Wivell's Assembly Rooms. In 1861, the "Band of the Messrs. Zeplin" appeared with the visiting artists Poussard and Douay at an afternoon promenade concert at the Victorian Exhibition.

'Thereafter "Zeplin's Band" played regularly at prominent Melbourne events, like the Governor's Ball in June 1864. In August 1864 it was announced that "Mr. F. Coppin and M. Zeplin" would be first violins in Frank Howson's orchestra at the New Haymarket Theatre.'

Two Zeplin son were billed at the Theatre Comique in June 1867: 'Musical Director, Mr. F. Zeplin ... Leader of the Orchestra, Mr. Tom Zeplin'. At the Governor's Ball of November 1867, the music was provided by '...Mr. Zeplin, whoso admirable band comprised 30 performers, and the programme included the Duke of Edinburgh Galop, a spirited and effective composition by Mr. Zeplin himself.'

As lessees of the Varieties Theatre, George senior and Frederick, were before the Insolvency Court in June 1876 where this house was used as collateral. In 1876 Thomas Zeplin released, through W. H. Glen and Co., his first published compositions, 'The Lily Waltz' in July, and 'Autumn leaves: suite deValses'.

Contributory elements include:

- a two-storey, stuccoed brick house
- early transverse gable roof form with eaves gutter and side parapets;
- face brick side and rear walls;
- a single level concave roof verandah, with rare panelled cast-iron and timber, slatted balustrade;
- double-hung sash windows; and
- contribution as one of a generally homogenous and old Victorian-era streetscape, including 446-448, 456, 458 and 470-476 William Street.

How is it significant?

Zeplin's house is significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne and historically to the City of Melbourne.

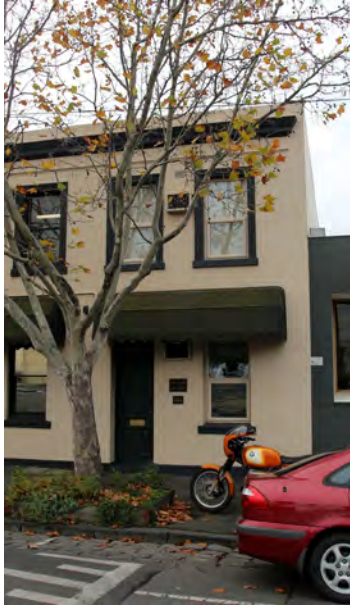
Why is it significant?

Zeplin's house is significant.

- Aesthetically, a recognisably early and relatively uncommon form of house with significant details such as the timber balustrade, also part of an early Victorian-era residential streetscape; and
- Historically, associated with the locally renowned Zeplin musician family, who obtained prominence in the Colonial Melbourne music world as pioneers in variety and ensemble performances.

Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street

446 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1873

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, David Howat's own residence was at 458 William Street when he had these former row houses built, as an investment, in 1873. On his death in 1885, they became part of his estate and then passed to his son, the accountant William Howat, who lived at David's former residence, 458 William street. Some of the lessees of these houses included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, William Howat came to Australia as a child with his family. He lived at Glaisnock, 458 William Street, West Melbourne, dying there in 1935 aged 85 years. He had been associated with four generations of the wealthy Clarke family, as secretary of the Clarke estates, and was consequently well known to pastoralists. He was an enthusiastic collector of antiques.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses;
- classically inspired facades;
- architraved upper windows;
- parapet cornices;
- siting hard on street; and
- contribution to an early Victorian-era residential precinct

Blinds have been attached to the facades and the stucco refurbished but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the early Victorian-era and a contributory part of a similarly aged Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, long associated with the Howat family, David, as a builder-owner who eventually owned most of this streetscape, and a developer of other properties in the North and West Melbourne area, and William Howat who was closely linked with the wealthy Clarke pastoralist family.

Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street

448 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1873

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, David Howat's own residence was at 458 William Street when he had these former row houses built, as an investment, in 1873. On his death in 1885, they became part of his estate and then passed to his son, the accountant William Howat, who lived at David's former residence, 458 William street. Some of the lessees of these houses included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, William Howat came to Australia as a child with his family. He lived at Glaisnock, 458 William Street, West Melbourne, dying there in 1935 aged 85 years. He had been associated with four generations of the wealthy Clarke family, as secretary of the Clarke estates, and was consequently well known to pastoralists. He was an enthusiastic collector of antiques.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses;
- classically inspired facades;
- architraved upper windows;
- parapet cornices;
- siting hard on street; and
- contribution to an early Victorian-era residential precinct

Blinds have been attached to the facades and the stucco refurbished but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the early Victorian-era and a contributory part of a similarly aged Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, long associated with the Howat family, David, as a builder-owner who eventually owned most of this streetscape, and a developer of other properties in the North and West Melbourne area, and William Howat who was closely linked with the wealthy Clarke pastoralist family.

Howat's row houses, part 446-450 William Street

450 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1873

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builder, David Howat's own residence was at 458 William Street when he had these former row houses built, as an investment, in 1873. On his death in 1885, they became part of his estate and then passed to his son, the accountant William Howat, who lived at David's former residence, 458 William street. Some of the lessees of these houses included George Joy, an accountant, Thomas Felton, George Watson, Richard Gillespie and William Kilfoyle.

Born in Ayrshire, Scotland, William Howat came to Australia as a child with his family. He lived at Glaisnock, 458 William Street, West Melbourne, dying there in 1935 aged 85 years. He had been associated with four generations of the wealthy Clarke family, as secretary of the Clarke estates, and was consequently well known to pastoralists. He was an enthusiastic collector of antiques.

Contributory elements include:

- two-level stuccoed brick and parapeted row of three houses;
- classically inspired facades;
- architraved upper windows;
- parapet cornices;
- siting hard on street; and
- contribution to an early Victorian-era residential precinct

Blinds have been attached to the facades and the stucco refurbished but otherwise the integrity is good.

How is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Howat's row houses are significant.

- Aesthetically, typical of the simple, stuccoed elevations of the early Victorian-era and a contributory part of a similarly aged Victorian-era streetscape; and
- Historically, long associated with the Howat family, David, as a builder-owner who eventually owned most of this streetscape, and a developer of other properties in the North and West Melbourne area, and William Howat who was closely linked with the wealthy Clarke pastoralist family.

Glance's row houses part 470-476 William Street

470 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1878-1883

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builders, Morris and Parker of 7 Arden Street, Hotham (North Melbourne), erected a row house pair for Isaac Glance in 1878, being brick houses of eight rooms each (474-476 William Street). By 1883 Israel Glance is rated for four houses (470-476 William Street), two of eight rooms and two of thirteen rooms each (470-472). The house facades were identical.

The Israel Glance family lived at 476 William Street for an extended period in the Victorian-era. Born in Poland, Israel had married in London and lived with his wife Rebecca in Yorkshire for a time before emigrating.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row set close to the street and corner site to a lane;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling, ornate for the construction date;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated and foliated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with panelled cast-iron friezes and finished brackets also guilloche pattern balustrading;
- tiled verandah floors;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gate on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as a good representatives of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the Glance family who were active in the North and West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved and good examples of Italian Renaissance Revival row houses, also contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape.

Glance's row houses part 470-476 William Street

472 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: row house

Date(s): 1878-1883

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builders, Morris and Parker of 7 Arden Street, Hotham (North Melbourne), erected a row house pair for Isaac Glance in 1878, being brick houses of eight rooms each (474-476 William Street). By 1883 Israel Glance is rated for four houses (470-476 William Street), two of eight rooms and two of thirteen rooms each (470-472). The house facades were identical.

The Israel Glance family lived at 476 William Street for an extended period in the Victorian-era. Born in Poland, Israel had married in London and lived with his wife Rebecca in Yorkshire for a time before emigrating.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row set close to the street and corner site to a lane;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling, ornate for the construction date;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated and foliated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with panelled cast-iron friezes and finished brackets also guilloche pattern balustrading;
- tiled verandah floors;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gate on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant.

- Historically, as a good representatives of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the Glance family who were active in the North and West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved and good examples of Italian Renaissance Revival row houses, also contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape.

Glance's row houses part 470-476 William Street

474-476 William Street, WEST MELBOURNE



Grading: C

Streetscape: 2

Place type: Row house

Date(s): 1878-1883

View of place: 2015

Statement of Significance

What is significant?

Builders, Morris and Parker of 7 Arden Street, Hotham (North Melbourne), erected a row house pair for Isaac Glance in 1878, being brick houses of eight rooms each (474-476 William Street). By 1883 Israel Glance is rated for four houses (470-476 William Street), two of eight rooms and two of thirteen rooms each (470-472). The house facades were identical.

The Israel Glance family lived at 476 William Street for an extended period in the Victorian-era. Born in Poland, Israel had married in London and lived with his wife Rebecca in Yorkshire for a time before emigrating.

Contributory elements include:

- two storey parapeted stuccoed house row set close to the street and corner site to a lane;
- Italian Renaissance Revival styling, ornate for the construction date;
- cemented cornice moulds, vermiculated and foliated blocks and brackets with a raised arched entablatures flanked by piers and scrolls;
- originally face brick side and rear walls;
- pitched roofs behind the parapet, with cemented and corniced chimneys;
- two storey cast-iron verandahs with panelled cast-iron friezes and finished brackets also guilloche pattern balustrading;
- tiled verandah floors;
- double-hung sash windows;
- four-panel entry door and toplights;
- cast-iron palisade front fences and gate on dressed stone footings; and
- contribution to valuable Victorian-era streetscape.

How is it significant?

