

# Non -Indigenous cultural heritage and historic places on public land in VEAC's Metropolitan Melbourne Investigation Area



**September 2009**

**Department of Sustainability and Environment**

**This report was prepared for the Victorian Environmental Assessment Council by**

Public Land Division  
Department of Sustainability and Environment

with contributions from  
**Dr Mel Mitchell**  
Victorian Environmental Assessment Council

© Department of Sustainability and Environment  
8 Nicholson Street, East Melbourne 3002, September 2009

This publication is copyright. No part may be reproduced by any process except in accordance with the provisions of the *Copyright Act 1968*

### **Acknowledgements**

Heritage Victoria provided information from the Victorian Heritage and Hermes databases. Fiona McKenzie (DPCD) provided valuable insights on historic population data. Jenny Walker compiled site information relating to historic themes and Joo-Shan Ong (VEAC) carried out the GIS mapping of Victorian Heritage Register sites on public land.

**Cover image:** Drawn by N. Whittock from sketches taken in 1854 by G. Teale. The City of Melbourne. 1 May 1855. The image shows Cremorne Garden steamship (possibly the Gondola), Batman's Hill, gunpowder magazine, Government dock and telegraph in William Street. *SLV Accession Number: H34147 Image Number: b28661*. Pictures Collection, State Library of Victoria.

# Contents

	Page
1. Introduction	4
2. Protection and management of non-indigenous cultural heritage and historic sites	4
2.1 Legislation	4
2.2 Management	6
3. Identification of sites and survey coverage	7
4. Historic themes	8
4.1 Historic themes in the Metropolitan Melbourne Investigation area	9
4.2 Theme distribution	10
5. History of Melbourne	11
Early settlement of Melbourne	
Hoddle’s grid plan for Melbourne and early public land allocations	
Melbourne in 1850	
Discovery of gold and building Melbourne	
Laying the foundations	
Essential utilities and management of resources	
Government administration and services	
Defending Melbourne	
Civic development	
Education, health and cemeteries	
Parks and recreation	
Sport in Melbourne	
Early moves to protect the environment	
‘Marvellous Melbourne’ 1880s	
‘Marvellous Smellboom’	
Financial collapse and depression 1890s	
Recovery after 1900	
Urban and environmental concerns, and post-war growth	
6. Notable Melbourne themes	32
Bibliography	38

## Tables, figures and Appendices

Table 1 Summary of non-indigenous cultural heritage registers, inventories, and lists	5
Table 2 Historic or heritage places of high significance on public land in the Investigation area	7
Table 3 Summary of Victorian Heritage Register sites on public land in the investigation area (by Local Government Authority)	8
Appendix 1 Figure 1 Map of Victorian Heritage Register and Heritage Inventory sites on public land in the investigation area	40
Appendix 2 List of sites on public land on the Victorian Heritage Register and Heritage Inventory in the investigation area	41
Appendix 3 Key historic themes and selected place types for the investigation area	80

## 1. Introduction

Cultural significance can be defined as a community connection to the past through aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual values. Places of cultural significance enrich our lives and through a range of values or experiences express our diversity, stories about who we are, and our past. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. It is important to retain these values for past, present or future generations.

This report describes sites and places of non-indigenous cultural heritage significance located on public land across the Metropolitan Melbourne Investigation Area, comprising twenty nine municipalities (see Figure 1 in Appendix 1). Indigenous cultural heritage is not included in this report. The Victorian Environmental Assessment Council Act 2001 defines public land as Crown land and freehold land owned by government agencies or bodies, but does not include local government owned freehold. Many of the historic places identified relate to significant periods of change or development that can be grouped by historic themes. Public land sites set aside for government services and administration are numerous and include public buildings such as town halls, court houses, schools, government offices and police stations. Public land has also been used to provide for community use including public halls, libraries, parks and sporting grounds, public memorials and cemeteries. In addition, many government infrastructure places including lighthouses, piers, roads and railways, weirs and reservoirs are also located on public land.

A narrative history of the investigation area is presented. This sets out some of the major periods of development that have influenced the cultural heritage and history of the region including exploration, pastoralism, the gold rush, timber harvesting, closer settlement and urban consolidation.

## 2. Protection and management of cultural heritage and historic places

Protection of cultural heritage or historic places on both public land and private land is provided by specific provisions in Commonwealth and state legislation. Under the legislation, a range of heritage registers has been established to record important values, assign levels of significance and provide permit controls for listed places. These are summarised below and in Table 1. Management of heritage places is also guided by various charters, principles and guidelines, which have been developed over time.

### 2.1 Legislation

Cultural heritage places of national significance are listed and protected under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (the Commonwealth EPBC Act). The EPBC Act establishes the National Heritage List (outstanding heritage to the nation) and Commonwealth Heritage List (Commonwealth owned or leased places of significant heritage value), as well as management and protection measures. The Register of the National Estate (RNE) has been replaced by the two new federal heritage lists described above and relevant state registers. Some 13,000 places of natural, Indigenous and historic heritage throughout Australia on the RNE will be retained as a non-statutory archive.

The Victorian *Heritage Act 1995* establishes the Victorian Heritage Register, which lists all non-indigenous historic places of state significance. Sites of archaeological value or archaeological potential, may be recorded on the Heritage Inventory. Recently protection measures for both the register and the inventory were expanded to include gardens, trees, cemeteries, cultural landscapes, shipwrecks and relics, and significant objects.

The *Planning and Environment Act 1987* provides planning controls for places or precincts of local significance or those on the Victorian Heritage Register. Changes or alterations to places identified on a heritage overlay require permit approval.

The *Mineral Resources (Sustainable Development) Act 1990* prohibits certain works within 100 metres of a site listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, the Heritage Inventory, Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register, or the RNE.

**Table 1 Summary of non indigenous cultural heritage registers, inventories and lists.**

<b>Register or list</b>	<b>Jurisdiction and governing legislation</b>	<b>Types of places included</b>	<b>Significance levels</b>	<b>Examples of sites listed</b>
<b>World Heritage List</b>	<i>Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage</i> and Commonwealth: <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999</i>	Places of World Cultural and Natural Heritage that are outstanding and universal	International	Royal Exhibition Building, Carlton
<b>National Heritage List</b>	Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999</i>	Exceptional natural and cultural places including indigenous and non-indigenous sites that contribute to Australia's national identity, or define critical moments in our development as a nation	National	Royal Exhibition Building, Melbourne Cricket Ground, Flemington Racecourse, HMVS Cerberus- Black Rock (offshore outside the investigation area)
<b>Commonwealth Heritage List</b>	Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act 1999</i>	Comprises natural, Indigenous and historic heritage places that are either entirely within a Commonwealth area, or outside the Australian jurisdiction and owned or leased by the Commonwealth or a Commonwealth Authority	Significant values (local to State level)*	Commonwealth land sites: For example, Victoria Barracks at Southbank, Melbourne, Fort Gellibrand at Williamstown and Point Cook Air Base
<b>Register of the National Estate</b>	Commonwealth Australian Heritage Council Act 2003 (now redundant)	Natural, Indigenous and historic places throughout Australia	Local, state and national	Numerous sites
<b>Victorian Heritage Register</b>	<i>Victoria Heritage Act 1995</i>	Significant places and objects including extensive land areas, buildings, gardens and trees, and archaeological sites/remains. Also, includes, shipwrecks, collections and objects.	State	see Appendix 1
<b>Heritage Inventory</b>	<i>Victoria Heritage Act 1995</i>	Historic archaeological sites and relics	Archaeological values **	see Appendix 1
<b>Planning Scheme Heritage Overlay</b>	Victoria- Local Municipal Governments <i>Planning and Environment Act 1987</i>	Places and precincts of local heritage significance as well as places included in state and national registers.	Local, state and national	Large number of sites and many municipal heritage assessments have been undertaken in the investigation area
<b>National Trust Register</b>	No statutory powers. Established by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria) to identify significant heritage sites and seek their protection.	Places of cultural and landscape heritage significance that includes buildings, trees, landscapes, gardens public art and objects.	Local, state and national	Many heritage sites, including places owned by the National Trust such as Rippon Lea Estate and the Portable Iron Houses at South Melbourne.

Notes:

\* 'Commonwealth heritage value'. Thresholds for the Commonwealth Heritage List and the Register of the National Estate are different to those used for the National Heritage List, as most of the places on these lists may be of only local or state-level significance. To be entered on these lists, a place must have 'significant' heritage value.

\*\* Includes potential archaeological values as well as known sites.

As well as being bound by the provisions above, historic cultural heritage or historic places on public land may also be subject to legislation specific to public land use category including the *National Parks Act 1975*, the *Forests Act 1958* and the *Crown Land (Reserves) Act 1978*.

The National Trust of Australia (Victoria), a non government organisation, also works towards conserving and protecting heritage places. The National Trust owns and manages a number of historic properties (open to the public) and undertakes assessment of places for inclusion on its non-statutory National Trust Register, which incorporates the former Register of Significant Trees.

## **2.2. Management**

As well as the legislative protection described above, there are guiding management principles and procedures that protect the significance of places and objects. The Burra Charter: The Australia International Council on Monuments or Sites (ICOMOS) charter for the conservation of places of cultural significance (1999) provides guidance for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage places. It is based on the knowledge and experience of members of the non-government professional organisation Australia ICOMOS and is closely linked to the processes of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Burra Charter can be applied to natural, indigenous and historic places. The general principles advocate a cautious approach to change, and to manage or conserve sites of cultural significance *in situ* where possible, with minimal intervention, alteration or disturbance so that cultural significance is retained.

Many historic sites of cultural heritage significance are located on public land. Management of historic cultural heritage on public land is undertaken in a manner consistent with the Victorian Heritage Strategy 2006-2010, *Victoria's Heritage: strengthening our communities* (Heritage Victoria 2006). Crown and public land managers administer a large portfolio of historic and heritage places in accordance with the Burra Charter. In addition, Parks Victoria and Melbourne Water have developed Cultural Heritage Strategies, while there are formal departmental Directions and Strategies applied by the Department of Sustainability and Environment (DSE). Recently the Heritage Council developed the Policy Note Victorian Government Cultural Heritage Asset Management Principles (January 2009) which can also guide heritage place management.

An important issue for management of cultural heritage places is typically related to sustainable or adaptive re-use, and risk management. For public land in particular, issues relating to the redundancy or vacancy of buildings when the original or primary use ceases, along with threats arising from damage, deterioration, vandalism or demolition, are important. Some of the obvious examples on public land are historic buildings such as court houses, railway stations, police residences, and schools that have progressively been made redundant.

While these places are an important legacy, the question can be posed: how many do we need to keep in direct public ownership in order to maintain a representative collection of place types and interpret their significance? In many circumstances, sites and places can be opened up to other uses and delegated to other managers while still retaining the heritage values. An example of adaptive reuse is the historic building of the former Yarraville Primary School No. 1501, now operating as the Yarraville Community Centre. Similarly, a number of redundant court houses have been converted to other uses, including theatres and museums.

In addition to these more obvious examples, other places such as those related to industrial, pastoral and mining uses (e.g. gold mining, timber harvesting, weirs, ornamental plantings or stock yards) may be at threat from hazards such as wildfire. Some sites may pose a hazard to the public such as mines or adits. A new and emerging issue for heritage places is sustainable management and potential threats from climate change.

### 3. Identification of sites and survey coverage

There is a substantial level of interest in historic cultural heritage in metropolitan Melbourne. Local, state and federal governments have all funded surveys and documentation of historic sites and heritage values across the metropolitan area. Much of this work has been applied towards developing local municipal planning scheme heritage overlays that protect precincts and individual places. Many detailed studies cover historic themes such as those described above or for specific geographic areas. The most systematic and intensive work has generally been undertaken around residential inner city areas and eastern suburbs, because of concerns about urban redevelopment. For example, the City of Yarra has 13,000 places identified and assessed in studies over many years. Given that such a substantial body of documentary work exists across both private and public lands, descriptions provided in this report are limited to those sites with outstanding values or high significance on public land.

Those sites on public land of high significance, such as those listed on the National Heritage List, and a summary of those on the Victorian Heritage Register, within the Metropolitan Melbourne Investigation area are shown in Table 2 and 3. A complete listing of sites, places and objects, including those listed on the Heritage Inventory, is provided in Appendix 2. There are five public land sites of national heritage significance including the Royal Exhibition Buildings and Carlton Gardens World Heritage Site (see also section 6). There are 1050 sites listed on the Victorian Heritage Register of which 292 are partly or wholly on public land.

**Table 2 Historic or heritage places of world and national significance on public land in the investigation area.**

<b><i>World Heritage List</i></b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Land tenure</b>
Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens	Melbourne City	Crown
<b><i>National Heritage List</i></b>		
Flemington Racecourse	Melbourne City	Crown
Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens	Melbourne City	Crown
Melbourne Cricket Ground	Melbourne City	Crown
Sidney Myer Music Bowl	Melbourne City	Crown



*Figure 2. World Heritage Site: Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens, Melbourne (DSE photo)*

**Table 3 Summary of Victorian Heritage Register sites on public land in each municipality in the investigation area.**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>No of VHR* sites</b>
Banyule	3
Bayside	5
Boroondara	20
Brimbank	5
Cardinia	3
Casey	
Darebin	2
Frankston	
Glen Eira	6
Greater Dandenong	
Hobsons Bay	15
Hume	10
Kingston	2
Knox	
Manningham	3
Maribyrnong	10
Maroondah	2
Melbourne (Includes Docklands)	107
Melton	
Monash	2
Moonee Valley	10
Moreland	6
Nillumbik	2
Port Phillip	36
Stonnington	12
Whitehorse	3
Whittlesea	5
Wyndham	9
Yarra	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>292</b>

\* A full list of Victorian Heritage Register sites and places on the public land in the investigation area is provided in Appendix 2.

#### **4. Historic themes**

An overview of the non-indigenous history of the investigation area can be described in terms of historic themes. Beyond a simple cataloguing of sites, this approach reflects a significant aspect of human experience, which includes process, events or activities and also a wider context or linkages between sites. By using this approach, historic and cultural values can embrace more than just physical fabric and reveal multiple layers of history. This approach has since been used for many heritage studies in Victoria, to broaden representation on heritage registers. Early heritage registers tended to reflect an emphasis on particular themes and types of places, for instance, grand public and private buildings, such as early colonial mansions and homesteads but a wide range of themes are now well represented (as can be seen in the Victorian Heritage Register Appendix 2).