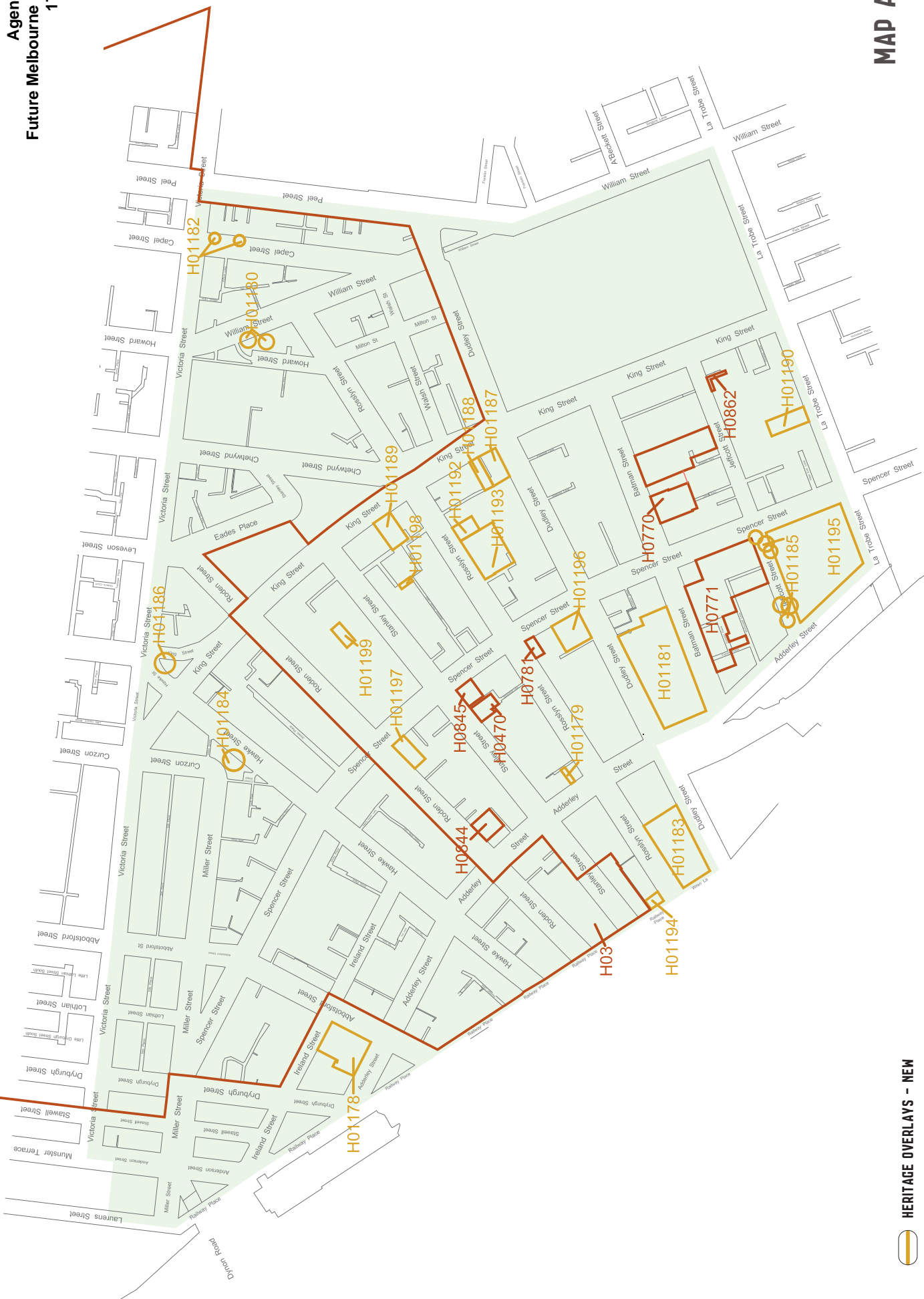
Glance's row houses are significant historically and aesthetically to West Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

Glance's row houses are significant.




- Historically, as a good representatives of a major growth period in West Melbourne and linked with the Glance family who were active in the North and West Melbourne community; and
- Aesthetically, well-preserved and good examples of Italian Renaissance Revival row houses, also contributory to a Victorian-era streetscape.

END OF DOCUMENT



MAP A

WEST MELBOURNE HERITAGE REVIEW
HERITAGE OVERLAYS: PROPOSED

-  HERITAGE OVERLAYS - NEW
-  HERITAGE OVERLAYS - EXISTING REPLACED WITH NEW BOUNDARIES
-  HERITAGE REVIEW BOUNDARY

MAP B

WEST MELBOURNE HERITAGE REVIEW
HERITAGE OVERLAYS: PROPOSED FOR REMOVAL



HERITAGE OVERLAYS - EXISTING TO BE REPLACED (SEE MAP A)

HERITAGE REVIEW BOUNDARY



MAP C

WEST MELBOURNE HERITAGE REVIEW
HERITAGE OVERLAYS: EXISTING UNCHANGED



HERITAGE OVERLAYS - EXISTING UNCHANGED

HERITAGE REVIEW BOUNDARY



Planning and Environment Act 1987

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

AMENDMENT C273

INSTRUCTION SHEET

The planning authority for this amendment is the City of Melbourne.

The Melbourne Planning Scheme is amended as follows:

Planning Scheme Maps

The Planning Scheme Maps are amended by a total of four (4) attached maps sheets.

Overlay Maps

1. Amend Planning Scheme Map Nos 4HO, 5HO, 7HO, 8HO in the manner shown on the four (4) attached maps marked "Melbourne Planning Scheme, Amendment C273".

Planning Scheme Ordinance

The Planning Scheme Ordinance is amended as follows:

2. In Overlays – Clause 43.01, replace the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay with a new Schedule to the Heritage Overlay in the form of the attached document.

End of document

Planning and Environment Act 1987

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

AMENDMENT C273

EXPLANATORY REPORT

Who is the planning authority?

This amendment has been prepared by the Minister for Planning, which for is the planning authority for this amendment.

Land affected by the Amendment

The Amendment applies to the West Melbourne Structure Plan area (refer map below).



What the amendment does

The amendment proposes the following changes on an interim basis:

- Amend the Schedule to Clause 43.01 (Heritage Overlay) to include new heritage places. In the Schedule to Clause 43.01, and corresponding HO maps (4HO, 5HO, 7HO, 8HO) – add 22 new Heritage Overlays (HOs) and eight existing HOs with revised boundaries.
- Amend Planning Scheme Map 4HO, 5HO, 7HO, 8HO to include new heritage places.

Strategic assessment of the Amendment

Why is the Amendment required?

The review of heritage places in West Melbourne was undertaken to re-assess the heritage significance of currently protected properties and to identify buildings with heritage significance not currently protected in the Melbourne Planning Scheme. The review recommended that approximately 22 new Heritage Overlays should be created.

The amendment is required to ensure those sites identified as having cultural significance, which are not currently protected in the Melbourne Planning Scheme, are protected on an interim basis while Amendment C272 (to introduce permanent protection) is being processed.

How does the Amendment implement the objectives of planning in Victoria?

By including buildings of historic and aesthetic significance in the Heritage Overlay, the proposed amendment implements the following objective under Section 4 of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*:

(d) to conserve and enhance those buildings, areas or other places which are of scientific, aesthetic, architectural or historical interest, or otherwise of special cultural value

How does the Amendment address any environmental, social and economic effects?

The amendment can have positive environment, social and economic outcomes for Melbourne by protecting:

- The significant fabric of buildings and places that have been identified as contributing to an understanding of West Melbourne's history, particularly in terms of local social, architectural and economic history.
- Culturally significant fabric by encouraging the retention and adapted re use of existing building stock.
- The urban qualities that make West Melbourne distinctive as a local neighbourhood for locals and visitors.

Does the Amendment address relevant bushfire risk?

There is no increased risk of bushfires occurring from the changes proposed to the Melbourne Planning Scheme.

Does the Amendment comply with the requirements of any Minister's Direction applicable to the amendment?

- The amendment is consistent with the Ministerial Direction on the Form and Content of Planning Schemes under section 7(5) of the Act.
- The amendment complies with Ministerial Direction No.9 - Metropolitan Strategy and specifically supports Direction No.5, Policy 5.4 - "Protect heritage places and values".
- The amendment complies with Ministerial Direction No.11 - Strategic Assessment of Amendments.

How does the Amendment support or implement the State Planning Policy Framework and any adopted State policy?

The amendment supports the objective of Clause 15.03 of the State Planning Policy Framework to assist the conservation of places that have historical significance. By including the identified places in the Heritage Overlay, Council will be fulfilling the State objective of identifying, conserving and protecting places of natural or cultural value.

How does the Amendment support or implement the Local Planning Policy Framework, and specifically the Municipal Strategic Statement?

The amendment supports the objectives and the strategies in Clause 21.06-2 of the Municipal Strategic Statement by conserving places of identified heritage significance. The amendment also supports the objectives of Clause 22.05 (Heritage Places outside the Capital City Zone Policy) of the Local Planning Policy Framework, which seek to conserve, promote and protect places of heritage value throughout the municipality.

Does the Amendment make proper use of the Victoria Planning Provisions?

The proposed amendment makes proper use of the Victoria Planning Provisions. The Schedule to the Heritage Overlay is the proper Victorian Planning Provision tool for the introduction of heritage controls over a place identified to be of heritage significance. The amendment also addresses the requirements of the Planning Practice Note "Applying the Heritage Overlay, September 2012". This Practice Note states that places identified in local heritage studies should be included in the Heritage Overlay if the significance of the place can be established. The identification of heritage places using established criteria and documentation methods is an important consideration in proposing the inclusion of heritage places in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay. How does the Amendment address the views of any relevant agency?

The views of any relevant agencies have not been sought. Council will engage with relevant agencies, affected property owners and relevant principal community groups during the public exhibition phase of Amendment C172, which proposes to apply the controls on a permanent basis.

Does the Amendment address relevant requirements of the Transport Integration Act 2010?

The amendment is unlikely to have an impact on the transport system as defined by Section 3 of the Transport Integration Act 2010.

Resource and administrative costs

What impact will the new planning provisions have on the resource and administrative costs of the responsible authority?

The inclusion of additional places within the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay may contribute to a minor increase in the number of planning permit applications on an annual basis.

This increase can be accommodated within existing resources. These resource and administration costs will be off-set by a reduction in the need for individual responses to the possible demolition of significant heritage places which are not currently included within the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

30/11/2015
C283xx/xx/2
016 C272

SCHEDULE TO THE HERITAGE OVERLAY

The requirements of this overlay apply to both the heritage place and its associated land.