The Australian Heritage Commission developed a national framework - the *Australian Historic Themes Framework* - in 2000 (AHC 2001). This report uses the Framework of historical themes, to expand an understanding of Melbourne's historical development. These themes and sub themes are outlined in Appendix 3.

#### 4.1 Historic themes in the Metropolitan Melbourne Investigation area

The intensity of change and settlement in the Investigation area, unsurprisingly has yielded a high number and broad range of historic sites and themes. The most significant and notable of these themes include:

- Settlements, town and cities
- Developing local, regional and national economies
- Developing Australian's cultural life
- Migrating, development of civic and cultural institutions
- Governing & administering
- Working and educating

Melbourne is different from other Australian capital cities and was effectively a metropolis built on a gold mining boom almost 50 years before Australia was federated. Key elements of Melbourne's history can be summarised as follows:

- The indigenous cultural landscape is an important legacy, reflecting original inhabitation and post-contact interaction (to be considered elsewhere).
- Victoria, as a former British colony, was established as part of a world-wide process of European colonial expansion during the 19th century. The transfer and adaptation of European ways of thinking, ethics and institutions created a distinctive culture in Victoria.
- Due to its relatively late establishment, Melbourne can be considered a 'planned city' as evidenced by Hoddle's early grid plan and later survey and subdivision of Melbourne's suburbs.
- Gold mining significantly shaped Victoria's and Melbourne's history and development.
- From its early beginnings as the centre of the Port Phillip District, and part of the colony of New South Wales, Melbourne rapidly transformed into one of the world's great Victorian era cities – 'Marvellous Melbourne' – and a thriving industrial and commercial metropolis. In 1901 it became the capital of a new nation – Australia – after the colonies agreed to become a federation of states.
- Historically, Melbourne has developed as a major city settlement with outlying 'villages' that have been progressively incorporated into Melbourne's ever expanding suburbs, resulting in a sprawling metropolis of garden suburbs, farmlands and industrial areas.
- Migration has significantly contributed to the Melbourne's cultural development.

It is worth noting that some public places in Melbourne also reflect several categories of places or processes uniquely developed and expressed in Victoria such as:

- Early and systematic protection of foreshore and river bank areas for the public interest (early survey and permanent reservation of all public foreshores and riverbanks by 1881);
- Governor La Trobe's establishment of Melbourne's major open spaces in the 1840s and 1850s reflects development of open space movement of 19th century and is a significant feature of Melbourne;
- Widespread establishment and diffusion of mechanics' institutes in Victoria, commencing with the establishment of the Melbourne Athenaeum in 1839 and nearly a thousand other mechanics' institutes during the 19th century;
- Establishment of suburban and regional botanic gardens as scientific testing sites, and for public education and recreation during the 19th century, for example at St Kilda and Williamstown;
- Widespread planting of avenues of honour and memorials to commemorate the fallen, following World War One and World War Two. More than two hundred commemorative avenues have been planted across Victoria, including more than fifty avenues in metropolitan Melbourne; and
- A strong focus on both passive and active recreation in Melbourne, reflected by the inclusion of two National Heritage Listings for sporting sites (Melbourne Cricket Ground and Flemington Racecourse), several other listings on the Victorian Heritage Register, and a large number of local Crown land recreation reserves throughout this region and the State.

Key historic themes and some relevant place types or places on public land in the investigation area are described in Appendix 3. These notable local themes are described in more detail below (See section 6).

## 4.2 Theme distribution

Within the Investigation Area, public land places listed on the State heritage register and archaeological inventory reflect most of the key historic themes across Melbourne (Figure 1). These places encompass both sites of public development and use, and early private resource use. Many public land areas of Melbourne have concentrations of places that reflect the morphology of the land and particular themes of historic development and use.

The central city itself reflects early public planning and has a diversity of parks and reserves, including several major sporting venues. There are also a number of significant public buildings representing the various levels of government, educational institutes, and the 'headquarters' of notable cultural and scientific organisations. Some public places also reflect early industrial and riverside use, and the development of transport infrastructure. Monuments are another historic place type well represented in central Melbourne

West of Melbourne, the relatively flat, treeless volcanic plains tended to discourage early residential development, in favour of transport infrastructure, such as ports and airports, river side industry, public infrastructure and defence establishments. In the City of Maribyrnong, for example, there are many archaeological sites associated with maritime and industrial use of the Maribyrnong River, and defence industries, such as Jacks Magazine and ordnance production. Hobsons Bay City is particularly rich in historic coastal places, including sites for boat building, port infrastructure and piers, coastal recreation and early government services and industry (Butler & Assoc. 1998). As one of the earliest suburbs of Melbourne, Williamstown also features several early cultural or scientific institutions. The City of Wyndham includes sites associated with the aviation industry, Melbourne's water supply and sewerage system, and both pastoral and agricultural uses. Historic public places in Moonee Valley City, by contrast, include public infrastructure places, such as schools, court houses and post offices, reflecting inner suburban development and recreational areas along the Maribyrnong.

North-west of Melbourne, the Hume, Brimbank and Melton municipalities are rich in pastoral and agricultural sites, including early settlements, farm complexes and dry stone walls, along with bridges, quarries and other industrial sites. Further north, the City of Whittlesea also has a diversity of sites reflecting farming, water management and industrial use. The northern suburbs feature several rail sites and reflect the development of suburban residential areas, including schools, recreation reserves, and several larger institutional places (jails, asylums and hospitals). North east of Melbourne, there are numerous places associated with gold mining, parks, and sites connected with Australian art movements.

To the east, historic public places in the inner suburbs of Boroondara, Glen Eira and Stonnington municipalities tend to reflect the boom years of suburban expansion, with many substantial public buildings, including schools, railway stations, court houses and town halls and notable public parks. Further east, a number of archaeological sites provide evidence of early farms, homesteads and resource use in the Monash, Whitehorse and Knox municipalities. Outer eastern suburbs, within the Greater Dandenong City and Cardinia Shire include places that reflect timber and water use, and conservation of natural and heritage resources, including the historically and scientifically important Kurth Kiln charcoal production site in Gembrook (VHR H2012).

South east of Melbourne City there is a diversity of themes reflected. Areas along Port Phillip Bay typically reflect an emphasis on maritime activities and coastal recreation themes and there are many archaeological sites that reflect a maritime theme. The remains of early sea baths and maritime industry provide the main archaeological features in these areas. Port Phillip, Frankston, Kingston and Bayside cities also feature both natural and designed foreshore areas developed for recreation. Other types of places represented include transport places such as railway stations and bridges, schools, parks and gardens, town halls, court houses and police stations.

## 5. History of Melbourne

The historical narrative presented here describes the period from initial European exploration in the early 1800s to relatively recent events in the 1970s while focusing on the key themes described above and public land in the Melbourne area.

*From the beginning of its development Melbourne has always grown disproportionately to the east and south-east. Why was the settlement located up the river? Why does the city have the shape it does? Both the choice of site for initial settlement and the subsequent spread of residential and industrial areas were closely related to specific characteristics of those environments. Knowledge of those attributes provides the clues to an understanding of the history of Melbourne's growth (Presland 2008)*

### Discovery and exploration of Port Phillip Bay

In February 1802 Lieutenant John Murray was the first European to observe an entrance to and explore the bay. He described the land quite favourably but failed to find fresh water and the only encounter with indigenous people ended in conflict. Some six weeks later, Matthew Flinders also entered the bay in the *Investigator*, on his well known voyage around the continent, but he too left without finding fresh water.

Charles Grimes, the acting chief surveyor of New South Wales, visited Port Phillip Bay early in 1803. Exploring the northern shores of the bay he found a river entrance and sailed upstream, discovering that the river divided into a western branch (later named the Maribyrnong) and an eastern branch (the Yarra). While the western branch was found to be salty well upstream, and the country to the west a dry and treeless plain, the eastern branch led to freshwater and more favourable land, with plenty of timber and grassy 'meadows'.

In October 1803 Lieutenant Governor David Collins, unaware of the initial exploration, entered Port Phillip Bay with a large party of prospective settlers, including 308 convicts. A camp was established at Sullivans Cove (near Sorrento), but it was soon abandoned — due to a lack of fresh water — in favour of Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania).

Little remains of the early camp site at Sullivans Bay to physically record Victoria's first settlement place. However, the site of four early graves was reserved in 1875, to conserve the Collins Settlement site (VHR H1050). Notably this was Victoria's first reservation to protect an historic place.

### Early settlement of Melbourne

The failed Collins settlement deterred exploration and settlement until the arrival of John Batman and John Pascoe Fawkner during 1835, in separate parties, to establish private pastoral runs. Batman and Fawkner both settled on the Yarra, where fresh water could be obtained, and a rudimentary 'village' was established on what is now Melbourne. Before long, more Europeans had arrived and spread out to the north and west, to occupy the nearby Werribee and Moorabool River frontages. By 1836, the population of new settlers had reached nearly 200, with approximately 25,000 sheep. Forced to act, the New South Wales Government opened the Port Phillip District to settlement in September 1836. William Lonsdale was appointed Police Magistrate and given charge of the District.

The reliable water source of the Yarra encouraged Lonsdale to base the major settlement at the illegal village site on the northern banks. The land south of the Yarra — flat, low lying wetlands extending to the Port Phillip shoreline — was shunned in favour of the original settlement, demonstrating how perceptions of the environment contributed significantly to selecting an official settlement site (Presland 2008).

Officially Melbourne, and the Port Phillip District, started with a clean slate of Crown land. Not only did the doctrine of *terra nullius* sweep away the claims of the original inhabitants, the Woi wurrung and Boon wurrung language groups, but all the land occupied by the original European pastoralists and other settlers, became the property of the Crown (Presland 2008). As a result, the 'private' village established by Batman and Fawkner was redesigned with scant regard for the existing houses, garden plots and fields.

## **Hoddle's grid plan for Melbourne and early public land allocations**

Robert Hoddle, as senior surveyor, prepared a plan for the new town of 'Melbourne'. While there is still some disagreement as to the origins of the city's design, Hoddle is probably best known for imposing a rigid grid of straight, wide streets over the existing settlement of huts, trees, gardens and the natural landscape. His grid plan, set out in 1837, provided for large blocks of land and wide roads within the area bounded by Flinders Street, Spencer Street, Lonsdale Street and Spring Street.

The grid was essentially imposed on the landscape with little accommodation made for trees, hills and water courses (Lee 2008). Over a remarkably short time, Melbourne's natural landscape was remade to suit the plan. From 1837, land was sold and subdivided, roads were made, and public and private buildings were erected to fill the grid. Hotels, churches, banks, shops, markets and houses filled the blocks around public reserves and buildings. Significantly, the grid plan was to be replicated in form across the suburbs and villages of greater Melbourne.

Melbourne's earliest public buildings included a Lands Office, court house, police barracks and a gaol, reflecting colonial concerns about the orderly disposal of land, and law and order. However, not all of the government's efforts focused on the utilitarian requirements of the day. Superintendent Charles La Trobe, appointed to govern the Port Phillip District in 1839, was quick to establish several large reserves for public purposes and recreation, responding to instructions that sufficient land was to be made available for public purposes.

These reserves comprised a block of land on the 'Western Hill', set aside as an open square for public recreation, a 50 acre (20 ha) botanic gardens reserve on Batman's Hill (since removed for railway construction materials) and large reserves east of the earliest river crossing site, now Princes Bridge (Sanderson 1975). These were to be the first of a several substantial parks, gardens and recreation grounds in Melbourne, although not all have remained intact.

The allocation of public land was given new impetus with the 1842 Act for the sale of 'Waste Lands' which enabled the authorities to reserve land for a range of set purposes. While early land reservation was designed to protect public resources, areas of land could now be set aside for recreation and for the 'health and amusement' of the people (Wright 1989).

From 1842, various organisations applied for Crown land, for use as sporting grounds, parks, gardens and even acclimatisation grounds. Chief amongst the applicants was the Town of Melbourne, incorporated in 1842. Early applications for reserves reflected new civic concerns for public open space and the development of organised recreation. Settlers from Europe introduced emerging ideas about the need for open public land, to provide 'breathing space' for rapidly expanding industrial cities. While Melbourne was yet to experience the overcrowding, squalor and sickness of the modern European city, these ideas were readily adopted by the authorities and implemented by La Trobe. Amongst the early reserves in Melbourne was a substantial allocation of land –four square miles (1035 ha) – set aside north of the town in 1845 (Royal Park); a new botanic garden site in South Yarra, in 1846, 'Fitzroy Square', in 1848 (Fitzroy Gardens), and the substantial Domain park in South Yarra.

La Trobe also fostered the development of various social, educational and religious institutions. The oldest of these institutions — the Melbourne Mechanics' Institute, established in 1839 — is still operating today in Collins Street, as the Melbourne Athenaeum.

Between 1834 and 1837, a large area surrounding Port Phillip Bay was licensed to pastoralists. This early 'Settled District' generally extended north and west of the Yarra River settlement, taking advantage of the grassy flat, coastal and volcanic plains. Pastoral runs included the large holdings of the Chirside Brothers around Point Cook and Werribee, Laverton Station (Altona), Woodlands Station, and to the east, large stations at Mordialloc and Moorabbin, Bushy Park (Jells Park), (Powell 1983; Spreadborough & Anderson 1983). Many pastoral holdings were later surveyed and sold. Few examples of surviving homesteads and pastoral buildings remain. These include the Woodlands Homestead (1840s), the Altona Homestead, built by Albert Langhorne (1842), and Point Cook Homestead (1850s). At Chirside, now Werribee Park, several farm buildings remain including the substantial wool shed completed in 1861-62. (Figure 3)



*Figure 3. Woolshed of the former Chirside property, constructed 1860s (DSE image).*

Yan Yean Reservoir Reserve includes an unusual fortified cob structure known as Bear's Castle, constructed around 1844 as part of John Bear's early pastoral property (VHR H1420). The archaeological remains of Viewbank Homestead (1839) within the Yarra Valley Parklands provide evidence of an early pastoral holding (VHR H1396).

While the pastoral industry dominated the economy of the early Port Phillip District, agriculture developed with the sale and subdivision of land, which was made available after 1838 (Peel 1974). A pattern of agriculture developed early in Melbourne's history, where small farms were established around the town centre, to supply food and other requirements of the developing town. As Melbourne grew, many of the farms, market gardens and orchards moved further out, generally to be located on the fringes of the urban area, although many farming properties were able to continue operating within areas of settlement, later to contribute to Melbourne's open space (Brown-May & Swain 2005). Some areas of park land, acquired over the years, still retain early farm houses and outbuildings, or archaeological evidence of agriculture (e.g. Dandenong Valley Parklands).

### **Melbourne in 1850**

By 1850, Melbourne had become a burgeoning administrative and commercial centre, essentially servicing a sparsely populated hinterland of small townships and pastoral holdings that delivered primary products to overseas economies. Officially proclaimed a city (in 1847), by 1850 Melbourne had a modest population of upwards of 20,000 (Brown-May & Swain 2005).

Surrounding Melbourne, the earliest 'suburbs' probably better described as 'suburban villages', were now well established. To the north and east there was Carlton, Fitzroy, Collingwood and Richmond, already closely settled. North-west of Melbourne was Hotham (North Melbourne). Beyond the salt marshes and a large saltwater lagoon south of the Yarra, was the growing settlement of Sandridge (Port Melbourne) and the thriving suburb of St Kilda, located 'on the bay'. More than a residential suburb, St Kilda already featured hotels that catered to holiday makers, and provided a refuge from Melbourne's dusty and dirty streets. To the west, Williamstown was slowly consolidating as a safe port and maritime settlement. Closer to Melbourne, the development of a punt service across the Maribyrnong, in 1839, had led to the fledgling development of 'Saltwater' (Footscray).

Beyond the suburbs, to the north and east, a number of villages had attracted early settlers. The New South Wales government had moved quickly to chart the Yarra River and prepare parish plans so that land could be sold and settled (Cannon 1988). North of Melbourne, Pentridge (now Coburg) had been surveyed in 1837-38, and a village of 327 acres (132 ha) set out. Over the years, this village had been consolidated and expanded by land speculation, and the establishment of Pentridge Stockade, designed to house excess prisoners from Melbourne.

To the east, sales of land extended from the Warringal/Heidelberg area and across the Plenty River (Bick 1992). The Parish of Nillumbik was surveyed by 1840, and a Government Reserve, later known as the 'Eltham Village Reserve', was set out in the Nillumbik parish plan. In 1846, the Heidelberg Road was extended from Heidelberg through the 'thickly wooded country' to the Village Reserve. During the 1840s, government surveys and land sales extended throughout the Eltham district (Bick 1992).

South east of Melbourne, pastoral runs extended to Dandenong and small timber camps had been established. Along the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges, there were also small camps established to obtain timber, to augment the import of timber used for construction in early Melbourne.

In the space of fifteen years, the original settlement on the Yarra had been transformed to a modest city, with suburbs and outlying villages. But just as Hoddle's grid had been imposed on the landscape, a wider process of urbanisation was poised to completely alter Melbourne's natural environment. Hills and other irregularities were levelled, extensive wetlands drained and streams forced underground to meet the requirements of industry and commerce. In time, even the course of the Yarra would be diverted to fit new land uses and accommodate an expanding population.

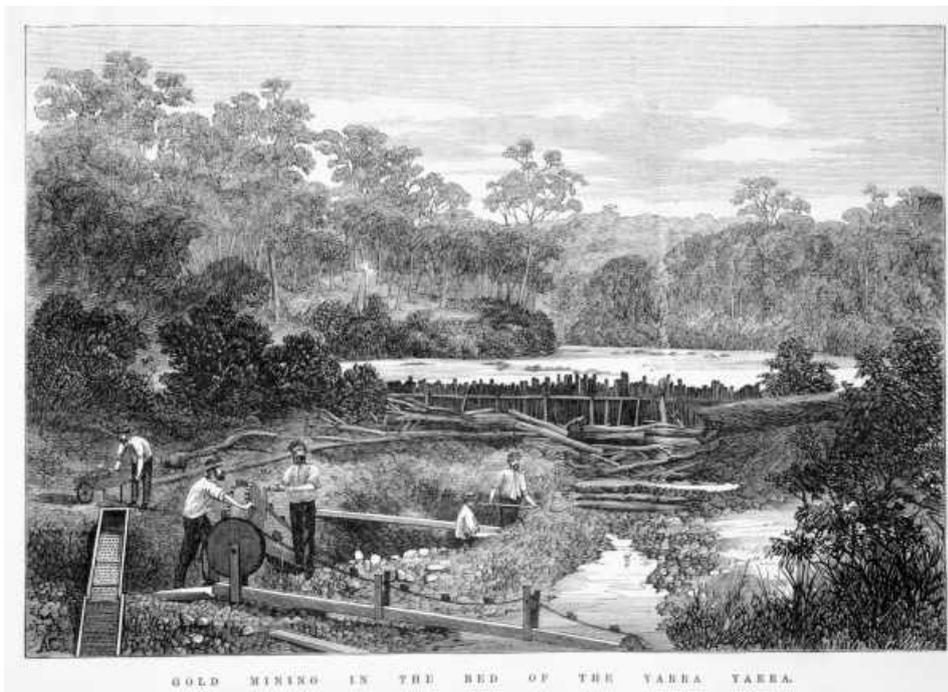
Along with the original landscape, almost all of the original buildings would be swept away, as Melbourne remade itself as 'Marvellous Melbourne', and one of the great cities of the Victorian era (Tibbits & Roennfeldt 1989; Lewis 1996). Amongst the surviving buildings are the Old St James Anglican Cathedral (dating from 1839), a former shop in King Street (1850), Governor La Trobe's Cottage (1839-40) now located in The Domain, St Francis Church (1842-45) in Lonsdale Street, St Peters Church on Eastern Hill (1846-47), and Jobs Warehouse (1848-49) in Bourke Street. Only La Trobe's Cottage is situated on public land having been moved twice in its history (VHR H1076).

### **Discovery of gold and building Melbourne**

Victoria was established as a separate colony in 1851. Fortuitously, gold was discovered soon after, in July 1851, launching a dramatic expansion of Melbourne, with the influx of prospective miners from New South Wales and Van Diemens Land, and from Europe, China, and other parts of the world, seeking their fortune.

Gold discoveries had been reported in the Plenty Ranges around the Warrandyte area as early as 1841 but were not made public by the authorities, to avoid disruption to the Port Phillip District and the pastoral industry. However, the new colonial government of Victoria quickly sanctioned gold mining in 1851, encouraging fresh discoveries of gold that could be promoted to attract migrants. Soon after, the discovery of gold at Andersons Creek, Warrandyte, led to the opening of Victoria's first gold field, with a rush of 300 diggers (miners). News of major discoveries of gold further afield, at Ballarat, Buninyong and Bendigo, led to full-scale migration to the colony. Governor La Trobe made the first scientific appointment of a mineral surveyor, A.R.C. Selwyn in 1852, because of this mining boom. In 1856, Selwyn formed the Geological Survey and the Mines Department was established in 1860. Both of these bodies had a difficult establishment period and were subject to abolition and restructuring.

Closer to Melbourne, there were further gold discoveries north east of Eltham, and later a rush to the Caledonian Diggings, in 1854 (Bick 1992). The Caledonian goldfield extended from the Yarra to include Kangaroo Ground, Queenstown (St Andrews), Diamond Creek and Watson's Creek (DNRE 1999). The Warrandyte Goldfields were established during the early gold rush period, with mining continuing well into the 20th century. Many sites remain as evidence of the dramatic changes to the landscape brought about by gold mining. For example, in 1870, the Yarra River at Pound Bend was diverted through a 300 metre tunnel (VHR H1260), drilled through solid rock, to expose a stretch of river bed for mining. Warrandyte State Park contains many early mine shafts and features. Gold mining in the bed of the Yarra River in 1867 is illustrated in Figure 4.



*Figure 4. Gold Mining in the Bed of the Yarra Yarra. Winter C. June 20, 1867 SLV Image: IAN20/06/67/5. Pictures Collection, State Library of Victoria*

### **Laying the foundations**

Across Victoria and especially in Melbourne, the rapid population increase generated by gold mining led to a massive investment in government, civic and urban infrastructure. The introduction of ‘responsible government’ democratically elected (in 1856) also led to the creation of large government agencies, including the Public Works Department (1856) and the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (1857) that supported land settlement and reservation, along with public building, on a scale not seen before.

Perhaps the highest priority for the new colony was improvement and expansion of existing wharves, piers and jetties. Queens Wharf was amongst the first of substantial works to be undertaken, at a cost of £80,000. The Port of Williamstown, was also expanded as it provided the nearest convenient landing point to the deep water anchorage of Hobsons Bay (Cannon 1993). From the mid 1850s, the sharp increase in shipping led to major investment in Williamstown, with construction of the Railway and Breakwater Piers, the Government Patent Slip, a time ball tower and a telegraph station on Point Gellibrand. Later, the construction of the Alfred Graving Dock in 1864 consolidated the development of an extensive shipwrights industry in Williamstown which remains today. At Point Gellibrand Coastal Heritage Park, the time ball tower remains on its original site (VHR H1649).

On the other side of Hobsons Bay, Port Melbourne also established itself as a prominent landing place for migrants and cargo, after the construction of a railway line from Melbourne in 1854 and Station Pier in 1856. Despite the discouraging presence of salt water lagoons, Port Melbourne quickly attracted a community of labourers, artisans and shopkeepers, fuelling early land sales in the area and the development of maritime and recreation features, along the foreshore. Many archaeological sites from this time remain on the public land foreshore areas of Port Phillip Bay.

Another Government priority was the urgent upgrading of Melbourne’s roads. The major routes leading to the goldfields were soon in a parlous condition, often little more than rough tracks. Most of these ‘roads’ crossed watercourses, including the Yarra River to the east, Plenty River and the Darebin and Merri Creeks to the north, and Saltwater Creek (Maribyrnong River) to the west. The simple fords and punt services used earlier for crossing were no longer sufficient for the extra traffic. The Central Roads Board was established in 1853, with a substantial budget for road works and bridges outside of the City of Melbourne.

By 1857, the Central Roads Board had formed or reconstructed 340 miles of road, including a number of roads stretching out into the hinterland and the goldfields. Many of greater Melbourne's major roads were built by the Board during the 1850s, including Ballarat, Bridge and Dandenong Roads, Geelong Road past Footscray, Mount Alexander and Plenty Roads to the north, and Point Nepean Road, from Brighton south east to Cheltenham.

Initially the Colonial Government focused its efforts on roads, deciding to leave railway construction to private enterprise. From 1853, a series of private companies constructed several rail lines, with some assistance from the Government, including allocations of land for rail routes. The first rail line connected Melbourne to Port Melbourne, in 1854. Within the decade, other lines extended to St Kilda, Brighton and Hawthorn. But while these lines achieved modest patronage, all of the early companies experienced financial difficulties, and the quality of work was heavily criticised. By 1856, a Railways Department had been established, and an ambitious project to connect Melbourne with Bendigo, commenced. A branch line to Williamstown followed, in 1859. Eventually the Railway Department took over all of the private company lines, providing the means to expand Melbourne's railway system for the first time in twenty years. The development of Melbourne's railway system was to be a crucial factor in the growth and pattern of expansion during the latter years of the 19th century.

### **Essential utilities and management of resources**

Early in Melbourne's history it was evident that settlement could only be supported and expanded with an improved water supply. Significantly, the Colonial Government took responsibility for water management, constructing a large water storage, based on the Plenty River, north of Melbourne at Yan Yean. To avoid the spread of infectious disease, the Government embarked on an ambitious program to pipe clean water from the reservoir to supply individual properties and households. Yan Yean Reservoir was completed in 1857, and at the time of construction, was considered a major engineering achievement, being one of the largest reservoirs in the world. Remarkably, Melbourne's domestic water supply was completed before the infamous 'Great Stink' of London, which famously forced the British authorities to fix sewerage and water supply problems in London during the 1860s. However, despite the supply of clean water, poor sewerage was to remain a serious problem for Melbourne, which experienced its own 'stink' and health issues, and required major sewerage works in the 1890s.

Subsequent improvements to the quality of water stored in the Yan Yean Reservoir, including the construction of stone aqueducts for diversion of cleaner water from the Wallaby and Silver Creek streams, and closure of the catchment to other uses, prevented pollution and introduced the concept of protected water catchments. Strongly supported by scientific organisations, including the Royal Society, policies for the Yan Yean Reservoir catchment provided the foundation for Melbourne's future water storages. The Caretakers Cottage at Yan Yean Reservoir Park (VHR H1249), constructed during the mid 1850s, and the Plenty River Flume constructed in 1879 remain as tangible reminders of the early water management endeavours (VHR H1418). Improvements to Melbourne's water supply continued into the twentieth century. The O'Shannassy watershed scheme north east of Warburton, for example, was completed in 1914, with the construction of an extensive aqueduct (HI H8022-0111), which eventually supplied water to the Surrey Hills Reservoir (Figure 5).

Over the years, local water reserves and supplies were also established in other locations around Melbourne. Early examples include river frontage along Kororoit Creek at Deer Park in 1867, Truganina Water Reserve in 1869, and Cranbourne Camping and Water Reserve in 1874. In addition, original survey instructions to reserve the bed and banks of rivers from sale, were strengthened in 1860, and again in 1881, with the permanent reservation of all river banks (and foreshores) in Victoria, that had not been sold.

Timber was another resource that soon required protection and regulation. By the 1850s, extensive timber cutting and clearing of forests was occurring, as a result of the intense demand generated by gold mining and settlement. The depletion of forests around the goldfields, soon resulted in fresh demand for timber stocks, particularly closer to the expanding city of Melbourne.



*Figure 5. O'Shannassy Aqueduct and tunnel, near Warburton. About 30 kilometres of the old aqueduct route has recently been converted into a walking and cycling track, known as the O'Shannassy Aqueduct Trail near Warburton (Heritage Inventory H8022-0111) (DSE image).*

From the mid 1850s, forests on the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges were being exploited, with timber camps at Emerald and Belgrave established. Settlers were also moving deeper into the forested area, clearing the land for agricultural use. In 1867, a large area of land was reserved as the Dandenong State Forest, eventually to comprise some 26,500 acres (10,700 hectares). In 1870, special regulations were gazetted to protect state forests and timber reserves, prohibiting the unlicensed removal of timber, indigenous shrubs and fern trees, and other destructive practices, such as the lighting of fires and stripping of bark (Griffiths 1992).

Dandenong State Forest provided for Melbourne's timber needs for over 40 years. Gradually the State Forest was cleared and large tracts of land were made available for settlement. By 1900, most of the original state forest reserve had been revoked and sold, leaving about 20 percent as public land.