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
PRECINCTS OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL CITY ZONE									
HO1120	Former Ramsay Surgical Precinct 182-210 Berkeley Street, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1121	Little Pelham Street Precinct 183 195 Bouverie Street, (Alternate addresses 168-180 Leicester Street & 150-170 Pelham Street, Carlton)	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1	<i>Carlton Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO2	<i>East Melbourne & Jolimont Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1124	<i>Elizabeth Street North (Boulevard) Precinct</i> 518-708 and 527-651 Elizabeth Street, 60 O'Connell Street, 309-317 Queensberry Street and 222-238 Victoria Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO9	<i>Kensington Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1122	<i>Lincoln Square South Precinct</i> 11-31 Lincoln Square South & 631-645 Swanston Street, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO3	<i>North & West Melbourne Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO4	<i>Parkville Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO5	<i>South Melbourne Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO6	<i>South Yarra Precinct</i>	Yes	No	Yes – 120W Toorak Rd: 2 Canary Island Date Palms & Row of 11 Italian Bhutan Cypress	No	No	No	Melbourne Girls Grammar – Merton Hall Campus Master Plan, June 2002	No
HO1123	<i>Villiers Street Precinct 14-42 Villiers Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO992	<i>World Heritage Environs Area Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1162	<i>Barnett Street North Residential Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1163	<i>Barnett Street South Residential Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1164	<i>Kensington Railway Station Commercial & Residential Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1165	<i>Lambeth Street Streetscape</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1166	<i>Parsons Street South Streetscape</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1167	<i>Parsons Street West Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1168	<i>Pridham Street North Residential Street North Residential Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1169	<i>Rankins Road North Streetscape</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1170	<i>Smith Street Victorian Era Residential Streetscape</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No
HO1171	<i>William Adams' Investment House Streetscape</i>	Yes	No	No	No	-	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
PRECINCTS INSIDE THE CAPITAL CITY ZONE									
HO503	<i>Bank Place Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO500	<i>Bourke Hill Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO501	<i>Bourke West Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO502	<i>The Block Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO504	<i>Collins East Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1125	<i>Elizabeth Street (CBD) Precinct 413-503 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO505	<i>Flinders Gate Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO506	<i>Flinders Lane Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO510	<i>Law Courts Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO507	<i>Little Bourke Street Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO509	<i>Post Office Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO7	<i>Queen Victoria Market Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO984	<i>Little Lon Precinct</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
TREES & GARDENS									
HO10	<i>Aboriginal Scarred Tree Fitzroy Gardens</i>	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	Yes
HO11	<i>Aboriginal Scarred Tree Royal Zoological Gardens</i>	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	Yes
HO14	<i>Aboriginal Burial Site Kings Domain</i>	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	Yes
HO402	<i>Royal Botanic Gardens, Birdwood Ave, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1459	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO512	<i>Chinese Honey Locusts Tree, King Street, Melbourne</i>		No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No
HO514	<i>Common Olive Tree, Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No
HO907	<i>Federal Oak, Parliament House Gardens, 110-160 Spring St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1317			
HO883	<i>Fitzroy Gardens, Wellington Pde, Lansdowne St, Clarendon St and Albert St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1834	No	-	No
HO793	<i>Flagstaff Gardens, King St & William St & LaTrobe St & Dudley St, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2041	Yes	-	No
HO69	<i>Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens (World Heritage Place), Nicholson Street & Victoria Street & Rathdowne Street & Carlton Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1501	Yes	-	No
HO917	<i>Treasury Gardens, Spring Street, and Wellington Parade, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1887	Yes	-	No
CARLTON									
HO17	<i>Former Myer Despatch Buildings 31-47 Barry Street and 258-274 Queensberry Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO800	<i>Pair of houses 56-58 Barry Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1126	<i>Repco Warehouse 90-104 Berkeley Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO803	<i>Former Modern Printing Company Warehouse 21 – 25 Bouverie Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1127	<i>Former Modern Printing Company Factory 129-135 Bouverie Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO804	<i>Former Ingram Bros Warehouse 145 – 147 Bouverie Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1130	<i>Former Baptist Kindergarten Part 197-235 Bouverie Street, Carlton (alternate address 233-235 Bouverie Street, Carlton)</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO25	<i>Former Carlton & United Brewery, 2-76 Bouverie Street & Swanston Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H24	Yes	-	No
HO1128	<i>Former Pitman Books Building 158-164 Bouverie Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1129	<i>House 166-170 Bouverie Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO27	<i>51 – 65 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO28	<i>71 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO29	<i>83-87 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO30	<i>101-111 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO32	<i>199-201 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO34	<i>245-257 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO35	<i>18-22 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO36	<i>50-56 Cardigan St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO799	<i>Melbourne General Cemetery, College Crescent, Carlton North</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1788	Yes	-	No
HO39	<i>Drummond Terrace, 93-105 Drummond St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H872	Yes	-	No
HO40	<i>Lothian Buildings, 175-179 Drummond St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H372	Yes	-	No
HO41	<i>Shops and residences, 313-315 Drummond St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H43	Yes	-	No
HO43	<i>Carlton Court House, 345-349 Drummond St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1467	Yes	-	No
HO37	<i>Rosaville, 46 Drummond St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H408	Yes	-	No
HO38	<i>Medley Hall, 48 Drummond St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H409	Yes	-	No
HO45	<i>Police Station, 334-344 Drummond St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1543	Yes	-	No
HO46	<i>518 Elizabeth St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO49	<i>556 Elizabeth St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO50	<i>576 Elizabeth St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO51	<i>580 Elizabeth St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO52	<i>614-618 Elizabeth St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO44	<i>656-668 Elizabeth St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO54	<i>708 Elizabeth St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO924	<i>Underground Public Toilets, Faraday Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2134	Yes	-	No
HO925	<i>La Mama Theatre Building, 205-207 Faraday St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1991	Yes	-	No
HO56	<i>272-278 Faraday St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO57	<i>Kathleen Syme Education Centre (Former Primary School No. 112) 251 Faraday Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1625	Yes	-	No
HO884	<i>Queen Elizabeth Maternal & Child Health Centre, 52-112 Keppel Street, 455-495 Cardigan Street & 960 Swanston Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1813	Yes	-	No
HO59	<i>The 60L Green Building 62 Leicester St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO62	<i>Pattison Terrace 148-152 Leicester St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO85	<i>Carlton Inn 154-160 Leicester Street, Carlton (Alternate address is 175 Pelham St, Carlton)</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1131	<i>Former Astral Motor Wheel Works 51-61 Leicester Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO63	<i>Former Factory & Residence 119-125 Leicester St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1132	<i>Former Factory 135-139 Leicester Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO64	<i>1-31 Lygon St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO65	<i>St Judes Anglican Church, 349-371 Lygon Street, 221-239 Palmerston Street & 2-34 Keppel Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H14	Yes	-	No
HO68	<i>Trades Hall, 2 Lygon Street & 172 Victoria Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H663	Yes	-	No
HO66	<i>Lygon Buildings, 98-126 Lygon Street and 68-72 Queensberry Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H406	Yes	-	No
HO67	<i>Holdsworth Buildings, 380 Lygon St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H74	Yes	-	No
HO885	<i>Former Carlton Creche, 101-111 Neill Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1864	Yes	-	No
HO70	<i>16-22 Orr St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO71	<i>22-24 Palmerston St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO976	<i>Church of All Nations and Organ, 180 Palmerston St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2179	Yes	-	No
HO81	<i>5-21 Pelham St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO84	<i>Former C Huppert & Co. Factory 157-163 Pelham St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO82	<i>96 Pelham St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO83	<i>Former Residence 226 Pelham St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1159	<i>House 228 Pelham Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO926	<i>Cast Iron Urinal, Queensberry Street – North Side, East of Elizabeth Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2137	No	-	No
HO927	<i>Cast Iron Urinal, Queensberry Street –South Side, West of Swanston Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2138	No	-	No
HO87	<i>19 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO88	<i>Dalmeny House, 21 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H525	Yes	-	No
HO89	<i>Cramond House, 23 Queensberry St and 4-12 Elm Tree Place, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H482	Yes	-	No
HO90	<i>59 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO91	<i>133-135 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1136	<i>Former Factory 225-227 Queensberry Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1091	<i>Carlton Tram Substation, 214-222 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2325	Yes	-	No
HO94	<i>Former Independent Mission Hall 229 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO95	<i>Former Mills Hotel 259 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO96	<i>106-108 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO97	<i>128-140 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO807	<i>144-146 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1134	<i>Former Paton's Brake Replacement Factory 198-202 Queensberry street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO99	<i>Shop 210 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1135	<i>Melbourne Metropolitan Tramways Board (MMTB) Substation 214-222 Queensberry Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO93	<i>Former Primary School No. 2365 224 Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H970	Yes	-	No
HO102	<i>Public Urinal, Queensberry St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO103	<i>25-27 Rathdowne St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO809	<i>29-31 Rathdowne St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO104	<i>49 Rathdowne St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO105	<i>Former Presbyterian Manse, 97-105 Rathdowne Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H17	Yes	-	No
HO106	<i>Primary School No. 2605, 201-231 Rathdowne St, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1624	Yes	-	No
HO107	<i>Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 169-199 Rathdowne Street, 2-40 Pelham Street & 154-184 Drummond Street, Carlton</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H16	Yes	-	No
HO108	<i>Queensberry Hotel 593 Swanston St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO810	<i>Shop 599 Swanston St, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO110	625-629 Swanston St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO111	466 Swanston St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO112	508-512 Swanston St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO113	554-556 Swanston St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO811	630 Swanston St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO115	Former No 3 Carlton Fire Station, 644-658 Swanston St, Carlton	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1320	Yes	-	No
HO116	676-682 Swanston St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO117	784-786 Swanston St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO912	Residence, 896-898 Swanston Street, Carlton	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H95	Yes	-	No
HO1092	Plumbers and Gasfitters Union Building, 50-52 Victoria Street, Carlton	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2307	Yes	-	No
HO118	68-72 Victoria St, Carlton	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
EAST MELBOURNE/ JOLIMONT									
HO928	Mary Mackillop House, 348-362 Albert Street, East Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1062	Yes	-	No
HO120	402-406 Albert St, East Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO121	Terrace, 408 Albert St, East Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H851	Yes	-	No
HO122	Victorian Artists Society, 428-430 Albert St, East Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H634	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO123	<i>Former Baptist Church House, 486-492 Albert St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H3	Yes	-	No
HO124	<i>East Melbourne Synagogue, 494-500 Albert St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H495	Yes	-	No
HO125	<i>494-508 Albert St, East Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO128	<i>Old Men's Shelter, Powlett Reserve, 61-67 Albert Street & 150-152 Powlett Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H945	Yes	-	No
HO129	<i>St. Patricks Cathedral Precinct, 2-20 Gisborne Street, 2-60 Cathedral Place, 371-449 Albert Street, 7-9 Lansdowne Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H8	Yes	-	No
HO890	<i>Melbourne Cricket Ground, Brunton Ave, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1928	Yes	-	No
HO134	<i>St. Hilda's House, 1-19 Clarendon St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H481	Yes	-	No