### **Government administration and services**

From the early 1850s, substantial public buildings and offices were built by the Government. Initially, public works focused on the need to support law and order. One of the first requirements was the construction of local prisons. Following separation from New South Wales, imprisonment for serious offences became a local responsibility and the Melbourne Gaol in Russell Street had to be enlarged to accommodate additional offenders. New prison stockades were also required at Williamstown, Richmond, Collingwood and Carlton, to augment the Pentridge Stockade at Coburg.

Perceptions of disorder and widespread crime made the maintenance of law and order a key concern for the new colony, driving a massive expansion in policing and development of a hierarchical court system. An expanded police presence required the reservation of police paddocks, and construction of police quarters, secure lock ups and stables. New courts of petty sessions (or magistrates courts) which provided for court hearing and the administration of licences, were often built adjacent to police stations, creating an effective 'justice' precinct.

The police stations at Eltham and Heidelberg, established during the late 1850s, provide the earliest intact examples of policing and associated court house services, with the original police quarters, stables and court houses still extant. Across Melbourne, nearly 170 police stations were established up to 1960, with police buildings constructed mostly by the Public Works Department. These ranged from city watch-houses, small police stations and quarters, larger barrack style structures at Carlton and Port Melbourne, and police stations incorporated in substantial town halls, including the Prahran and Fitzroy town halls (Doyle 2000).

Nearly one hundred court houses have been constructed in the investigation area, of which sixty five remain. Early examples include Keilor, Eltham (VHR H0784), Port Melbourne and Whittlesea court houses, built in the 1850s and early 1860s, which are relatively simple structures incorporating a central court room and smaller offices for visiting magistrates and clerks. (Figure 6) Later court houses tend to reflect the prevailing architectural styles of the time. Many of these remain on public land.

Other government services to support the new colony were also urgently required. In 1852, the Treasury Reserve in East Melbourne was established as the new seat of government administration in Victoria. As precincts and specialised uses developed in the city, many government offices were relocated to East Melbourne. Amongst the first buildings constructed was the Government Printer, built from 1856 to 58. New premises were required to meet the high demand for maps, plans and government documents, supporting the survey and sale of land. A substantial customs house was also required to administer and collect custom revenue. New premises were started in 1859 and completed by 1870.

Many other major building works commenced in the 1850s and 60s. The University of Melbourne was established in 1853 and construction of the State Library began in stages from 1854 (VHR H1497), to include a National Gallery in 1861 (VHR H1499), and two museums in the 1870s. Work on Parliament House started in 1856 (VHR H1722) and soon after construction of the Treasury building (VHR H1526) began (1857). The Melbourne Observatory was established in the Domain in 1863, replacing an earlier observatory at Williamstown (H7822-0612). The Royal Mint was built between 1869 and 1872 (VHR H0770) (Figure 7) and Government House, in the Domain precinct, was constructed between 1871 and 1876 (VHR H1620).



*Figure 6. Eltham Court House, designed by the Public Works Department architect Alfred T. Snow, and constructed in 1860. The court house retains many intact early features including the use of handmade bricks, simple decoration, roof trusses, timber ceiling boards, original windows, doors and associated hardware and a collection of court furniture. The court house forms part of an important early justice precinct, with the 1860s police station and stables located next door. (DSE image)*



*Figure 7. Former Royal Mint building, William Street, Melbourne, constructed 1869 and 1872 (VEAC image).*

The Victorian Government was also responsible for the provision of post offices and telegraph services. At least fifty post offices were constructed in Melbourne, during the nineteenth century, generally to the design of the Public Works Department. Many fine examples were constructed in the more populated suburbs and are represented on heritage registers. Notable examples include the Melbourne General Post Office and post offices at Kew, Elsternwick, South Yarra, Flemington, Port Melbourne and Warrandyte. Responsibility for post offices was transferred to the Commonwealth in 1901, with Federation (Elsternwick VHR H0640, Kew VHR H0885).

Government concerns about the wellbeing of the indigenous people resurfaced in the 1850s. With the demise of the earlier Port Phillip Aboriginal Protectorate in 1850, many aboriginal reserves and stations were disbanded, but the reserves at Warrandyte, Mordialloc, Narre Narre Warren and Merri Creek continued into the 1850s, under a new central board for the protection of Aborigines. These reserves were eventually revoked in favour of the Coranderrk reserve at Healesville (Doyle 2002). Little physical evidence remains of these early sites.

## **Defending Melbourne**

Defence emerged as a government priority with the rapid post-gold rush expansion of Melbourne. Initially British troops had been made available to the Port Phillip District, accommodated in temporary camps. More troops were dispatched to Melbourne, later to be accommodated in the extensive Victoria Barracks constructed in 1866.

Along the coast of Port Phillip Bay, early fortifications were also built to defend the city and ports from attack. These were located on Point Gellibrand (Williamstown), at Port Melbourne and along the foreshore at Point Ormond. Fortifications still remain at Williamstown (Figure 8). After the withdrawal of British troops in 1870, fears of attack – especially from Russia – escalated. This led to the construction of new fortifications at the entrance of the bay, at Queenscliff and Point Nepean, and expansion of the coastal batteries inside Port Phillip Bay (ACS 1994).

Such was the concern about the possibility of invasion, that Port Phillip Bay was reputedly one of the most heavily defended harbours in the southern hemisphere, during the nineteenth century. The colony also obtained two warships, including HMVS Cerberus, an iron-clad monitor, or turret ship commissioned in the 1870s. The ship was decommissioned and sold to a salvage company for £490 in 1924. It was then towed and sunk as a breakwater for Black Rock harbor in 1926 (note: coastal waters are largely outside the investigation area). The Cerberus is said to have never fired a shot in anger and is listed on the National Heritage List (NHL No. 105764).



*Figure 8. Fort Gellibrand, Williamstown, 2008 (Heritage Victoria image)*

The withdrawal of British troops left the existing Volunteer Corps as the only organised land based military force in the colony, for a time. Around Melbourne, the various volunteer corps were often accommodated in ‘orderly rooms’, (essentially drill halls) and camps on reserves. The East Collingwood and Richmond Volunteer Orderly Rooms still exist, and the Langwarrin Nature Conservation reserve was an early military camp. As part of the volunteer effort, rifle ranges were established for training and recreation. One of the largest rifle ranges in the Melbourne area was located at Williamstown, but it has since been decommissioned and used for housing while the coastal edge has been incorporated in the Jawbone Nature Conservation Reserve.

After Federation, responsibility for defence was transferred to the Commonwealth, which continued to establish and develop defence sites around Melbourne, including drill halls, airfields (Point Cook RAAF base), factories and explosives stores. More than one hundred defence sites have been reserved or used around Melbourne since 1851 (ACS 1994).

### **Civic development**

As Melbourne expanded, new suburbs achieved municipal status, a process which gained momentum in the 1850s. Across Melbourne land was provided for various municipal purposes, including town halls, markets and depots. Competition between councils often resulted in substantial and ornate town halls, typically designed in a boom time Italianate or classical style, constructed to reflect the stature and progressiveness of the councils. Representative Town halls on Crown land include Emerald Hill (South Melbourne, 1869), Port Melbourne (1869), Fitzroy (1874) and Collingwood (1887). Even after the collapse of the 1880s land boom, Councils continued to build substantial town halls, for example at Dandenong, Northcote, Hawthorn, Box Hill and Moorabbin (e.g. South Melbourne VHR H0217, Collingwood H0140, Fitzroy H0147).

Outside of Government, public and scientific organisations were also established or consolidated on public land. In 1857 a small, triangular site at the corner of Victoria and Latrobe Streets, was obtained by the then Philosophical Institute, shortly after to become the premises of the new Royal Society of Victoria. The first meeting room was constructed in 1859 and the site was to be associated with many important figures in Victoria’s early history (Figure 9).

In 1875, a reserve of 640 acres (258 ha) was set aside for the use of the Acclimatisation Society, to be used for game breeding purposes at Gembrook. This reserve was in addition to land made available at Royal Park for zoological gardens, in 1861 (VHR H1074).

The Trades Hall in Carlton was another important facility established on Crown land. With the achievement of the Eight Hour working day for building workers in 1856, the first Melbourne Trades Hall was erected in 1859 in temporary premises on the present site of the Trades Hall complex, reserved permanently in 1875 (VHR 0663).

A two storey Horticultural Hall, built in 1873, was established on land provided to the Victorian Horticultural Improvement Society in 1859 and reserved in 1866 (VHR H0520). This Society was amongst a number of horticultural organisations established to further horticultural knowledge and activities in Victoria.

The 1850s and 60s also saw the wider establishment of mechanics' institutes in Victoria, many of which were established in Melbourne. Mechanics' institutes provided new opportunities for self-education, intellectual development, and recreation for skilled workers or 'mechanics'. Prior to the establishment of public libraries, many local communities obtained public land sites for their own institutes, providing reference libraries, reading rooms and meeting halls for the 'diffusion of knowledge' and social interaction. Many institutes effectively operated as local community venues providing for a range of social and recreational activities. By 1900, nearly every suburb in Melbourne had established a mechanics' institute, a process to continue into the 20th century, and many of these buildings remain today on Crown reserves (see section 6 Notable Melbourne themes).

Churches were another organisation to benefit from the allocation of land and government support. The *Churches Act 1853* continued the government practice of providing public funds for church building. Churches also benefited from the practice of surveyors, when laying out township plans, to allocate sites for churches, often in a church 'precinct'. With the abolition of State Aid to religion, in the 1870s, many church reserves were converted to freehold, and there are no longer any church reserves in Melbourne (Lewis 1991).



*Figure 9. Royal Society of Victoria building, Melbourne. The Society's headquarters has been constructed over several years commencing in 1859, based on the design of well known architect Joseph Reed (VEAC image)*

### **Education, health and cemeteries**

Churches were amongst several early 'providers' of education for children. Following separation, Victoria persevered with the dual system of education inherited from New South Wales. Under the dual system, two categories of schools were available in the community: those established by various religious denominations, and administered under a Denominational School Board, and non-sectarian schools managed by a National Board. From the 1850s, sites for schools were made available on land granted to churches, set aside in survey plans, and after application by communities.

In 1862, a system of Common Schools was established, in an attempt to accommodate and manage both types of schools within one organisation. While many new schools were constructed during the 1860s, based on uniform designs for enrolment size, the system was largely unworkable and there was increasing support for a public, secular education system. Of the fifty Common Schools that remain in Victoria, only nine are located in Melbourne, notably at Mickleham, Bulla and Yarra Glen (relocated to Gulf Station).

In 1872, a new Education Department was created, charged with providing compulsory, free and secular primary education. Most of the schools moved over to this system, with the exception of Catholic Schools. The introduction of the Education Department resulted in a dramatic expansion of school building, during the 1870s.

Many of the new schools in Melbourne, especially in the inner suburbs, were large, elaborate buildings with ornate decoration. Large brick and stone schools, based on the Gothic style adopted for use in English universities and public schools were constructed (Doyle 2000a). Notable examples of these schools include St Kilda Primary School No. 1479, Auburn Primary School No. 2948, Caulfield Primary School No. 773, Footscray Primary School No. 253, and Yarraville Primary School.

While the colonial government gradually assumed responsibility for education, the provision of health services was left largely in the hands of private organisations. In common with the British model of 'voluntarism', the government funded health services set up by philanthropic and religious organisations. Most public hospitals were established on Crown land grants and over time, a system of public charity hospitals and private hospitals developed. These were generally clustered around central Melbourne, with most private hospitals extending into the more affluent suburbs, to the east. Hospital sites with heritage values include the Aubrey Bowen Wing of the Eye and Ear Hospital (VHR H1724), built in 1896, the former Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital in Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, and the former Fairfield Hospital in Yarra Bend, which opened as the Queen's Memorial Infectious Diseases Hospital (VHR H1878). The infectious Diseases Hospital replaced an earlier sanatorium, set aside on a fifty acre reserve in Altona.

The Government was more active in the establishment of facilities for the mentally ill, with the provision of cottage style and large institutional asylums. These included the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum (later known as the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum), which opened in 1848, and the later and larger Kew Lunatic Asylum (Willsmere) dating from 1856. The Yarra Bend Asylum has since been demolished and the land incorporated in Yarra Bend Park, but the gate pillars remain as grim reminders of past use of the site (VHR H1552).

Along with services for the living came requirements for disposing of the dead. The 1854 Cemeteries Act provided for the establishment of public cemeteries, generally to be located on the outskirts of townships. Again, the establishment of larger, public cemeteries was based on the new model of public cemeteries, developing in Europe. This represented a move away from the traditional use of churchyard cemeteries, which were found to be inadequate where rapid population growth occurred, and especially in expanding, industrial cities (Sagazio 1992).

The establishment of large, park-like public cemeteries, led to the introduction of new ideas about landscape design. The new cemeteries often incorporated central carriageways lined with trees, serpentine pathways, lawns and shelters, providing opportunities for promenading in open space, at a time when there was a greater acceptance of public mourning. The Melbourne General Cemetery, established in 1850, was Melbourne's first 'modern' cemetery and was over time set out in accordance with the new concepts of landscape design and plantings, as illustrated in an undated plan for the cemetery (Figure 10). The formal and romantic cemetery layout was designed by the architect, Albert Purchas, while Government botanist, Baron Ferdinand von Mueller, was responsible for the plantings of exotic and indigenous species of flora.

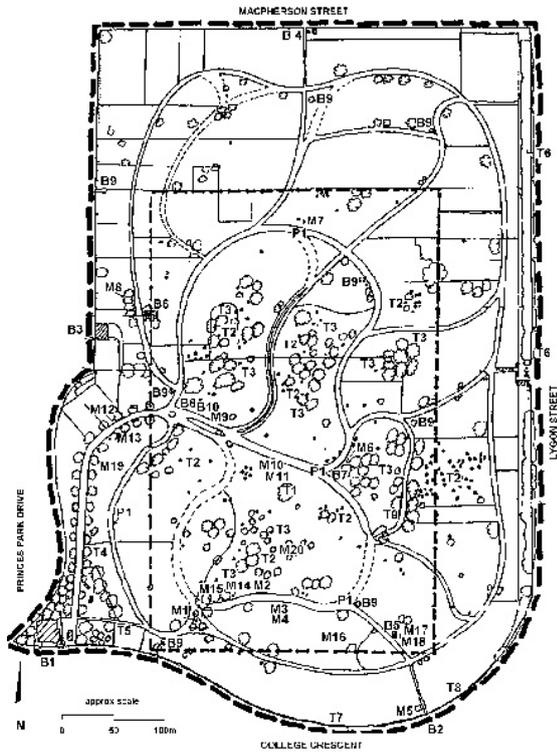


Figure 10. Undated plan of the layout of Melbourne General Cemetery (Heritage Victoria image)

Williamstown Cemetery, established in 1857, also incorporates many features typical of the new approach to cemetery design and plantings, including a notable palm-lined roadway and trees that are evergreen and used to express symbols of eternal life.



Figure 11. Williamstown Cemetery, (VHR H1837). The palm-lined road was set out in the late 1850s while the fountain dates to 1891/92.

In all, more than seventy cemeteries have been established across Melbourne. Early cemeteries with historic landscaping, include the Old Melbourne Cemetery (1853) (VHR H1788), Warringal Cemetery (1853), and the cemeteries at Brighton (1854), St Kilda (1855) (VHR H1081), Boroondara (1855) (VHR H0049), and Williamstown (1857) (VHR H1837). Later, it was necessary to reserve two large cemeteries: the Springvale Necropolis (set aside in 1887) and Fawkner Cemetery (1905).

## Parks and recreation

Melbourne is well known for its 'green belt' of parks and gardens. These parks and gardens, encircling Melbourne, are a legacy of the nineteenth century movement for urban parks and ornamental or scientific gardens that started in Britain, and spread around the world. Early Colonial land allocation and reservation was based on the development of ideas about the benefits of open space and public amenity, as well as the protection of resources.

Many of Melbourne's current parks and gardens were established between the mid 1850s and 1870s, some within the large tracts of public land reservations already established by La Trobe. These included Royal Park (1854), Parliament House Gardens (1856), Carlton (Exhibition) Gardens (1857), Yarra Park (1850s), the Zoological Gardens (1862) (VHR H1074), Flagstaff Gardens (1862) (VHR H2041), Fawkner Park (1862), Albert Park (1862), Treasury Gardens (1867) (VHR H1887), and Kings Domain (1870s). After reservation, Albert Park became especially popular for both active and passive recreation and has developed historically as a complex of sports grounds and activities, including team sports, sailing and rowing (Figure 12).



Figure 12. *Albert Park Lagoon on Saturday afternoon. October 27, 1877. Wood engraving published in The Australasian sketcher, SLV image A/S27/10/77/116. Pictures Collection, State Library of Victoria.*

Settlement pressure and the expansion of public infrastructure also led to other uses being made of the large public land reserves around Melbourne, starting a well documented process of 'alienation' of Melbourne's parks (e.g. Sanderson 1975; Cannon 1993). Construction of the main railway terminuses at Flinders Street and Spencer Street resulted in the use of some park land. The large Yarra Park, was further 'alienated' from general public use with the allocation of land for enclosed sporting grounds, including the Melbourne Cricket Ground (1853) and Richmond Cricket Ground (1855), and later by the establishment of army depots and other community uses.

The Royal Park reserve also experienced a gradual reduction in open public land, including an allocation of 145 acres (59 ha) for an experimental farm in 1858, land for the Zoological Society, new cemetery grounds (Melbourne General Cemetery) and land for the University of Melbourne. Part of Royal Park was sold by the Government, to raise revenue (Parkville). Through the 1860s, Royal Park, Yarra Park and Albert Park were considerably diminished for a variety of mostly public purposes: hospitals, roads, tramways, schools, and police stations.

On the credit side, many new parks and gardens were formally reserved in Melbourne from the 1860s, arising from the expansion of the suburbs and outer 'villages', and at the requests of new municipalities. Often these reserves were established in areas considered unsuitable for building, such as springs and lagoons. Sometimes these were incorporated as ornamental water features, for example, in Caulfield Park and Malvern Gardens (Whitehead 1997). Some parks were associated with the general reservation of water courses, which were permanently reserved in 1881.

At times, such was the pace of settlement that municipal councils were required to purchase land for public space and recreation. Prahran Council (now Stonnington Council) for example purchased land to establish Victoria Gardens, Toorak Park, and Greville Street Gardens (Whitehead 1997). In the north and west of Melbourne, historically fewer parks and gardens were reserved from sale, and municipalities were required to purchase land to secure open space and sites for recreation, for example land along the Maribyrnong River.

Melbourne is also distinguished by its extensive botanic gardens, both early (Royal Botanic Gardens at South Yarra) and contemporary (the Royal Botanic Gardens extension at Cranbourne). The development of Kew Botanic Gardens, in London, encouraged the establishment of botanic gardens around the world, and Victoria is notable for the development of the Royal Botanic Gardens (in 1846), and a system of regional and suburban botanic gardens from the 1850s.

The first Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Ferdinand Von Mueller, was instrumental in expanding scientific knowledge of Victoria's botanical species, establishing a herbarium in the Domain, near the gardens in 1861 (to be rebuilt in 1934 and expanded in the 1980s). Mueller was also active in the distribution of many exotic and indigenous species in public reserves around Melbourne and Victoria, sent out to reserve managers as a means of testing the economic and botanic potentials of trees and plants, especially for timber (see also section 6).

During the 1870s, William Guilfoyle, the new director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, redesigned the Gardens, based on picturesque garden design elements, including the ornamental lake and landscaped islands, sloping green lawns, serpentine paths, specimen trees, and pavilions strategically placed for views. Guilfoyle was also responsible for, or contributed to, the design of other public reserves around Melbourne, including the Carlton, Parliament and Treasury gardens, and the King's Domain parklands. His design concepts were influential in Victoria, and were adopted in other public and private gardens.

## **Sport in Melbourne**

Melbourne is also well known for its preoccupation with sport and organised recreation. Historically, Melbourne has developed with a strong focus on recreation and sporting pastimes, reflecting the British tradition for outdoor sports (Doyle 1999). The earliest reserves in Melbourne provided for racecourses, and open parks and gardens, but later many reserves were set aside for organised sports, particularly cricket and football.

Several large racecourses in Melbourne still exist. Close to Melbourne, Flemington Racecourse was established in 1848, later to become the venue for the Melbourne Cup Race, which was first run in 1861. Other suburban racecourses followed: at Caulfield (c 1859), Williamstown (1864), near Werribee (1861), Moonee Ponds (Moonee Valley c 1880s) and Springvale (Sandown in 1891). All of these racecourses are still operating with the exception of the Williamstown Racecourse, which operated between 1864 and 1940, and is now part of the Altona Coastal Park. Remnants of the grandstand and one solitary palm tree provide reminders of this early racecourse. The Flemington Racecourse is included on the National Heritage List (NHL No. 105922).

Melbourne Cricket Ground (the MCG) is also listed on the National Heritage List (NHL No. 105885), having been established in 1853 when land at Yarra Park was set aside for the use of the Melbourne Cricket Club, and going on to become one of Australia's great sporting venues. The MCG is equally well known as the main venue for Australian Rules football, which developed in Melbourne in the 1850s and was codified in 1859 (Figure 13).

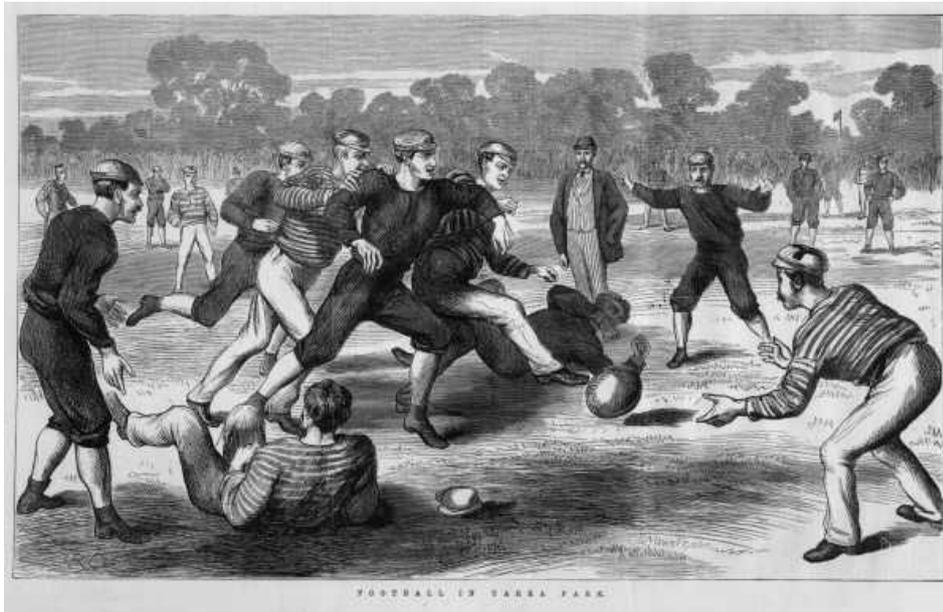


Figure 13. *Football in Yarra Park, 13 July 1874. Calvert, S. Wood engraving published in The illustrated Australian news for home readers. SLV image IAN13/07/74/113. Pictures Collection, State Library of Victoria.*

Many other reserves for organised sport were to follow, including the suburban cricket and football grounds, and bowling and croquet greens. A number of early reserves later became major sporting venues for the Australian Rules Football code, including Princes Park at Carlton, the Junction Oval at St Kilda, Arden Street Oval at North Melbourne (North Melbourne Cricket Ground), South Melbourne Cricket and Football ground at Albert Park, and the former Fitzroy Football Ground in Edinburgh Gardens, Fitzroy North. The Grandstand at Edinburgh Gardens was built in 1888 and is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register (H0751). The Glenferrie Oval Grandstand, built in 1938, in the *Moderne* style is also listed on the Register (H0890).

Around Melbourne, many other small reserves dating from the 1860s were set aside for club-based sports, including croquet, lawn bowls and tennis. Many of the club rooms and greens established on these reserves have heritage values, for example, the St Kilda Bowling Club established in 1865, which catered for quoits, croquet and skittles as well as lawn bowls, Hawthorn bowling Club, and Essendon and Williamstown Croquet Club sites. Tennis became more popular from the 1880s, and a number of courts have local values, including Kooyong Tennis Stadium, and courts and pavilions at Caulfield, Sunshine and Williamstown. Many greens and courts were also incorporated in existing parks and gardens, and contribute to the significance of well known gardens and reserves.

The beaches of Port Phillip and watercourses around Melbourne also became popular recreation sites, with many foreshore reserves developed for active and passive recreation, for example swimming baths and pleasure grounds, such as Catani Gardens at St Kilda. At Port Melbourne, St Kilda, Williamstown and Brighton, various sea baths were built to provide for separate bathing for men and women (Figure 14). Associated with seaside activities, many facilities developed on public land: piers, beach boxes, boat sheds, dressing pavilions, band stands, sailing club rooms and surf-life clubs. Many of these facilities have local and state heritage values, including the numerous beach boxes around Port Phillip Bay, piers, and the state listed band rotundas at Port Melbourne, St Kilda Pier Pavilion or Kiosk, and Williamstown Dressing Pavilion (VHR H0927).

Inland from the coast, local councils also constructed swimming pools, notably the Melbourne City Baths (VHR H0466), constructed in 1903-04. Not only did municipal baths meet recreational needs, the baths also provided important bathing facilities at a time when many houses had no or little provision for private bathing. Competitive swimming also developed early in the twentieth century, further encouraging the development of municipal swimming pools. The Harold Holt Swimming Pool, at Malvern, constructed in 1969, is registered both for its architectural and social values (VHR H0069).



Figure 14. Hot Sea Baths, St Kilda. ca 1911 Postcard. SLV image H41006. Pictures Collection, State Library of Victoria.

Other popular water based sport included rowing and canoeing, which were conducted on the Yarra and Maribyrnong Rivers, and Albert Park Lake. Close to the central Melbourne area, boat sheds were established on the Yarra, including the state registered Melbourne University Boat Club Shed (VHR H0682). At Yarra Bend and Fairfield, boatsheds for pleasure rowing and canoeing also developed, for example the Fairfield boathouse, tea rooms and landing, and Studley Park boathouse. The boat houses and tea houses of Fairfield and Studley Park were incorporated in the natural environment of what is now known as Yarra Bend Park (Figure 15), combining both active and passive recreation is what is considered to be Melbourne's first major indigenous parkland area.



Figure 15. Studley Park, Banks of the Yarra, near Melbourne December 24, 1863. R. Stewart, Wood engraving published in *The illustrated Melbourne post*. SLV image IMP24/12/63/5. Pictures Collection, State Library of Victoria.

## **Early moves to protect the environment**

Picnicking in natural bush settings became a popular activity, made possible with the extension of Melbourne's railway system to the outskirts of Melbourne during the 1870s and 80s. From the 1870s, scenic areas of bush, to the east of Melbourne became popular sites for picnic parties. Visiting the fern gullies in the foothills of the Dandenong Ranges became especially fashionable, as a popular cool retreat from the dusty, dirty city in summer.

With increasing urbanisation came a growing awareness and appreciation of the natural environment. Again, this reflected contemporary romantic ideas of scenic and picturesque landscapes, developing in Britain and Europe, in reaction to increasingly over crowded, industrial cities. In parallel, Victorian artists, notably those of the 'Heidelberg School' were beginning to focus on impressionistic landscape painting, effectively promoting natural bush and coastal environments.

Wider exposure to natural landscapes and sites also fostered the development of environmental and conservation awareness. In some locations, this led to residents and groups applying for reserves to protect favourite picnic and scenic sites.

Concern about the future of popular fern gullies, for example, led to the reservation of a large public purposes reserve at Fern Tree Gully in 1882, as settlement was opened up in the Dandenong Ranges (Bardwell 1982). In part, this reservation also reflected improvements in education and the establishment of new groups with an interest in the natural environment, such as the Field Naturalists Club of Victoria (1880). The Field Naturalists Club, along with other amateur and professional scientists, promoted wider appreciation and protection of the natural environment.

## **'Marvellous Melbourne' 1880s**

By 1861, Melbourne's population had increased to 140,000 comprising some 23 percent of Victoria's population (Brown-May & Swain 2005). The central city saw much expansion with the development of port infrastructure, manufacturing, and especially financial activity, as Melbourne effectively became the financial capital of Australia. Based largely on the production of gold and the growth of finance and banking industries, Melbourne was considered one of the great cities in the world, and famously described as 'Marvellous Melbourne' (Davison 1978). The construction of the Exhibition Building between 1879 and 1880, designed to accommodate the International Exhibition of 1880, reflected the confidence and aspirations of the metropolis.

The period between 1861 and 1881, was also to see much suburban consolidation, but a good deal of this remained within a 3 mile arc around central Melbourne. While the population had swelled to 268,000, most of the population still lived within the most densely settled suburbs of Melbourne. From the west, these included Flemington, Kensington, North Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond and extending east to Prahran, and south to St Kilda, Port Melbourne and South Melbourne. Williamstown and Footscray, to the west, had developed as largely self contained suburbs, based on industry (Priestly 1984).