HO130	<i>Philadelphia Robertson House (Mosspennoch), 22-40 Clarendon Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H420	Yes	-	No
HO131	<i>Bishopscourt, 84-122 Clarendon St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H27	Yes	-	No
HO886	<i>Freemasons Hospital, 166 Clarendon Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1972	Yes	-	No
HO132	<i>Residence, 202-206 ClarendonSt, cnr Albert Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H28	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO133	<i>Clarendon Terrace, 208-212 Clarendon St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H29	Yes	-	No
HO136	<i>Residence, 191-197 George St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H565	Yes	-	No
HO135	<i>Braemar, 176-180 George St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H52	Yes	-	No
HO922	<i>Ola Cohn House, 41-43 Gipps Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2002	Yes	-	No
HO986	<i>Residence, 104 Gipps Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2131	Yes	-	No
HO138	<i>Little Parndon, 159 Gipps St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H56	Yes	-	No
HO139	<i>Town House, 179 Gipps St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H57	Yes	-	No
HO137	<i>Nepean Terrace, 128-132 Gipps Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H53	Yes	-	No
HO142	<i>St. Peters Eastern Hill Precinct, 13-19 Gisborne St & 453-479 Albert Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H9	Yes	-	No
HO143	<i>Eastern Hill Fire Station, 23-41 Gisborne Street, 446-476 Albert Street, & 108-122 Victoria Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1042	Yes	-	No
HO144	<i>Town House, 115-117 Grey St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H58	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO145	<i>Terrace, 128-132 Grey St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H59	Yes	-	No
HO929	<i>Mercy Hospital, 145-161 Grey Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1954	Yes	-	No
HO146	<i>St. John's Church, 1251-1289 Hoddle Street, 576-594 Victoria Pde & 2-30 Albert Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H757	Yes	-	No
HO147	<i>Chandos, 42-48 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H535	Yes	-	No
HO148	<i>Queen Bess Row, 72-76 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H602	Yes	-	No
HO149	<i>Fairhall, 154-156 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H60	Yes	-	No
HO887	<i>Residence, 157 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H61	Yes	-	No
HO150	<i>Cyprus Terrace, 158 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H62	Yes	-	No
HO151	<i>Cyprus Terrace, 160 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H63	Yes	-	No
HO152	<i>Cyprus Terrace, 162 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H64	Yes	-	No
HO153	<i>Cyprus Terrace, 164 Hotham St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H65	Yes	-	No
HO192	<i>Residence, 12 Jolimont Terrace, Jolimont</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H513	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO193	<i>Residence, 32 Jolimont Terrace, Jolimont</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H514	Yes	-	No
HO154	<i>Burlington Terrace, 15-27 Lansdowne Street & 384-400 Albert Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H797	Yes	-	No
HO888	<i>Tram Shelter, Cnr Macarthur St & St. Andrews Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1870	Yes	-	No
HO127	<i>New Temple Church, 2-6 Morrison Place & 420-422 Albert Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H852	Yes	-	No
HO160	<i>Terrace, 8-10 Morrison Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H853	Yes	-	No
HO161	<i>Terrace, 14-18 Morrison Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H854	Yes	-	No
HO162	<i>Terrace, 20 Morrison Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H855	Yes	-	No
HO163	<i>Terrace, 22 Morrison Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H856	Yes	-	No
HO164	<i>Aubrey Bowen Wing, Royal Vict. Eye & Ear Hospital, Morrison Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1724	Yes	-	No
HO930	<i>Cast Iron Urinal, Nicholson Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2149	No	-	No
HO165	<i>ICI House, 1-4 Nicholson St & 510-532 Albert St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H786	Yes	-	No
HO166	<i>Tasma Terrace, 2-12 Parliament Place & 34-40 St Andrews Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1025	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO167	<i>Lutheran Church, 22-36 Parliament Place & 65-75 Cathedral Place, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H15	Yes	-	No
HO168	<i>Foynes, 52 Powlett St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H499	Yes	-	No
HO169	<i>Eastcourt, 54 Powlett St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H87	Yes	-	No
HO170	<i>Canterbury Terrace, 82-112 Powlett St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H454	Yes	-	No
HO171	<i>Residence, 130 Powlett St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H88	Yes	-	No
HO172	<i>The Opera House, 138 Powlett St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H89	Yes	-	No
HO889	<i>East Collingwood Rifles Volunteer Orderly Room, 172-188 Powlett Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1801	Yes	-	No
HO174	<i>Treasury Reserve Precinct, 3 Treasury Place, & St Andrews Place & Macarthur Street & 2 Treasury Place, East Melbourne, and Spring Street & 1 Treasury Place & 1 Macarthur Place, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1526	Yes	-	No
HO931	<i>Gordon Reserve, Spring Street and Macarthur Street, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H47	Yes	-	No
HO188	<i>Former Salvation Army Training Garrison, 68-88 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H554	Yes	-	No
HO179	<i>Terrace, 146-148 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H857	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO180	<i>Terrace, 150 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H858	Yes	-	No
HO812	<i>152 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO813	<i>160 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO181	<i>Ardee, 162-166 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H859	Yes	-	No
HO182	<i>Ensor, 168-172 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H860	Yes	-	No
HO183	<i>Church of the Holy Annunciation Evangelismos, 186-196 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H532	Yes	-	No
HO184	<i>Cathedral College, Former Christian Brothers College 'Parade', 256-278 Victoria Parade, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H20	Yes	-	No
HO185	<i>Terrace, 352-354 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H638	Yes	-	No
HO186	<i>Terrace, 356-358 Victoria Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H639	Yes	-	No
HO187	<i>Former Victoria Brewery, 388-442 Victoria Parade, 148-200 Albert St & 187-225 Powlett St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H624	Yes	-	No
HO189	<i>Ornamental Tramway Overhead Poles, Victoria Pde, East Melbourne (see also HO299)</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1023	Yes	-	No
HO173	<i>Former Yarra Park Primary School No. 1406, 2-40 Webb Lane, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H768	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO194	<i>Yarra Park & Former Grand Rank Cabman's Shelter near Footbridge, Wellington Pde and Punt Rd and Vale St and Jolimont Tce and Brunton Ave and Jolimont St, East Melbourne</i> <i>The heritage place includes</i> <i>Two Aboriginal Scarred Trees Yarra Park</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H849 & Ref No H2251	Yes	-	No
HO190	<i>Elizabeth House, 86-92 Wellington Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H102	Yes	-	
HO921	<i>Jolimont Square, 95-133 Wellington Pde south and 49-55 Charles St and 50-62 Agnes St, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2009	Yes	-	No
HO191	<i>Virginia, 116 Wellington Pde, East Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H103	Yes	-	No
FLEMINGTON									
HO221	<i>Royal Agricultural Showgrounds, 300 Epsom Road, Flemington</i> <i>The heritage place includes</i> <i>Cape Chestnut tree (Calodendron Capense)</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1329	Yes	-	No
HO272	<i>Flemington Racecourse, Epsom Road and Smithfield Road, Flemington</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2220	Yes	-	No
KENSINGTON									
HO814	<i>Bridge (Railing Only) Over Moonee Ponds Creek at Arden Street, Kensington</i>	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO195	<i>13 Barrett St, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO198	<i>17 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO199	<i>21-29 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO200	<i>33-39 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO201	<i>59 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO202	<i>71-75 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO204	<i>83 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO205	<i>2 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO206	<i>16-18 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO207	<i>24-26 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO208	<i>34-38 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO209	<i>42-44 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO210	<i>62-68 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO815	<i>72-76 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO211	<i>90-98 Bayswater Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO863	<i>Railway Bridge, Bellair St, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO960	<i>2 Bellaire Street, Kensington Railway Station, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO973	<i>Semaphore Rail Signals, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO954	<i>22 Bellaire Street, former municipal offices, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO955	<i>114 Bellaire Street, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO956	<i>Former Kensington Property Exchange, Office, Shop and Residences, 166-168 Bellaire Street, Kensington</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1204	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO215	1-3 Belmont Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO217	7 Belmont Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO816	1 Bruce Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO817	6-8 Bruce Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO867	Bridge Over Maribyrnong River at Dynon Road, Kensington	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO262	Former Newmarket Saleyards & Abattoirs, Epsom Road & Smithfield Road, Kensington	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1430	Yes	-	No
HO223	1-7 Epsom Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO818	17-21 Epsom Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO227	25 Epsom Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO228	29-33 Epsom Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO230	43 Epsom Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO232	15 Gower Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO233	19 Gower Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO234	27-37 Gower Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO236	20-22 Gower Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO237	5-9 Henry Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO238	2-6 Henry Street, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO239	1-39 Hobsons Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO240	21-31 Kensington Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO819	35 Kensington Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO241	<i>2-4 Kensington Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO243	<i>24-26 Kensington Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO244	<i>32-40 Kensington Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO245	<i>46-52 Kensington Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO246	<i>56 Kensington Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO247	<i>60-68 Kensington Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO957	<i>McCracken Street, Kensington Primary School No. 2374 (1880-1881), Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO251	<i>393-411 Macaulay Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO252	<i>421-423 Macaulay Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO253	<i>429-435 Macaulay Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO864	<i>453 Macaulay Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO865	<i>521 Macaulay Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO866	<i>537-539 Macaulay Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO260	<i>Foot Bridge, Maribyrnong River, Kensington</i>	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO952	<i>Nottingham / Collett Street, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO959	<i>Former Burge Bros Factory, 135-157 Racecourse Road,, Kensington</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1216	Yes	-	No
HO1172	<i>201-223 Racecourse Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO958	<i>15-17 Rankins Road, Kensington</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO963	<i>165 Rankins Road, Kensington - House</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1173	25 Rankins Road Kensington Former returns Sailors & Soldiers Imperial League of Australia	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1174	43 Rankins Road, Kensington-shop & residence	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1175	45 Rankins Road, Kensington-Bates shop and part residence	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1176	47 Rankins Road, Kensington-Bates shop and part residence	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1177	49 Rankins Road, Kensington-Bates shop and part residence	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO265	9 Westbourne Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO266	17 Westbourne Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO267	21-35 Westbourne Road & 2-6 Belmont Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO268	43-45 Westbourne Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO868	47-55 Westbourne Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO269	59 Westbourne Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO271	69 Westbourne Road, Kensington	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
NORTH MELBOURNE									
HO283	Former Cable Tram Engine House and Cable Tram Track Formation, 187-201 Abbotsford St, North Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H988	Yes	-	No
HO284	480-482 Abbotsford St, North Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO286	210 Arden St, North Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO288	<i>Former Metropolitan Meat Market, 1-3 Blackwood Street & 36-54 Courtney Street, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H42	Yes	-	No
HO287	<i>Former Shops 13-15 Blackwood St, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO289	<i>Brassey House, 111-115 Chapman St & 464 Abbotsford St, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H26	Yes	-	No
HO290	<i>Former factory 30-32 Courtney St, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1137	<i>Former Robert Burns Hotel 34 Courtney Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO291	<i>56-58 Courtney St, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1138	<i>Three Basalt Cottages Part (front) 64 Courtney Street and 1A Hotham Place North Melbourne (alternate address 60-62 Courtney Street, North Melbourne)</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO292	<i>Former Presbyterian Union Memorial Church Complex, 49-61 Curzon Street, 2-22 Elm Street, 579-589 Queensberry Street, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H7	Yes	-	No
HO295	<i>North Melbourne Primary School No. 1402, Errol Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1139	<i>Former Exchange Hotel 37 Flemington Road, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO1140	<i>Chelsea House 55 Flemington Road, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1142	<i>Pair of Shops 65-67 Flemington Road, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO1143	<i>Phillymore & Ballymore 91-93 Flemington Road, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO1144	<i>Villa 95 Flemington Road, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO869	<i>2 Gracie Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1145	<i>Pair of Terrace Houses 66-68 Harcourt Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO296	<i>St Mary's Church of England, 147-177 Howard Street, 408-434 Queensberry Street & 204-208 Chetwynd Street, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H10	Yes	-	No
HO870	<i>Former Melbourne Omnibus Company Stables, 36-58 Macaulay Road, North Melbourne.</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1810	Yes	-	No
HO891	<i>Gas Regulating House, 60-96 Macaulay Road, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1731	Yes	-	No
HO1146	<i>House 14 Mary Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	-	No
HO298	<i>Burbage Terrace 180-186 Peel Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO299	<i>Ornamental Tramway Overhead Poles, Peel St, North Melbourne(see also HO189)</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1023	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO932	<i>Cast Iron Urinal, Queensberry Street, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2139	No	-	No
HO987	<i>Former North Melbourne Town Hall and Municipal Buildings, 513 Queensberry Street and 52-68 Errol Street, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2224	Yes	-	No
HO301	<i>Melb. College of Printing & Graphic Arts, 603-615 Queensberry St, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1633	Yes	-	No
HO300	<i>Residence, 596-598 Queensberry St, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H91	Yes	-	No
HO953	<i>Racecourse Road/Alfred Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO473	<i>29 Stawell Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1118 #	<i>Victoria Producers Co-operative Company Ltd. No. 5 Wools Store Part 85-105 Sutton Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO304	<i>Osborne House, 454-458 Victoria Street, North Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H101	Yes	-	No
HO305	<i>700 Victoria St, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO306	<i>Timber House 48-50 Villiers St, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO871	<i>Former Grain Store 11 Wreckyn Street, North Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
PARKVILLE									
HO898	<i>Anzac Hall, Brens Drive, Royal Park, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1747	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO325	Former Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital, 1-99 Cade Way & 1-29 Manchester Lane & 2-14 Kirrip Crescent, Parkville	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2062	Yes	-	No
HO308	9-19 Church Street, Parkville	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO310	21-25 Church Street, Parkville	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO364	Melbourne Zoo (all land except for places included within the Victorian Heritage Register)	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	-	No
HO828	Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens, Royal Park, Elliott Avenue, Parkville	-	-	*Yes - <i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> River Red Gum (North East of Main Entrance)	-	Yes Ref No H1074	Yes	-	*Yes – Aboriginal Scar Tree
HO363	Carousel, Royal Melb. Zoological Gardens, Royal Park, Elliott Avenue, Parkville	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1064	Yes	-	No
HO311	Parkville Post Office & Quarters, 69-73 Fitzgibbon Street & 27-37 Bayles St, Parkville	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1167	Yes	-	No
HO1093	Royal Park, Flemington Road and Royal Parade and Gatehouse Street and The Avenue and Elliott Avenue and Park Street and Poplar Road and Macarthur Road and Oak Street and Brens Drive, Parkville	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2337	Yes	-	No
HO895	Walmsley House, 1 Gatehouse Street, Parkville	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1946	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO313	<i>39 Manningham Street, Parkville</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO933	<i>Women's Dressing Pavilion, Old Poplar Road, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1585	No	-	No
HO314	<i>Mentone, 81 Park Drive, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H86	Yes	-	No
HO896	<i>Wardlow, 114-118 Park Drive & 39-43 Degraes Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1922	Yes	-	No
HO897	<i>Jennerian Building, CSL Ltd, 45 Poplar Road, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1794	Yes	-	No
HO315	<i>North West Hospital, Parkville Campus, 36-56 Poplar Road, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1725	Yes	-	No
HO977	<i>Royal Parade, Royal Parade, Parkville and Carlton North, and Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2198	Yes	-	No
HO312	<i>Former College Church, 149 Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H394	Yes	-	No
HO316	<i>Former Police Station Complex, 155 Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1545	Yes	-	No
HO321	<i>Parkville Uniting Church, 171 Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO317	<i>Deloraine Terrace, 499-507 Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H98	Yes	-	No
HO318	<i>Auld Reekie, 509-513 Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H483	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO319	<i>Nocklofty, 551-559 Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H456	Yes	-	No
HO978	<i>University High School, 77 Story Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2183	Yes	-	No
HO322	<i>Selvetta, 22 The Avenue, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H99	Yes	-	No
MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY									
HO323	<i>Ormond College, The University of Melbourne, 29-55 College Cres, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H728	Yes	-	No
HO324	<i>1888 Building, Part of Former Melbourne Teachers College, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1508	Yes	-	No
HO988	<i>Part of Former Melbourne Teachers College, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street Parkville</i>	No	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO326	<i>Beaurepaire Centre, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1045	Yes	-	No
HO327	<i>Behan Building, Trinity College, Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO328	<i>Clarke Building, Trinity College, The University of Melbourne, Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H100	Yes	-	No
HO329	<i>Botany Building, Uni of Melbourne (Excluding North Wing)</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO330	<i>Chemistry Building, Uni of Melbourne (Excluding East Wing)</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO331	<i>Colonial Bank Door, Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO332	<i>Conservatorium of Music & Melba Hall, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H925	Yes	-	No
HO333	<i>Cricket Pavilion & Scoreboard, Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO334	<i>Walter Boas Building, (Former CSIRO Science Bldg), Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO335	<i>Former Bank Façade (Old Commerce Building), Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO336	<i>Former National Museum (Student Union Bldg), Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO338	<i>Gatekeepers Cottage (excluding 1962 extension), The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H919	Yes	-	No
HO339	<i>Grainger Museum, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H875	Yes	-	No
HO340	<i>Janet Clarke Hall, The University of Melbourne, 57-63 Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2334	Yes	-	No
HO341	<i>Natural Philosophy Bldg, Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO342	<i>Law School Building & Old Quadrangle, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	*Yes - <i>Picconia excelsa</i> Canary Island Laurel	-	Yes Ref No H920	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
	<i>Old Arts Building, The University of Melbourne, 156 –292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H924	Yes	-	No
	<i>Old Physics Conference Room & Gallery, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H923	Yes	-	No
	<i>Underground Car Park, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	*Yes - <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> Bull Bay	-	Yes Ref No H1004	Yes	-	No
HO343	<i>Main Entrance Gates (Gate 6), Pillars & Fence, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H918	Yes	-	No
HO344	<i>Newman College, The University of Melbourne, 871-945 Swanston Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H21	Yes	-	No
HO346	<i>Old Engineering Blg (1899 section only), The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO347	<i>Old Geology Blg (northern section only), Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO348	<i>Old Pathology Building (excluding the Physics annex), The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H922	Yes	-	No
HO350	<i>Baldwin Spencer Building, (Old Zoology), The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	*Yes - <i>Cedrus deodara</i> Deodar Cedar	-	Yes Ref No H921	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO352	<i>Queens College Main Wings, Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO354	<i>Squash Courts, Trinity College, Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO355	<i>Systems Garden Tower, Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO357	<i>Trinity Chapel & College, Trinity College, Royal Parade, Parkville</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO360	<i>University House, Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO361	<i>Wilson Hall, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1012	Yes	-	No
HO362	<i>Northern Market Reserve Wall, Storey St & Flemington Rd & Park Drive, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1920	No	-	No
HO820	<i>Richard Berry Building, Uni of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO821	<i>Vice Chancellor's House, The University of Melbourne, 156-292 Grattan Street, Parkville</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1003	Yes	-	No
HO872	<i>Agriculture and Forestry Building, The University of Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
SOUTH MELBOURNE / SOUTHBANK / DOCKLANDS/ PORT MELBOURNE									
HO366	<i>115-141 City Road, Sth Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO367	<i>157-165 City Road, Sth Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO368	<i>171 City Road, Sth Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO369	<i>J H Boyd Girls High School, 207-229 City Road, Southbank</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H769	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO370	235-237 City Road, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO371	269-271 City Road, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO374	272 City Road, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO375	278- 282 City Road, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO376	300 City Road, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO764	Duke & Orr's Dry Dock, 2A Clarendon Street, South Wharf and Cargo Sheds, 4,5,6,7,8,9, 4-9 South Wharf Road, South Wharf	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1096 & Ref No H891	Yes	-	No
HO377	109-117 Clarendon Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO765	Robur Tea Building, 28 Clarendon Street, Southbank	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H526	Yes	-	No
HO378	Clarendon St Bridge, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO914	No. 2 Goods Shed, 708-710 Collins Street and 731-733 Bourke Street and 2-42 Village Street and 68-82 Village Street, Docklands	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H933	No	-	No
HO650	Missions to Seamen, 717 Flinders Street, Docklands	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1496	Yes	-	No
HO918	Berth No. 5, North Wharf, 731-739 Flinders Street, Docklands	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1798			
HO916	Queens Warehouse, 749-755 Collins Street, Docklands	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1211	Yes	-	No
HO651	Retaining Wall, 614-666 Flinders Street, Docklands	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H932	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO380	46-48 Haig Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO381	93 Kavanagh Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO384	40-46 Kavanagh Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO934	Former Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation Hangar, 344-370 Lorimer Street and 231-249 Todd Road, Port Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H94	Yes	-	No
HO763	Jones Bond Store, 1 Riverside Quay, Southbank	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H828	Yes	-	No
HO899	Tram Shelter, Cnr St. Kilda Road & Dorcas Street, Sth Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1869	Yes	-	No
HO760	Victorian Arts Centre, 2-128 St. Kilda Road, 1-9 Sturt St & 93-115 Southbank Rd, Southbank	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1500 and part Ref No H1447	Yes	-	No
HO792	National Gallery of Victoria, 130-200 St. Kilda Road & 93-115 Southbank Road, Southbank	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1499	Yes	-	No
HO910	Former Victoria Police Depot, 234 St. Kilda Rd, 1-39 Dodds St & 148-170 Southbank Blvd, Southbank	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1541	Yes	-	No
HO387	234-254 St. Kilda Road, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO498	Former Victorian Railway Headquarters, 33-67 Spencer Street, Docklands	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H699	Yes	-	No
HO388	23-31 Sturt Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO389	43-45 Sturt Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO390	113-115 Sturt Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO391	102-118 Sturt Street, Sth Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO762	Sandridge Railway Line Bridge, Over Yarra River, Southbank and Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H994	Yes	-	No
HO915	Victoria Dock, Harbour Esplanade, Victoria Harbour Promenade, North Wharf Road, Docklands Drive and Newquay Promenade, Docklands	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1720	Yes	-	No
SOUTH YARRA									
HO832	23-25 Acland Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO395	Morell Bridge, over Yarra River, Anderson Street, Sth Yarra	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1440	Yes	-	No
HO833	1 Alexandra Avenue, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO405	17 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO406	31 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO407	63 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Melbourne Girls Grammar – Merton Hall Campus Master Plan, June 2002	No
HO408	4 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO834	8 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO409	54 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO410	72 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO411	80 Clowes Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO399	<i>Airlie, 254-260 Domain Road, Sth Yarra</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1619	Yes	-	No
HO397	<i>Government House Complex, Government House Drive, Sth Yarra</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1620	Yes	-	No