Melbourne's famous land boom, which occurred during the 1880s, was driven in part by the significant expansion of the rail system across the suburbs. During this decade, more than sixty lines were constructed in Melbourne, in a radial pattern extending out to the suburbs and villages. Construction of the lines encouraged land speculation, built on the increasingly flimsy foundations of building societies and land banks. The sale of many land estates was closely associated with construction of the lines and they were clustered around the new railway stations.

Much of this expansion occurred north and east of the city – including Hawthorn, Camberwell, and Malvern – and south east along Port Phillip Bay. Expansion in the east reflected a desire to avoid industrial areas and the flat 'treeless' plains that typified land to the west. Instead there was a preference for land seen as more fertile and able to provide opportunities for gardening and outdoor recreation, and better situated for pleasant views. It is from this time, that Melbourne's characteristic sprawl of low density, single dwelling suburbs, has developed.

Many railway stations remain as evidence of the significant expansion of the system around Melbourne during the 1880s. Brighton Railway Station reflected the progress of a rail line along the coast of Port Phillip Bay, leading to not only residential and commercial expansion, but the establishment of holiday resorts and coastal recreation opportunities. Many other rail stations demonstrate fine architecture and the immense wealth generated by gold and commercial development in Melbourne.

### **‘Marvellous Smellboom’**

While the creation of parks and maintenance of open space was seen as one means of providing for the wellbeing of the community, wider health issues remained for Melbourne. With the land boom of the 1880s and rapidly expanding population, the spread of contagious disease escalated as a serious health threat, due to lack of proper drainage and sewerage. The *Sydney Bulletin* coined a new term ‘Marvellous Smellboom’ to describe the increasing filth of Melbourne’s streets and waterways (Davison 1978; Dingle & Rasmussen 1991).

Some measures had already been undertaken to improve the city’s sanitation – relocation of noxious industries to the western suburbs, closure of the city’s cess pits and ‘night soil’ removal – but the disease and stench remained. Eventually the government was forced to take action, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) was established in 1891.

The MMBW comprised representatives from all of the municipalities in Melbourne and was given responsibility for the progressive sewerage of Melbourne. In addition, the Board became responsible for the management of Melbourne’s water supply. In time, the MMBW would also take on planning responsibilities, in the absence of an overall planning agency for greater Melbourne.

A number of engineering structures remain as evidence of the major engineering works undertaken by the MMBW, to improve drainage and sewerage across Melbourne. Construction of the Spotswood Pumping Station, a key component of the new sewerage and draining system, was completed in 1896. The pumping station received water from Melbourne’s underground sewers, which was then pumped to Brooklyn, and on to the Metropolitan Sewerage Farm at Werribee, via the Main Outfall Sewer or channel constructed between 1892 and 1894 (VHR H1932).

### **Financial collapse and depression 1890s**

Inevitably the land boom of the 1880s collapsed, to be followed by severe depression in 1893. Melbourne experienced some loss of population as people moved to rural areas, or left to try their luck on the recently discovered Western Australian goldfields. However, despite Government concerns about depopulation, Melbourne’s population had stabilised at 494,000. Nevertheless, Melbourne’s future population growth was to be steady over the next few decades, rather than spectacular.

### **Recovery after 1900**

By 1900, the worst of the depression was over and a period of slow recovery was underway. Federation in 1901 provided a boost to Melbourne’s confidence, with the new Commonwealth government and its offices accommodated in Melbourne. Victoria’s Parliament building housed the new federal parliamentarians, while the Royal Exhibition Building operated as a temporary State parliament until transfer of the Commonwealth Government to Canberra, during the 1920s.

While the 1890s depression had set back the growth of Melbourne, most of the fledgling suburbs revived if they had good transport links — trains and/or trams — and possessed the features considered necessary for pleasant residential living, that is, opportunities for gardening, and preferably higher land commanding views. More land in the south and eastern part of Melbourne met these conditions, resulting in the continuing lop sided growth of Melbourne. By contrast, suburban growth in the western suburbs was to flag for several decades (Priestly 1984).

Growth was slow up until the 1920s, but increased after the return of World War One veterans, seeking respite in the suburbs. Suburban development was also supported by the State Savings Bank with package deals for home ownership. The suburbs that expanded at this time are now regarded as Melbourne's middle suburbs.

Suburbanisation during these years was accompanied by improvements to local infrastructure and the extension of some government services, including education. From the turn of the century it was increasingly recognised that government education should extend beyond primary schools. Initially, several 'Continuation Schools' and Agricultural High Schools were set up to provide an extended state education. The first Continuation School established in Melbourne was housed at the former Model School in Spring Street, Melbourne, in 1905. Wider establishment of secondary schools commenced after the government took responsibility for secondary education, in the form of 'High Schools', under the *Education Act 1910*. From 1912, the Melbourne Continuation School became known as Melbourne High School and continued to educate students in Spring Street until its relocation to South Yarra, in 1927 (VHR H1636).

The former Essendon High School was the first suburban High School established in Melbourne (1914) (VHR H1294). Because the *Education Act* of 1910 stipulated that no high schools could be established near existing (private) secondary schools, this condition restricted the early establishment of government secondary schools in many suburbs. Ironically, more government high schools were built in rural areas at first, and in Melbourne's northern and western suburbs, for example at Essendon, Williamstown and Coburg.

The health of mothers and infants also became of increasing concern in the first decades of the twentieth century. The early baby health movement was driven by committed volunteers frustrated at government inaction. By 1918 the voluntary Victorian Baby Health Centres Association (VBHCA) was formed to oversee the growing number of infant centres. The first permanent centres built by Councils were established from about 1925 to 26, some on public land.

After the turn of the century, monuments and memorials also became a greater feature of the cultural landscape, with most monuments erected on public land, either in existing parks or within road reserves. Few monuments were erected on reserves, specifically set aside for commemoration. Most of Melbourne's monuments have followed Commonwealth or world conflicts overseas, starting with the participation of Australians in the South African Boer War (1899-1902), and the two world wars (1914-18 and 1939-45, respectively). Around ten war monuments are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register, including Boer War memorials in South Melbourne and St Kilda, and the notable Kew War Memorial temple, constructed in 1925. The Shrine of Remembrance is Victoria's main war memorial, completed in 1934, and sited near the Domain reserve, to be viewed along the north-south axis of Swanston Street and St Kilda Road (VHR H0848). In Melbourne, more than forty avenues of honour have been planted to commemorate the fallen, with twenty five still in existence. Most of these are recognised as being of local heritage significance.

Other notable commemorative monuments include two Hume and Hovell monuments (celebrating the centenary of Hume and Hovell's inland exploration of 1824), located at Oaklands Junction and Keilor Downs. The Eight Hour Movement Monument was first unveiled in 1903, in Melbourne's Carpentaria Place but has been located at the corner of Russell & Victoria Streets since 1923 (VHR H2084). MacRobertson Girls High School (VHR H1641), MacRobertson Bridge, and the Herbarium at the Royal Botanic Gardens (VHR H1459), were constructed with funds provided by the prominent confectioner and philanthropist, Sir MacPherson Robertson, to celebrate Victoria's centenary celebrations in 1934.

### **Urban and environmental concerns, and post-war growth**

As Melbourne slowly expanded in the first decades of the twentieth century, concerns about planning and conservation emerged. To some extent, management of natural resources – including forests and water – had improved. Policies for closed catchments had been introduced and a new forest management agency established. However, protection of the natural environment on public land, through reservation, remained an *ad hoc* process (Griffiths 1992; Anderson 2000).

The development of tourism, along with a growing interest in outdoor recreation including ‘rambling’, hiking and cycling, contributed to a new appreciation of nature conservation, building on changes in attitudes that developed in the late nineteenth century. However, nature reservation tended to arise from a desire to protect recreational opportunities in natural environments, as much as from a nature conservation ethos. At the same time, there remained a pragmatic view that only land considered unsuitable for settlement should be reserved. Significantly, land reservation tended to result from the efforts of concerned groups and individuals, rather than a strategic approach by government agencies.

At the same time, urban planning in Melbourne was no more strategic. Greater Melbourne was administered by a multiplicity of local councils, and lacked a central planning agency. A pattern of ‘organic’ growth had predominated, based on a ‘laissez –fair’ process of land speculation, given direction by public transport development and social and amenity aspirations. Melbourne’s ‘green belt’ had been substantially diminished and fragmented by *ad hoc* development.

However, progress on planning reform was slow. In 1922, a Metropolitan Town Planning Commission was established, with a charter to investigate Melbourne’s urban form and provide guidelines for development and planning improvement. A Plan of General Development was published in 1929, but was never to be implemented. It was not until 1944 that a new Town and Country Planning Act established a basic framework for planning in Melbourne.

In 1949, responsibility for a metropolitan wide planning scheme was given to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW). With a massive increase in Government sponsored immigration, and a baby boom following World War Two, again Melbourne was faced with a wave of strong population growth and suburban expansion. The population doubled from around 1.1 million in 1946 to 2.2 million in 1966.

The drift of suburbia eastward towards the Dandenong Ranges during the 1940s and 50s, raised further concerns about Melbourne’s planning strategies, and resulted in a ‘Save the Dandenongs’ campaign. This led to the purchase and reservation of land to protect nature conservation values and recreational opportunities (Bardwell 1982; Anderson 2000).

The MMBW planning scheme (1954) was designed to deal with Melbourne’s characteristic low density urban sprawl, traffic congestion, industrial development, and land use zoning. A chief feature of the Plan was the identification of growth corridors and maintenance of ‘green wedges’ of agricultural land and open space in the form of park land. This approach has been consolidated in various planning strategies and policies over the years since then, notably in the 1971 *Planning policies for the Melbourne Metropolitan Region*.

During the 1970s, a wider public conservation movement developed, amid continuing expansion of the suburbs. There was strong community support for green wedge policies, and progressive development of a system of metropolitan parks designed to provide ‘breathing space’ in Melbourne’s urban area (Harris 2005). These included the Yarra Valley parklands, Horseshoe Bend on the Maribyrnong River at Brimbank (Maribyrnong Valley Parklands), Jells Park, and parks at Lysterfield, Braeside and Point Cook. Many of these parklands have included historic homesteads and farming features.

Heritage conservation has also found wider support, often as a result of development pressures during boom times. Community support engendered by the National Trust since 1959, and the introduction of statutory protection has led to the protection of many historic places on public land within Melbourne. In some cases, historic sites have been purchased by the Government and reserved to provide protection, for example Tasma Terrace (VHR H1025), in East Melbourne and the Woodlands Homestead at Gellibrand Hill (VHR H1612).

## 6. Notable Melbourne themes

Melbourne has retained a large number of historic and cultural heritage sites. These range for the iconic recreation sites including the Melbourne Cricket Ground, Flemington Racecourse, Kings Domain, Myer Music Bowl, Government House, Royal Botanic Gardens, as well as cultural institutions such as the National Gallery, Victorian Arts Centre, Melbourne Museum and the State Library. The city and surrounding areas also retain numerous examples of historic buildings, structures and public gardens illustrating various cultural movements, social or industrial developments. In the outer metropolitan regions, sites related to timber harvesting, gold mining, maritime industry, pastoralism and agricultural developments are more evident.

Four historic themes and related sites are described below to exemplify the diverse cultural heritage of the Metropolitan Melbourne Investigation area.

### Dry stone walls

---

Constructed to mark out the separate paddocks within private properties and along public roads, dry (mortar-less) stone walls are a significant landscape feature north and west of Melbourne. Most walls were constructed during the 1860s and 1870s when the area was settled more closely for agriculture.

The most readily available material west of Melbourne is volcanic rock. Several construction styles were employed, reflecting the cultural origins of early settlers to the region. Hedges were often grown in conjunction with dry stone walling, to provide protection for stock and crops from harsh weather conditions on the western volcanic plains. In some places dry stone walls incorporated fencing (Figure 16). Today many walls are overgrown with hedge plantings, but have become a haven for small animals in otherwise cleared landscapes.



*Figure 16. Dry stone wall along Melton Shire Driving Trail (DSE image)*

In recent years there has been greater appreciation of the values of historic dry stone walls. Various organisations and individuals have been involved in research, protection and education, halting the earlier widespread loss of these landscape features. Some walls are protected under local planning scheme heritage overlays, generally as a feature within larger cultural heritage place such as a homestead. In 2008, an amendment to the Victoria Planning Provisions and schemes (Amendment VC50) introduced provisions for protecting dry stone walls constructed before 1940. In metropolitan Melbourne, nearly twenty walls are included on Heritage Victoria's Heritage Inventory for archaeological features.

While dry stone walls can be found in Wyndham, Brimbank, Hume and Whittlesea cities, they are a special feature of Melton Shire. Their various values – for heritage, landscape, habitat and scientific study- were identified in the 2006 Melton Shire Heritage Study. Over 300 dry stone walls and other dry stone structures were identified in Melton Shire. This study highlighted the importance of dry stone walls, and outlined threats and opportunities for wider community appreciation. A driving trail has been developed for some of the more interesting examples across the municipality, commencing at Melton Park .



*Figure 17. Dry stone wall information at Willows Historical Park, Melton (DSE image)*

Dry stone walls and decorative structures are having a renaissance associated with the popularity of garden landscaping and sculpture. This ancient craft is gaining a greater appreciation for both its form and function. Historically, the use of stone has always been a feature of parks and gardens in Victoria, from mid nineteenth century rockeries, grottos and pathways, through to the low stone walls and natural paving included in many of Edna Walling’s garden designs. Today, many historic parks and gardens illustrate how the use of locally sourced stone has moved from the utilitarian to enduring landscape features.

## **Botanic Gardens**

---

A unique feature of Victoria is a network of small but significant botanic gardens, established in the mid nineteenth century. After the Royal Botanic Gardens began in 1846, more than forty ‘botanic’ reserves and gardens were set aside across the colony. Dr Ferdinand von Mueller Government Botanist and Director of Melbourne’s Royal Botanic Gardens greatly assisted these developing botanic gardens with the free distribution of thousands of seeds and plants. Many other public reserves, including cemeteries and schools, were also encouraged to establish gardens or arboretums in effect making these areas unofficial, horticultural ‘testing’ sites.