HO421	<i>Hoddle Bridge, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO423	<i>1 Mona Place, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO424	<i>11 Mona Place, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO425	<i>15 Mona Place, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO426	<i>2-8 Mona Place, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO427	<i>16-20 Mona Place, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO401	<i>Anglican Christ Church, 683-701 Punt Road (Cnr Toorak & Punt Roads), Sth Yarra</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H635	Yes	-	No
HO412	<i>783 Punt Road, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO413	<i>789 Punt Road, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO415	<i>919, 923 & 927 Punt Road, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO420	<i>955 Punt Road, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO835	<i>11-13 Tivoli Place, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO428	<i>63-67 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO429	<i>83 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO430	<i>111-117 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO836	<i>185 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO433	<i>225 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO435	281 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Melbourne Girls Grammar – Merton Hall Campus Master Plan, June 2002	No
HO851	Adjacent 281 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Melbourne Girls Grammar – Merton Hall Campus Master Plan, June 2002	No
HO852	285 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Melbourne Girls Grammar – Merton Hall Campus Master Plan, June 2002	No
HO437	291 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	Melbourne Girls Grammar – Merton Hall Campus Master Plan, June 2002	No
HO439	327 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO440	42-48 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO442	56-66 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO443	90-100 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO445	126 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO446	160 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO447	210 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO448	240 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO837	270 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO451	276-280 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO453	Robin Boyd House II, 290 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2105	Yes	-	No
HO454	310 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO457	322 Walsh Street, Sth Yarra	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
WEST MELBOURNE									
HO261	Railway Bridge over Maribyrnong River, West Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1213	No	-	No
HO1178	J. Gadsden Pty. Ltd., 17-37 Abbotsford Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1179	Corris or Jones house, 136 Adderley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO838	Heaton House, 279 Adderley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO459	162-164 Adderley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO455	3-21 Anderson Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO839	6-12 Anderson Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO770	Inter-war industrial precinct, 33-43, 45-47, 55-67 Batman Street; 15-21 Boughton Place; and 34-36, 38 Jeffcott Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO770	33-53 Batman Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1181	Autocar Industries Proprietary Limited Assembling and Motor Body Works, 100-154 Batman Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO461	<i>Residence, 62 Capel Street, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H630	Yes	-	No
HO462	<i>Residence, 64 Capel Street, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H631	Yes	-	No
HO1182	Elm ('Ulmus' sp.) street trees x2, near 80, 86 Capel Street, West Melbourne	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No
HO463	<i>31 Dudley Street, West Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1183	West Melbourne Stadium, later Festival Hall, 300 Dudley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO464	<i>Primary School No. 1689, Eades Place, West Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1184	Elm ('Ulmus' sp.), Hawke and Curzon Street Reserve, 2A Hawke Street, West Melbourne	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No
HO979	<i>St Mary Star of the Sea Church Complex, 33 Howard Street and 235-273 Victoria Street, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2182	Yes	-	No
HO840	<i>Railway Hotel, 118 Ireland Street, West Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO862	<i>13-17 Jeffcott Street, West Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1185	Elms (x6), street trees, near 81-141 Jeffcott Street, West Melbourne	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No
HO935	<i>Underground Public Toilets, King & Hawke Streets, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2133	No	-	No
HO475	<i>Former Phoenix Clothing Company, 347-349 King Street & 4-8 Phoenix Lane, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H801	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO477	<i>Langdon Building, 351-355 King St, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H527	Yes	-	No
HO841	363 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO841	357-369 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO842	411-415 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO478	<i>St. James Old Cathedral, 419-437 King Street & 2-24 Batman St, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H11	Yes	-	No
HO860	439 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1186	Elm, Hawke Street and King Street Reserve, near 446 King Street, West Melbourne	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No
HO1187	Gair Manufacturing Company Pty. Ltd. Bulk Store, 461-467 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1188	West Melbourne Police Station, later Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers Association of Victoria offices, 469-471 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1189	Tame and Company factory, 511 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO774	555-557 King Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1190	Edward J. and Samuel Spink workshop, also J. B. Watson's stores, later Molloy and Co, hide and skin merchants, 488-494 La Trobe Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO302	<i>North Melbourne Railway Station Complex, 189 Railway Place, West Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1582	Yes	-	No
HO843	159 - 163 Roden Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO844	Wigton cottages and palms, 171-179 Roden Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No
HO844	173-179 Roden Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1192	Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. factory, later Lyell-Owen Pty. Ltd., 101-107 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1193	Dixon and Co. cordial factory, later Felton Grimwade and Duerdins Pty. Ltd. chemical laboratory, factory and store complex, 109-133 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1194	Australian Biscuit Company Ltd. stores, 300 Rosslyn Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1195	Melbourne Remand Centre, later Assessment Prison, 317 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO771	Sands & McDougall precinct 83-113, 115, 135 Batman Street, 23 Franklin Place, 102 Jeffcott Street, 355 and 371 Spencer Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO771	355 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO779	405 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO780	437-441 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1196	Brown's factory, later Preston Motors Pty. Ltd., 445 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO781	Hotel Spencer, 475 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO782	491-501 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO845	503-511 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO845	505-511 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO783	519-523 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1197	Associated Taxi Services offices and service station, later Embassy café and service station, 541-547 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO785	362-364 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO786	384-390 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO787	420 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO788	502 Spencer Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1198	Melbourne Brewery, later Tasmanian Brewery also Burton Brewery, part, 31-47, rear Stanley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO469	61-67 Stanley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1199	Alfred Hasker, later Barrett Bros and Burston and Company Pty. Ltd. maltsters, part former complex, 62-80 Stanley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO470	95-101 Stanley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO471	138-140 Stanley Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO474	49 Stawell Street, West Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO496	Queen Victoria Market, 65-159 Victoria St, West Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H734	Yes	-	No
HO1180	Canary Island pines (x2 'Pinus canariensis'), Howard Street and William Street Reserve	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
MELBOURNE									
HO515	<i>Warehouse, 61-69 A'Beckett St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H980	Yes	-	No
HO516	<i>71-73 A'Beckett St, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO993	<i>104 A'Beckett Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1148	<i>Former Factory 144-148 A'Beckett Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO994	<i>111-125 A'Beckett Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO517	<i>217-219 A'Beckett St, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO528	<i>Former Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Training Depot, 239 A'Beckett Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H717	Yes	-	No
HO908	<i>Sidney Myer Music Bowl, Alexandra Avenue, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1772	Yes	-	No
HO518	<i>Mitre Tavern, 5-9 Bank Place, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H464	Yes	-	No
HO520	<i>11 Bank Place, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO519	<i>4 Bank Place, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO521	<i>Melbourne Savage Club, 12-16 Bank Place, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H25	Yes	-	No
HO522	<i>18-20 Bank Place, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO900	<i>Olympic Swimming Stadium, 10-30 Olympic Boulevard, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1977	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO394	<i>Yarra Bank (Speakers Corner), Batman Avenue, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1363	Yes	-	No
HO523	<i>Princes Walk Vaults, 1-9 Batman Ave, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H646	Yes	-	No
HO1149	<i>Former Gladstone Motors Building 213-221 Berkeley Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO396	<i>Former Observatory Site, Birdwood Ave, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1087	Yes	-	No
HO499	<i>Melbourne University Boat Club Shed, Boathouse Drive, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H682	Yes	-	No
HO525	<i>19-21 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO526	<i>23-29 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO527	<i>35-37 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO530	<i>39-43 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO531	<i>51-53 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO533	<i>Salvation Army Temple, 65-71 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H436	Yes	-	No
HO536	<i>75-77 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1094	<i>Former Hoyts Cinema Centre, 134-144 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2335	Yes	-	No
HO996	<i>160-162 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO997	<i>164-166 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO998	<i>168-174 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO999	<i>179-183 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1000	<i>180-182 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1001	<i>193-199 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO541	<i>271-281 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO980	<i>David Jones Store (Former Buckley & Nunn) 294-312 Bourke Street and 285-295 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2153	Yes	-	No
HO768	<i>David Jones Store (Former Coles) 299-307 Bourke Street and 276-286 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2154	Yes	-	No
HO543	<i>Royal Arcade, 331-339 Bourke Street, & 148 –150 Elizabeth Street & 308-316 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H23	Yes	-	No
HO545	<i>349-357 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1004	<i>415-419 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1005	<i>418-420 Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO546	<i>421 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO901	<i>Eagle House, 473 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1807	Yes	-	No
HO549	<i>Former Gollin & Company Building, 561-563 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H685	Yes	-	No
HO550	<i>Old Bourke Street West Police Station & Cell Block, 621-633 Bourke Street, Melbourne The heritage place includes Pear tree, Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H655	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO551	<i>St Augustines Catholic Church & former School, 635-653 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2	Yes	-	No
HO553	<i>Former Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company Building, 669-675 Bourke Street & 20-38 Godfrey St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H785	Yes	-	No
HO524	<i>2-18 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO529	<i>32-38 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO532	<i>Job Warehouse (or Crossleys Building), 54-62 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H435	Yes	-	No
HO534	<i>66-70 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO535	<i>72-74 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO537	<i>Café Florentino, 78-84 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H493	Yes	-	No
HO538	<i>86 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO539	<i>Former London Chartered Bank, 88-90 Bourke Street & 162 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H22	Yes	-	No
HO540	<i>Former Bank of New South Wales, (Westpac Bank), 190-192 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H799	Yes	-	No
HO990	<i>Former Commonwealth Bank, 219-225 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2264	Yes	-	No
HO542	<i>Myer Melbourne (Former Myer Emporium) 314--336 Bourke Street & 275-321 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2100	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO544	<i>General Post Office, 338-352 Bourke Street, 188-218 Elizabeth Street & 323-337 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H903	Yes	-	No
HO547	<i>Equity Chambers, 472 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2249	Yes	-	No
HO548	<i>Goldsborough Mort Building, 516-526 Bourke Street & 152-162 William Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H104	Yes	-	No
HO552	<i>640-668 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO554	<i>Former Mail Exchange, 672-696 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H881	Yes	-	No
HO479	<i>Building No. 4 RMIT, Bowen Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO480	<i>Building No. 2,3,5,6& 7 RMIT, Bowen Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO555	<i>House 17 Casselden Place, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2267	Yes	-	No
HO556	<i>15-17 Celestial Ave, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO557	<i>16-18 Celestial Ave, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO558	<i>Museum of Chinese/Australian History, Cohen Place, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO559	<i>Alcaston House, 2 Collins Street & 69-81 Spring Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H500	Yes	-	No
HO560	<i>Anzac House, 4-6 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H415	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO561	<i>5-9 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO562	<i>Portland House, 8 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H417	Yes	-	No
HO563	<i>Victor Horsley Chambers, 12 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H474	Yes	-	No
HO564	<i>14-16 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO565	<i>The Melbourne Club, 36-50 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H30	Yes	-	No
HO566	<i>Melville House, 52-54 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H607	Yes	-	No
HO567	<i>Former Commercial Bank of Australia, 68-72 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H422	Yes	-	No
HO568	<i>71-87 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO569	<i>74 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO572	<i>86-88 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO573	<i>107 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO574	<i>Professional Chambers, 110-118 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H414	Yes	-	No
HO575	<i>Austral Buildings, 115-119 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H472	Yes	-	No
HO576	<i>St Michaels Uniting Church, 122-136 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H4	Yes	-	No
HO577	<i>133-139 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO578	<i>Scots Church, 140-154 Collins Street Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H5	Yes	-	No
HO579	<i>141-153 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No.	No	No	No	-	No
HO580	<i>Assembly Hall, 156-160 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H418	Yes	-	No
HO581	<i>Formerly the Auditorium, 167-173 Collins Street & 172-180 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H416	Yes	-	No
HO582	<i>162-168 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO583	<i>Baptist Church, 170-174 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H6	Yes	-	No
HO584	<i>175-177 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO585	<i>176-180 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO586	<i>181-187 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO846	<i>182 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO587	<i>Melbourne Athenaeum, 184-192 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H501	Yes	-	No
HO589	<i>Regent Theatre, 191-197 Collins Street & 186-200 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H690	Yes	-	No
HO590	<i>Manchester Unity Building, 220-226 Collins Street, & 91-107 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H411	Yes	-	No
HO591	<i>Former Fourth Victoria Building, 241-245 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1542	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO592	<i>Newspaper House Mosaic, 247-249 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H447	Yes	-	No
HO593	<i>250-252 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO594	<i>259-263 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO595	<i>Former National Bank of Australasia Head Office, 271-285 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2064	Yes	-	No
HO596	<i>Block Arcade, 280-286 Collins Street & 96-102 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H32	Yes	-	No
HO597	<i>287-301 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO598	<i>288-304 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO602	<i>Former Commercial Bank of Australia, Banking Chamber & Entrance, 327-343 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H35	Yes	-	No
HO1007	<i>338 Collins Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1090	<i>340-342 Collins Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO603	<i>Former Mercantile Bank, 345-349 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H467	Yes	-	No
HO604	<i>ANZ Bank, 376-390 Collins Street and Former Safe Deposit Building, 88-110 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H34 & Ref No H451	Yes	-	No
HO605	<i>Former National Mutual Life Association Building, 389-399 Collins Street & 59-69 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H36	Yes	-	No
HO606	<i>ANZ Bank, 394-398 Collins Street & 73-83 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H33	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO607	400-402 Collins Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO608	401-417 Collins Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1009	409-413 Collins Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO610	Former AMP Building, 419-429 Collins Street & 64-74 Market Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H421	Yes	-	No
HO609	422-428 Collins Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1012	464-466 Collins Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO611	Olderfleet Building, 471-477 Collins Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H37	Yes	-	No
HO902	Record Chambers, 479-481 Collins Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H38	Yes	-	No
HO903	South Australian Insurance Building, 483-485 Collins Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H39	Yes	-	No
HO612	Winfield Building, 487-495 Collins Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H40	Yes	-	No
HO904	Rialto Building, 497-503 Collins Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H41	Yes	-	No
HO613	Former New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Company Ltd Building, 538-544 Collins Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H478	Yes	-	No
HO614	Former McPhersons Building 546-566 Collins Street & 27 Francis Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H942	Yes	-	No
HO1013	615-623 Collins Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO422	<i>Linay Pavilion, Ward 7 and Ward 9, the Alfred Hospital, 55 Commercial Road, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2295	Yes	-	No
HO905	<i>Dovers Building, 5-7 Drewery Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H802	Yes	-	No
HO1014	<i>9-13 Drewery Lane</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO936	<i>Underground Public Toilets, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2110	Yes	-	No
HO937	<i>Underground Public Toilets, Elizabeth & Victoria Streets, Melbourne Womens Christian Temperance Union Drinking Fountain, Victoria Square, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2111 & Ref No H194	Yes	-	No
HO938	<i>Hosies Hotel Mural, 1-5 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2094	No	-	No
HO1015	<i>21-23 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO615	<i>55-65 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO616	<i>97-117 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO617	<i>Melbourne City Building, 112-118 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H437	Yes	-	No
HO1016	<i>215-217 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO981	<i>Shops, 195 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2155	Yes	-	No
HO618	<i>245-269 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO715	<i>Mitchell House, 283-285 Elizabeth Street & 352-362 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2232	Yes	-	No
HO1017	<i>299 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1018	<i>303-305 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1019	<i>351-357 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1020	<i>380 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1021	<i>384 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1022	<i>441-447 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1025	<i>473-481 Elizabeth Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1150	<i>Former Veall's Building 490-494 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO294	<i>Former Melford Motors, 615-645 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2306	Yes	-	No
HO630	<i>189-195 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1026	<i>30-40 Exhibition Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1027	<i>53-55 Exhibition Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1028	<i>104-110 Exhibition Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO631	<i>Her Majesty's Theatre, 199-227 Exhibition Street & 84-98 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H641	Yes	-	No
HO632	<i>Comedy Theatre, 228-240 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2273	Yes	-	No
HO633	<i>266-272 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO635	<i>Former Mickveh Yisrael Synagogue and School, 275-285 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H766	Yes	-	No
HO636	<i>280-282 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1029	<i>309 Exhibition Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO861	<i>355-359 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO939	<i>Underground Public Toilets, Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2148	No	-	No
HO637	<i>Milton House, 21-25 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H582	Yes	-	No
HO1030	<i>61-73 Flinders Lane</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1032	<i>125-127 Flinders Lane</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO638	<i>Warehouse, 129-131 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H428	Yes	-	No
HO1033	<i>141-143 Flinders Lane</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO639	<i>167-173 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO640	<i>197-203 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO642	<i>Ross House, 247-251 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H627	Yes	-	No
HO643	<i>253-265 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO645	<i>267-279 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO647	<i>325-347 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO648	<i>Tavistock House, 383-387 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H787	Yes	-	No
HO641	<i>234-236 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO644	<i>258-260 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO646	<i>302-308 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1034	<i>26-30 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1035	<i>76-80 Flinders Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO766	<i>Former Herald & Weekly Times Building, 46-74 Flinders Street and 2-8 Exhibition Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1147	Yes	-	No
HO1036	<i>130-132 Flinders Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO652	<i>Duke of Wellington Hotel, 142-148 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1175	Yes	-	No
HO653	<i>Former State Theatre, 150-162 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H438	Yes	-	No
HO654	<i>194-196 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO655	<i>St Pauls Cathedral Precinct, 198-202 Flinders Street, 24-40 Swanston Street & 197-205 Flinders Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H18	Yes	-	No
HO649	<i>Flinders Street Railway Station Complex, 207-361 Flinders St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1083	Yes	-	No
HO656	<i>256-268 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO658	<i>292-298 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO659	<i>Commercial Travellers Association Building, 318-324 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H934	Yes	-	No
HO1037	<i>360-372 Flinders Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO660	<i>390-398 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO661	<i>Former Customs House, 400 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1047	Yes	-	No
HO662	<i>502-504 Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1038	<i>508-510 Flinders Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1039	<i>516-518 Flinders Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1040	<i>520-522 Flinders Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1041	<i>562-564 Flinders Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO483	<i>RMIT Building No. 9, 1-55 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1506	Yes	-	No
HO663	<i>Macs Hotel, 34-38 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H51	Yes	-	No
HO1152	<i>Former TAA Building 42-56 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1042	<i>63-67 Franklin Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO664	<i>Currie and Richards Warehouse, 79-81 Franklin Street & 3 Stewart Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H440	Yes	-	No
HO1153	<i>Former Store 139-141 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1154	<i>Former A G Healing Building 167-175 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1155	<i>Café Building 211-213 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1157	<i>Former A G Way Factory & Co (2) Rear 215-223 Franklin Street, Melbourne (Alternate address 186-190 A'Beckett Street, Melbourne)</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1158	<i>Former T A T Electric Co. factory 225-227 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1152	<i>Former TAA Building 42-56 Franklin Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1043	<i>96-102 Franklin Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1044	<i>4-6 Goldie Place</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO665	<i>55-57 Hardware Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO667	<i>63-67 Hardware Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO666	<i>60-66 Hardware Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1045	<i>106-112 Hardware Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO668	<i>11-13 Heffernan Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO669	<i>14-18 Heffernan Lane, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1046	<i>12-20 King Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO671	<i>27-31 King Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1047	<i>115-129 King Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1048	131-135 King Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO678	239-241 King Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO670	Former Zanders No 3 Warehouse, 22-24 King Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H430	Yes	-	No
HO672	42-44 King Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO673	Former Levicks and Piper Wholesale Ironmongers Warehouse, 46-52 King Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H431	Yes	-	No
HO674	54-60 King Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO675	Former York Butter Factory, 62-66 King Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H396	Yes	-	No
HO676	120-138 King Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO677	Former F. Blight and Co. Warehouse, 234-244 King Street & 579-585 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H66	Yes	-	No
HO679	248-250 King Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO680	Building, 328-330 King Street, Melbourne	-	-	*Yes - <i>Quercus robur</i> English Oak	-	Yes Ref No H465	Yes	-	No
HO681	Former Coops Shot Tower and Flanking Building, Knox Place, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H67	Yes	-	No
HO940	Cast Iron Urinal, La Trobe Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2140	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO982	<i>Francis Ormond Building (RMIT Building 1), 124-126 La Trobe Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2157	Yes	-	No
HO481	<i>Former Foresters Hall, 168-170 La Trobe Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1495	Yes	-	No
HO1049	<i>284-294 La Trobe Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO682	<i>Welsh Church and Hall, 320 La Trobe Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H536	Yes	-	No
HO684	<i>William Angliss College, 537-557 La Trobe Street and 552-578 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1507	Yes	-	No