Many of the regional botanic gardens have features that incorporate rock or stone, i.e. rockeries, fern grottos, and rock/stone edging around garden beds and pathways. Williamstown Botanic Garden has a small, ornamental lake lined with rock (basalt) and a rockery completed c 1904. Pathways in the garden, are also lined with rock, apparently commencing from the 1860s. Similarly, St Kilda Botanic gardens features rock lined pathways (not dated).

Around twenty of the original botanic gardens are still recognised. The most notable example on public land within the investigation area is the Royal Botanic Gardens Melbourne (VHR H1459). Many other areas contain smaller arboretums or ornamental plantings. Two of the earliest gardens created on Crown land in suburban Melbourne — Williamstown and St Kilda botanic gardens — are described below.

Opened to the public in 1860, Williamstown Botanic Gardens became a major attraction for visitors and local residents enhancing Williamstown’s park and foreshore reserves. Designed by Edward La Trobe Bateman, the northern part of the reserve was developed as a landscaped, ornamental garden, based on a strong geometric design, with central avenues for promenading.

The planting of the southern portion of the gardens as a 'pinetum' reflects Mueller's particular interest in conifers. Other significant landscape features in the gardens include the Thake ornamental pond and rocky (1904), substantial cast iron entrance gates, the Clarke Statue, avenues, and Edwardian garden beds.

Williamstown Botanic Gardens is one of the most intact botanic gardens in Victoria, retaining many of its original nineteenth century design elements and tree plantings. It is listed on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR H1803) for its historic values, aesthetic design, and scientific (horticultural) significance.

St Kilda Botanic Garden was reserved in 1860 and like the Williamstown gardens, is set out in a formal or geometric design. Plans were prepared by Tilman Gloystein, a German architect and lithographer, after winning a design contest for the gardens, held by the local Council during the 1860s. While the original plan no longer exists, the Gardens are thought to retain many elements from the early design, include the central, axial avenues planted with palms, and series of lawns, shrubberies and garden beds.

Similar to the Williamstown Botanic Gardens, the main source of trees and plants was Mueller who supplied many conifers and palms, suitable for the coastal environment. Over the years new features and plantings were added to the garden, including the Alistair Clark Memorial Rose Garden. In recent years, a native plant trail and a sub-tropical conservatory have been established, extending the educational values of the gardens.

The St Kilda Botanic Garden is also listed on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR H1804), sharing many of the values that make the Williamstown gardens significant: evidence of early designs and plantings, and important historical associations. St Kilda Botanic Garden is especially significant for its outstanding collection of mature and rare trees.

Many of Victoria's botanic gardens experienced a decline after the 1950s. Often a sense of the original purpose was lost as other uses were introduced into the gardens, and the original tree and plant stock declined. Melbourne's botanic gardens have stood the test of time. They combine a history of scientific pursuits and education within designed landscapes, leisure opportunities and public open space. Resurgence in native plant interest has once again seen the expansion of botanic gardens and exhibition plots around Melbourne including at Frankston (George Pentland), and the Australian Garden at Cranbourne. Maintaining these important cultural and recreational resources in a time of changing climatic conditions is a new challenge for land managers.



*Figure 18. St Kilda Botanic Gardens, reserved in 1860, one of three botanic gardens in metropolitan Melbourne (VEAC image)*

## Mechanics institutes

---

The modest three-storey Athenaeum building on Collins Street, Melbourne, is the home of the oldest public institution in Victoria. Established in November 1839 as the Melbourne Mechanics Institute, the Athenaeum has long been a focus for the advancement of knowledge and cultural activities.

The current building, constructed in 1886, housed a library, museum, meeting hall, theatre and cinema. While the museum has since closed, the library continues to flourish upholding a long-standing contribution to Melbourne's literary and cultural life.

Mechanics institutes, free public libraries and halls, have their origins in the early 19th century Scottish and English mechanics institute movement. This voluntary, self-improvement organisation provided opportunities for education, intellectual development and recreation for the skilled working class, or 'mechanics'. At a time when educational opportunities were scarce and public libraries non-existent, local communities saw the benefit of securing their own public buildings, to develop reference libraries and meeting rooms for the 'diffusion of knowledge' and social interaction.

The Colony of Victoria was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of this worldwide movement, with over 1,000 institutes established on both private and public land. By 1900, nearly every suburb in Melbourne and most country towns had established a mechanics' institute, managed by elected trustees and based on the support of local benefactors, subscriptions, and community fund raising efforts. The government provided support, with annual grants for books and buildings, and from the 1850s provided Crown land for this community use. Institutes ranged from humble timber halls to substantial, multi-storied, brick and stucco buildings, especially in Melbourne's highly populated suburbs.

One of the earliest mechanics institutes was at Williamstown, established in 1854. Despite a tenuous beginning, the Williamstown institute secured a Crown land site and went on to construct one of the largest suburban institutes. The Williamstown Mechanics Institute now accommodates the Williamstown Historical Society and Williamstown Musical Theatre Company (Figure 19).



*Figure 19. Williamstown Mechanics' Institute, constructed between 1860 -1890, to the design of several architects. The Institute located in Electra Street has been identified as the fourth oldest surviving Mechanics Institute building in Victoria and one of the largest. (DSE image)*

Victoria's unique support for the mechanics institute movement has left a legacy of significant public buildings and collections, especially in Melbourne. Heritage listed buildings include the Melbourne Athenaeum building (VHR H0501), the former mechanics institute at South Melbourne (VHR H0537), and Fitzroy and South Melbourne Town halls which originally incorporated mechanics institutes. In addition, more than twenty institute buildings are protected by local planning scheme heritage overlays. Most important has been the institutes' longstanding and continuing contribution to education, recreation and cultural expression.

Across the investigation area, there are mechanics institutes on Crown land at Toolern Vale, Sunbury, Emerald, Narre Warren North, Brunswick, Footscray, Smiths Gully, St Andrews, Wonga Park, Newport, and Williamstown. Not all of these continue to operate as mechanics institutes, but they generally provide a focus for community activities.

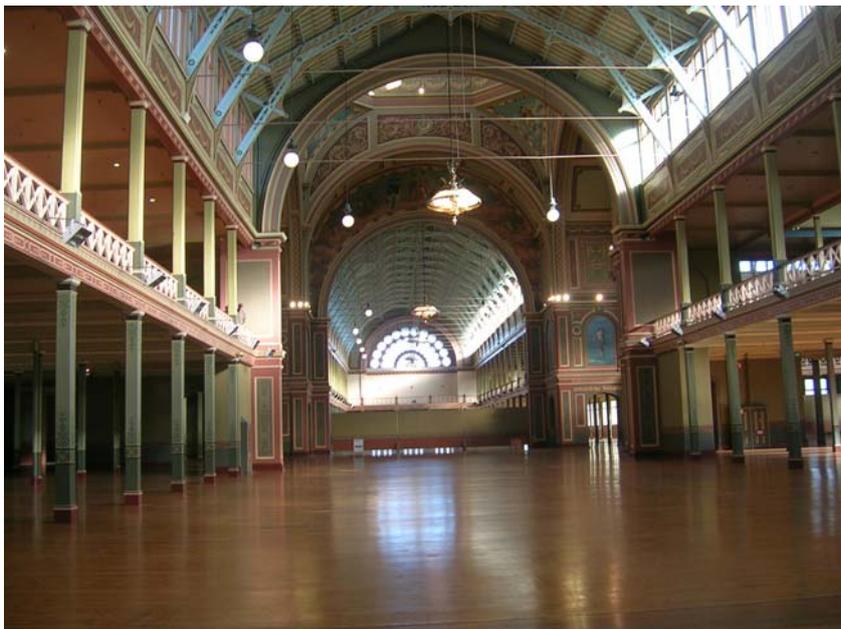
### **The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens**

---

The magnificent dome of the Royal Exhibition Building has long been an iconic feature of Melbourne's skyline. This remarkable 19th century building, in its verdant Carlton Gardens setting, has a long history of contribution to the public life of Victoria. Its cultural heritage value has been recognised at state, national and even world level (Figure 20).

As early as 1839, the 26 ha site of Carlton Gardens was set aside for public use. Superintendent Charles Latrobe envisaged it as a part of the 'green belt' encircling Melbourne that included Batman Hill, Flagstaff Gardens, Fitzroy Gardens, Treasury Gardens and the Domain. The original garden layout was implemented in 1856 to designs by Edward Latrobe Bateman. The Royal Exhibition Building was built to house the 1880 International Exhibition. A competition was held for its design, and was won by well-known Melbourne architect Joseph Barnes. The tender for its construction went to David Mitchell, and building began in February 1879.

The Royal Exhibition Building is cruciform in plan. Directly above the point at which the nave of the 'Great Hall' crosses its transepts sits a large octagonal dome, rising majestically to a height of sixty metres. The building's interior decorative scheme has been made over many times throughout its lifetime. The third scheme, designed by John Anderson for the opening of Australia's first Federal Parliament, was restored during extensive renovations in the 1990s (see Figure 20).



*Figure 20. The ornate interior of Exhibition building, restored during the 1990s (DSE image)*

The International Exhibition opened in the finished building on October 1, 1880 and closed in April of the following year. A second Melbourne International Exhibition took place in 1888, and is thought to be the largest public event ever to be held in Victoria. In the years that followed, the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens complex continued to be utilised as a place for public enjoyment, functioning variously as a concert hall, museum, art gallery, fernery, aquarium and sports ground. The building has also been put to practical use as the location of the first Federal Parliament in 1901, the home of the Victorian State Parliament from 1901 to 1927, an emergency hospital for victims of the 1919 influenza epidemic, an administrative base for the RAAF during the Second World War, and a migrant reception centre from 1948 to 61.

The Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens have been recognised for their cultural heritage significance at World, National and State levels. The site was inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List in July 2004, making it the first cultural place in Australia to be recognised for 'outstanding universal value' (UNESCO 2009). The exhibition building has a strong association with the Industrial Revolution of the late 19th century, from which the International Exhibition movement sprung. The purpose of the movement was to showcase advances in technology, particularly those related to industry, at locations around the globe. Melbourne's Royal Exhibition Building is the only remaining 'Palace of Industry' in the world, and is particularly significant for its continuity of use as an exhibition hall. Not only did the International Exhibitions celebrate and foster further technological progress, they also became centres for the exchange of progressive human values linked to the Industrial Revolution.

The Royal Exhibition Building site also received National Heritage Listing in July 2004. Its principal national significance is its role in the Federation of the colonies, as the venue for the opening of the first Australian Parliament in 1901. The building and garden complex is also recognised for its high level of historic authenticity. The gardens themselves are of particular value as an example of 'Gardenesque' and later classical design elements in an Australian public garden, incorporating axial a system of paths and ornamental planting in parterre garden beds (Figure 21).



*Figure 21. Unearthing the past at the Exhibition Building gardens: reinstating the original design (Aug 2008). Archaeological excavations and research have been undertaken to guide the reestablishment of the original parterre gardens of the Exhibition Gardens (DSE image).*

The site's significance at state level is primarily aesthetic. The dome of the Great Hall is a striking addition to Melbourne's skyline, and has become an icon of the city. The harmonious visual relationship of the Royal Exhibition Building and Carlton Gardens affords wonderful views towards the complex, as well as from within the site out. The grandeur of the site and its special role in a significant period of World history reflects the prosperity and self-assurance of the colony of Victoria in the late 1870s.

## Bibliography

- Anderson E. 2000. *Victoria's National Parks: A Centenary History*, State Library of Victoria and Parks Victoria
- ACS (Australian Construction Services) 1994, *Thematic History of Defence in Victoria*,
- AHC (Australian Heritage Commission) 2001. *Australian Historic Themes: a framework for use in heritage assessment and management*.
- Bardwell S. 1982, *Fern Tree Gully National Park: A Centenary History 1882–1982*, National Parks Service, Victoria.
- Bick D. 1992. *Shire of Eltham Heritage Study*, Vol. 2,
- Brown-May A. & Swain S.(eds) 2005. *The Encyclopedia of Melbourne*. Cambridge University Press, New York.
- Cannon M. (Ed) 1988. *Historical Records of Victoria: Vol 5, Surveyors' Problems and Achievements 1836-39*, 1988
- Cannon M. 1993. *Melbourne after the Goldrush*.
- Cultural Heritage Centre for Asia and the Pacific, Deakin University and Context Pty Ltd, 2002, *Protecting Heritage in a Changing Melbourne: Integrating Heritage into the Metropolitan Strategy*
- DNRE (Department of Natural Resources and Environment) 1999. *Victorian Goldfields Project, Historic Gold Mining Sites in St Andrews Mining Division*, June 1999
- Dingle A. & Rasmussen C. 1991. *Vital Connections Melbourne and its Board of Works 1891 – 1991*, Melbourne.
- Doyle H. 2002. *Administering Aboriginal Affairs: An historical survey of the administration of Aboriginal people and lands in Victoria*. Cultural Sites Network Study, Victoria Department of Natural Resources and Environment May 2002.
- Doyle H. 1999. '*Organising Recreation*': *An historical survey of recreation patterns in Victoria*. Cultural Sites Network Study, Victoria Department of Natural Resources and Environment, April 1999.
- Doyle H. 2000. *Establishing schools and places of higher education: An historical survey of Education in Victoria*. Cultural Sites Network Study, Victoria Department of Natural Resources and Environment, 2000.
- Doyle H. 2000. *Dispensing Justice: An historical survey of the theme of justice in Victoria*. Cultural Sites Network Study, May 2000.
- Davison G. 1978. *The Rise and Fall of Marvellous Melbourne*,
- Griffiths T. 1992. *Secrets of the Forest: Discovering history in Melbourne's Ash Range*, Allen and Unwin
- Harris G. 2005. *Melbourne's green belt and wedges : a short history of open places and spaces in the city and their strategic context*, Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, School of Social Science and Planning, RMIT (Melbourne).
- Butler and Associates 1998. *Hobsons Bay Heritage Study: City of Williamstown Conservation Study Review: Altona, Laverton, Newport and Spotswood Heritage Study*, Thematic History Vol. 1b.
- Lee J. 2008. *Making Modern Melbourne*. Arcade Publications.
- Lennon J. 1992. *Our Inheritance*, Department of Conservation and Environment.
- Lewis M. 1991 (Ed), *Victorian Churches*. National Trust.
- Lewis M. B. 1996. *Melbourne: the City's History and Development*, 2nd ed, City of Melbourne, Melbourne.
- Lewis M. B. 1999. *Suburban Backlash*, Bloomings Books, Melbourne,

- Peel L.J. 1974. *Rural Industry in the Port Phillip Region 1835-1880*, Melbourne University Press.
- Presland G. 2008. *The Place for a Village: how nature has shaped the city of Melbourne*. Museum Victoria.
- Powell J.M. 1983. Squatting expansion in Victoria 1834 – 1860. In Spreadborough R. & Anderson H.eds, *Victorian Squatters*, Red Rooster Press.
- Priestly S. 1984. *Making their Mark* (Sydney: Fairfax Syme & Weldon,), part of the Victoria's 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary series: three volume commemorative history *The Victorians* comprising Richard Broom, *Arriving*, Tony Dingle, *Settling*
- Sagazio C. 1992. *Cemeteries: our heritage*, National Trust of Australia (Victoria), Melbourne.
- Sanderson W.A. 1975. The Alienation of the Melbourne Parks, *The Victorian Historical Journal*, Vol. 46, No. 4, Nov-Dec.
- Spreadborough R. & Anderson H. 1983. *Victorian Squatters*, Red Rooster Press,
- Tibbits G. & Roennfeldt A. 1989. *Port Phillip Colonial 1801 – 1851: Early government buildings and surveys in Victoria*.
- Wright R. 1989. *The Bureaucrats' Domain: Space and the Public Interest in Victoria, 1836-84*. Oxford University Press, Melbourne.