HO941	<i>William Angliss College (Balance), 537-557 La Trobe Street and 552-578 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO685	<i>Gordon House, 24-38 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H443	Yes	-	No
HO923	<i>Former Angliss & Co Stables, 40-44 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2028	Yes	-	No
HO686	<i>93 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO687	<i>105-109 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO688	<i>108-110 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO689	<i>Sum Kum Lee, 112-114 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H442	Yes	-	No
HO690	<i>113-125 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO691	<i>116-118 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO692	<i>Chinese Mission Church, 196 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2175	Yes	-	No
HO693	<i>Num Pon Soon Society Building, 200-202 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H485	Yes	-	No
HO694	<i>204-206 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO695	<i>212-220 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO696	<i>232-238 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO697	<i>Former Money Order Post Office and Savings Bank, 318 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H623	Yes	-	No
HO1050	<i>361-363 Little Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1051	<i>362-364 Little Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1052	<i>365-367 Little Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1053	<i>373-375 Little Bourke Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1054	<i>434-436 Little Bourke Street.</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO698	<i>Federal Court of Australia, 442-460 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1476	Yes	-	No
HO699	<i>493-495 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO700	<i>Rear of 558 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO701	<i>562-566 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1055	<i>68-70 Little Collins Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO702	<i>281-283 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO703	<i>Yule House, 309-311 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2233	Yes	-	No
HO1056	<i>392-396 Little Collins Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO705	<i>Stalbridge Chambers, 435-443 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H502	Yes	-	No
HO1057	<i>538-542 Little Collins Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO706	<i>585-587 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO704	<i>430-436 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1058	<i>25 Little Lonsdale Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO707	<i>Former Oldfellows Hotel 33-39 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2266	Yes	-	No
HO989	<i>Former Leirim Hotel, 128-130 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2242	Yes	-	No
HO1059	<i>194-196 Little Lonsdale Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1060	<i>198-200 Little Lonsdale Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO708	<i>Office, 202 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H509	Yes	-	No
HO709	<i>Heape Court Warehouse, Rear of 361-365 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H826	Yes	-	No
HO1061	<i>372-378 Little Lonsdale Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1062	<i>523-525 Little Lonsdale Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1063	<i>326 Lonsdale Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO716	<i>377-379 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1064	439-445 Lonsdale Street	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO718	Supreme Court Annexe, 455-469 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1478	Yes	-	No
HO721	Seabrook House, 573-577 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H68	Yes	-	No
HO710	Former Black Eagle Hotel 42-44 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2265	Yes	-	No
HO711	64-78 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO712	Wesley Church Complex, 118-148 Lonsdale Street & 117-147 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H12	Yes	-	No
HO713	Former Queen Victoria Hospital Tower & Perimeter fence, 180- 222 Lonsdale Street and 278-300 Swanston Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H956	Yes	-	No
HO714	St Francis Catholic Church, 326 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H13	Yes	-	No
HO717	436-450 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO719	472-474 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO720	Former Residence & Shop, 556-558 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H441	Yes	-	No
HO722	612-622 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO723	Former Port of Melbourne Authority Building, 29-31 Market Street, Melbourne	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H965	Yes	-	No
HO724	15-19 McKillop Street, Melbourne	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO725	<i>20-22 McKillop Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1065	<i>14-30 Melbourne Place</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO726	<i>Warehouses, 23-31 Niagara Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H473	Yes	-	No
HO942	<i>Warehouses, 18 & 30 Oliver Lane, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1135	Yes	-	No
HO417	<i>Cottages, Royal Freemasons Homes, 313 Punt Road and 31-75 Moubay Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2271	Yes	-	No
HO943	<i>Underground Public Toilets, Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2109	Yes	-	No
HO727	<i>7-11 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO728	<i>Lombard Building, 15-17 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H460	Yes	-	No
HO729	<i>Alkira House, 18 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H397	Yes	-	No
HO1066	<i>20-26 Queen Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1067	<i>37-41 Queen Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO731	<i>93-95 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1069	<i>118-126 Queen Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1070	<i>203-205 Queen Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1071	<i>217-219 Queen Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO732	<i>Titles Office, 247-283 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1529	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO733	<i>Former Records Office, 287-297 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1528	Yes	-	No
HO985	<i>316-322 Queen Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO735	<i>Bank of New South Wales, 375 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H90	Yes	-	No
HO734	<i>Former Residence, 300 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H806	Yes	-	No
HO1160	<i>Melbourne Terrace Apartments 408-416 Queen Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO791	<i>Queens Bridge over Yarra River, Queensbridge Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1448	Yes	-	No
HO100	<i>Warehouse 278 Queensberry St and rear part of 618- 630 Elizabeth Street, Carlton</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO944	<i>Eight Hour Monument, Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2084	No	-	No
HO945	<i>Underground Public Toilets, Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2108	Yes	-	No
HO1072	<i>42-44 Russell Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO919	<i>Former Victoria Car Park, 103-107 Russell Street & 181-191 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2001	No	-	No
HO736	<i>199-203 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1073	<i>288-294 Russell Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO487	<i>Magistrates Court, 325-343 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1010	Yes	-	No
HO484	<i>City Watch House, 345-355 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1006	Yes	-	No
HO486	<i>Police Garage, 357-375 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H912	Yes	-	No
HO789	<i>Old Melbourne Goal, 377 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1553	Yes	-	No
HO485	<i>Emily McPherson College, 379-405 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1646	Yes	-	No
HO847	<i>32-38 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO488	<i>Police Headquarters Complex, 336-376 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H913	Yes	-	No
HO1095	<i>Total House, 170-190 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2329	Yes	-	No
HO848	<i>380 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO849	<i>394 Russell Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO489	<i>Shrine of Remembrance, 2-42 Domain Road, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H848	Yes	-	No
HO398	<i>Domain Parklands and LaTrobe's Cottage, St Kilda Road and Domain Road and Dallas Brooks Drive, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2304 & Ref No H1076 & part Ref No H1447	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO946	<i>Marquis of Linlithgow Memorial, Kings Domain, St Kilda Road and Government House Drive and Anzac Avenue, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H366	No	-	No
HO947	<i>Queen Victoria Memorial, Queen Victoria Gardens, St Kilda Road and Alexandra Avenue and Linlithgow Avenue, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H369	No	-	No
HO948	<i>Boer War Monument, Kings Domain, St Kilda Road and Government House Drive, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H382	No	-	No
HO909	<i>Tram Shelter, Cnr St. Kilda Road & High Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1868	Yes	-	No
HO400	<i>Melbourne Grammar School, 345-369 & 355 St Kilda Road, 93-151 Domain St, 2-124 Bromby St & 1-99 Domain Rd, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H19	Yes	-	No
HO490	<i>Former Kellow Falkiner Showrooms, 375-385 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H668	Yes	-	No
HO491	<i>Majella, 473-475 St. Kilda Road, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H783	Yes	-	No
HO492	<i>Royal Vic. Institute for the Blind, 557-563 St. Kilda Road & 1-23 Moubray Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1002	Yes	-	No
HO949	<i>Former Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution, 583-597 St Kilda Road, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2122	Yes	-	No
HO950	<i>Overhead Water Tank, Spencer Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2117	Yes	-	No
HO1074	<i>2-8 Spencer Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1075	<i>10-22 Spencer Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO1076	<i>66-70 Spencer Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1077	<i>122-132 Spencer Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO737	<i>204-240 Spencer Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO738	<i>The Former Campbell Residence, 53-65 Spring Street & 1-9 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1945	Yes	-	No
HO739	<i>Hotel Windsor, 103-137 Spring Street & 1-17 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H764	Yes	-	No
HO175	<i>Parliament House, (including grounds, works & fences), 110-160 Spring Street & 1-11 Gisborne Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1722	Yes	-	No
HO740	<i>Princess Theatre, 163-181 Spring Street & 1-17 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H93	Yes	-	No
HO741	<i>261 Spring Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1078	<i>267-271 Spring Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO476	<i>Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, 250-290 Spring Street & 2-40 Victoria Parade, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H870	Yes	-	No
HO911	<i>Tramway Signal Cabin, Waiting Shelter & Conveniences, Swanston Street & Victoria Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1686	Yes	-	No
HO744	<i>Young and Jackson's Princes Bridge Hotel, 1-7 Swanston Street, cnr Flinders Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H708	Yes	-	No
HO745	<i>Nicholas Building, 31-41 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2119	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO746	<i>Melbourne Town Hall and Administration Building, 90-130 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1	Yes	-	No
HO747	<i>Capitol House, 109-117 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H471	Yes	-	No
HO748	<i>Century Building, 125-133 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H2250	Yes	-	No
HO1079	<i>135-137 Swanston Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1080	<i>163-165 Swanston Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO749	<i>Former ANZ Bank, 219-225 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H390	Yes	-	No
HO750	<i>226-238 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO751	<i>State Library of Victoria, 304-328 Swanston Street and 179-181 LaTrobe Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1497	Yes	-	No
HO1081	<i>309-325 Swanston Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO752	<i>Church of Christ, 327-333 Swanston Street & 178-190 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H455	Yes	-	No
HO482	<i>Storey Hall, 344-346 Swanston Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1498	Yes	-	No
HO1082	<i>401-403 Swanston Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1083	<i>407-409 Swanston Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1084	<i>411-423 Swanston Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO493	<i>City Baths, 420-438 Swanston St, 39-41 Victoria St & 2-6 Franklin St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H466	Yes	-	No
HO1085	<i>427-433 Swanston Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO790	<i>Princes Bridge over Yarra River, Swanston Street and St Kilda Road, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1447 and part Ref No H1500 and part Ref No H2304	Yes	-	No
HO494	<i>Royal Society of Victoria, 1-9 Victoria St & 2-8 LaTrobe St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H373	Yes	-	No
HO495	<i>Horticultural Hall, 31-33 Victoria St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H520	Yes	-	No
HO951	<i>Royal Melbourne Regiment Drill Hall, 49-53 Victoria St, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H285	Yes	-	No
HO753	<i>77-89 William Street & 460-462 Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1086	<i>22-32 William Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO754	<i>Queensland Building, 84-88 William Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H445	Yes	-	No
HO755	<i>Scottish House, 90-96 William Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H606	Yes	-	No
HO756	<i>The Australian Club, 98-110 William Street & 475-485 Little Collins Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H105	Yes	-	No
HO767	<i>Former BHP House, 130-148 William Street & 503-523 Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1699	Yes	-	No

MELBOURNE PLANNING SCHEME

PS Map Ref	Heritage Place	External Paint Controls Apply?	Internal Alteration Controls Apply?	Tree Controls Apply?	Outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-3	Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act 1995?	Prohibited uses may be permitted?	Name of Incorporated Plan under Clause 43.01-2	Aboriginal heritage place?
HO757	<i>Law Courts & Library of the Supreme Court, 192-228 William Street & 459-505 Lonsdale Street, & 462-498 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H1514 & Ref No H1477	Yes	-	No
HO1087	<i>259 William Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO1088	<i>261 William Street</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO758	<i>Former Royal Mint, 280-318 William Street & 391-429 LaTrobe Street & 388-426 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne</i>	-	-	-	-	Yes Ref No H770	Yes	-	No
HO1161	<i>Former Dominion Can Company Building 386-412 William Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO850	<i>17-23 Wills Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No
HO759	<i>25-29 Wills Street, Melbourne</i>	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	-	No