#### **Website references:**

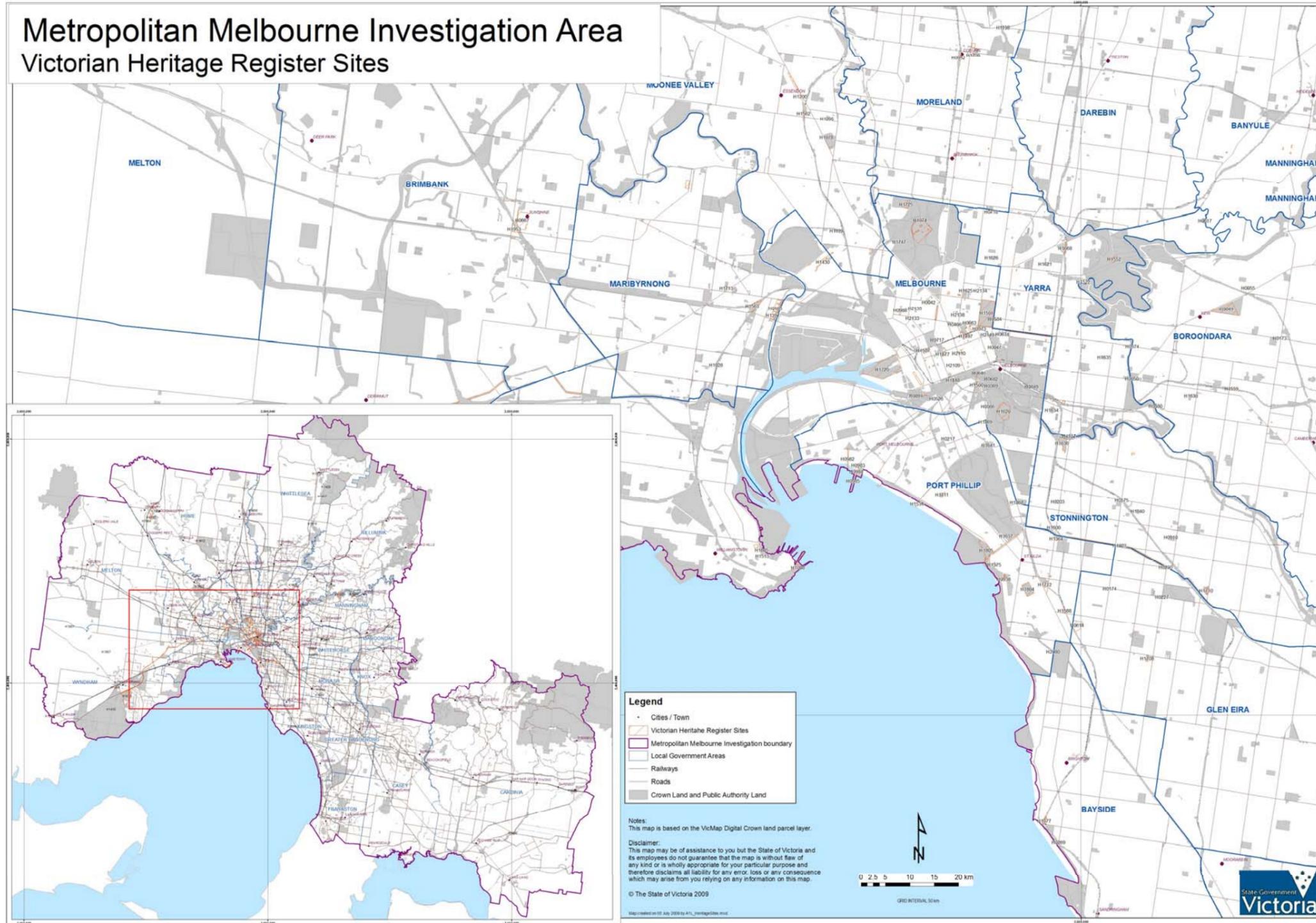
##### *eMelbourne The City Past and Present*

This website provides digital access to the print volume of the Encyclopedia of Melbourne published in 2005 by Cambridge University Press. The Encyclopedia is an A to Z reference work covering the city's history from pre-European settlement up to the present day. Alphabetical entries range from short factual summaries about places, institutions and events, through to extended survey articles on key topics such as Architecture, Aboriginal Melbourne, Economy, Foundation and Early Settlement, Law and Order, Literature, Science, Sport, Suburbia, Theatre and Transport. Although Australia has long ranked amongst the world's most urbanised countries, no comparable reference work exists on any Australian metropolis. The online Encyclopedia of Melbourne - eMelbourne - now contains the full text of the print volume, with additional text and digital resources. A very useful, authoritative resource, hosted by University of Melbourne: The website has been produced by the School of Historical Studies at the University of Melbourne, in association with The University of Melbourne's eScholarship Research Centre.

<http://www.emelbourne.net.au/home.html>

**Appendix 1 Map of sites on the Victorian Heritage Register and heritage inventory on public land in the investigation area**

**Figure 1. Map of Victorian Heritage Register and Heritage Inventory sites on public land in the investigation area. The main map shows the concentration of many sites in the central city area, while the inset encompasses the entire investigation area.**



**Appendix 2 List of sites and places on public land included on the Victorian Heritage Register and Heritage Inventory in the investigation area**

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
<b>Banyule City</b>			
H0617	Napier Waller House	House	8.10.2 Creating visual arts
H1396	Viewbank Homestead	Homestead	3.5 Developing primary production; 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
H1617	Former Head Teachers Residence Heidelberg Primary School	Staff housing	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 5.2 Organising workers and work places
<b>Bayside City</b>			
H0269	Railway Gates New Street Brighton	Railway gate/ fence/ wall	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1077	Brighton Beach Railway Station	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1561	Middle Brighton Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H2023	Sir Thomas Bent Statue	Statue/ memorial	7.6 Administering Australia; 8.10.2 Creating visual arts
H2206	Former Old Melbourne Gaol Burial Markers	Cemetery/Graveyard/burial sites	9.7.3 Remembering the dead; 7.6.5 Incarcerating people
<b>Boroondara City</b>			
H0049	Boroondara General Cemetery	Cemetery/Graveyard/burial sites	9.7.3 Remembering the dead
H0055	Kew East Baby Health Centre	Infant Welfare Centre	9.1.1 Providing maternity clinics and hospitals; 9.1.2 Promoting mothers' and babies' health; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H0173	Tram Shelter Cotham Road	Tramway Station/Waiting shed	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H0380	Wallen Road Bridge Hawthorn	Road Bridge	4.1 Planning urban settlements; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
H0517	Former Invergowrie Lodge	House	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H0522	Springthorpe Memorial-Boroondara General Cemetery	Memorial/ Monument	9.7.3 Remembering the dead
H0876	Former Hawthorn Tramways Trust Depot	Tramway - urban	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
H0890	Glenferrie Oval Grandstand	Grandstand	8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1194	Camberwell Court House & Police Station	Court House	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1327	Former Hawthorn Fire Station	Fire Station	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 7.6.6 providing services and welfare; 5.2 Organising workers and work places

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
H1559	Auburn Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways; 8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1566	Hawthorn Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1630	Glenferrie Primary School	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 4.1.4 Creating capital cities
H1671	Glenferrie Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1707	Auburn Primary School	School - State (public)	4.1.2 Making suburbs; 6.2 Establishing schools; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H2036	Cussen Memorial Boroondara Cemetery	Cemetery/Graveyard/burial sites	9.7.3 Remembering the dead
H0374	Victoria Bridge	Road Bridge	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
H1522	Dights Mill Site	Mill (Grain)	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity; 3.11.1 Regulating waterways; 8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens; 8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology
H2035	Kew War Memorial	War Memorial	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 8.8 Remembering the fallen; 7.7.3 Going to war
H0050	Hawthorn Bridge	Road Bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads; 4.1.2 Making suburbs; 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
<b>Brimbank City</b>			
H0667	Massey Ferguson Complex (Part)	Factory/ Plant	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity; 5.2 Organising workers and work places; 7.2.3 Working to promote civil liberties
H1427	Bridge over Maribyrnong River, near Calder Highway, Keilor	Road Bridge	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1953	HV Mckay Memorial Gardens and Footbridge- Sunshine	Parks, gardens	8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens; 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
H1952	Trestle Bridge Arundel Road - Keilor	Road Bridge	2.5 Promoting settlement; 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
H1197	Railway Bridge (Albion Viaduct) over Maribyrnong River between Jacana and Albion Stations - Keilor East	Railway bridge/ viaduct	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
<b>Cardinia Shire</b>			
H1852	Bayles Bridge No.1 & 2	Road Bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads; 3.11.2 Reclaiming land; 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
H2012	Kurth Kiln (Cardinia)	Forestry and timber industry	3.4.4 Making forests into a saleable resource
H2025	Bunyip Railway Sub Station	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways; 3.4.5 Tapping natural energy sources
<b>Darebin City</b>			
H1872	Former Mont Park Hospital and Avenue Of Honour	Hospital	3.26.2 Providing hospital services; 8.9 Commemorating significant events; 8.8 Remembering the fallen
H2031	Tramway Workshops Miller Street - Preston	Tramway - urban	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
<b>Glen Eira City</b>			
H0174	Tram Shelter Balaclava Road	Tramway Station/Waiting shed	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H0227	Grand Union Tramway Junction	Tramway - urban	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
H0230	Tram Shelter Dandenong Road	Tramway Station/Waiting shed	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H0614	Rippon Lea (Part)	Mansion	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1665	Caufield Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 4.1.2 Making suburbs
H1708	Caufield South Primary School	School - State (public)	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 6.2 Establishing schools; 4.1.2 Making suburbs
<b>Hobsons Bay City</b>			
H0927	Dressing Pavilion - Williamstown	Pavilion	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment; 8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports
H1000	Former Newport Railway Workshops	Tramway - urban	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
H1088	Gellibrand & Breakwater Piers	Pier/Jetty	3.8 Moving goods and people; 3.15 Developing economic links outside Australia; 7.6.5 Incarcerating people;
H1512	Former Morgue - Ann St Williamstown	Morgue/Mortuary	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 9.7.1 Dealing with human remains
H1513	Tide Gauge House	Tide Gauge House	8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology
H1555	Spotswood Sewerage Pumping Station	Sewerage pump house/pumping station	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
H1599	Williamstown Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H1639	Williamstown Primary School	School - State (public)	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 6.2 Establishing schools; 4.1.2 Making suburbs
H1649	Time Ball Tower - Williamstown	Lighthouse	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities; 7.7 Defending Australia
H1733	Wilkinson Memorial Drinking Fountain	Drinking Fountain	9.7.3 Remembering the dead; 8.6 Worshipping
H1790	Melbourne Harbour Trust Stores & Workshops	Port facility	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities; 7.7 Defending Australia
H1803	Williamstown Botanical Gardens	Parks, gardens	8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
H1811	Fort Gellilbrand	Defence Battery	7.7 Defending Australia
H1837	Williamstown Cemetery	Cemetery/ Graveyard/ burial ground	9.7.3 Remembering the dead
H1885	Blunts Boatyard & Slipway	Boat Building	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
<b>Hume City</b>			
H0275	Rupertswood	Mansion	3.5 Developing primary production; 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
H0937	Caloola	Asylum, Industrial School	7.6.6 Providing services and welfare; 7.6.5 Incarcerating people
H1426	Bluestone Road Bridge Over Jackson Creek	Road Bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads; 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry; 3.4.3 Mining
H1441	Kismet Creek Rail Bridge	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1455	Fawkner St Bridge over Moonee Ponds Creek	Road Bridge	3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry; 3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H1612	Woodlands Homestead	Homestead Complex	3.5 Developing primary production; 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes; 8.1 Organising recreation;
H1673	Water Tower - Sunbury	Railway Water Tower	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1692	Jacksons Creek Rail Bridge	Railway Bridge/ Viaduct	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways; 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
H1694	Riddell Rd Bridge over Railway	Road Bridge	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways; 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
H1964	Railway Bridge Sunbury Hill	Railway Bridge/ Viaduct	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
<b>Kingston City</b>			
H0928	Market Gardeners Tram Plateway- Mentone	Equipment and Objects	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads; 3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce; 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
H2099	Mentone Railway Station And Gardens	Railway Platform/ Station	4.1.2 Making suburbs; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
<b>Manningham City</b>			
H1260	Pound Bend	Water Diversion Tunnel	3.4.3 Mining

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
H1395	Pontville	Homestead Complex	3.5 Developing primary production; 2.4.5 Changing the face of rural and urban Australia through migration; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1494	Heide Ii	Art Gallery/ museum; Parks, gardens	8.10.2 Creating visual arts
<b>Maribyrnong City</b>			
H0183	Henderson House - Footscray	House	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H1028	Interlocked Railway Crossing Gates	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1213	Rail Bridge Over Maribyrnong River	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1218	Maribyrnong Town Hall	Hall Town Hall	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 8.8 Remembering the fallen; 8.5 Forming associations; 4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities
H1220	Footscray Park	Parks, gardens; Monuments/ memorials	8.1 Organising recreation; 8.8 Remembering the fallen;
H1343	Kariwara District Scout Headquarters	Hall Girl Guide/ Scout	9.2.2 Joining youth organisations; 7.7.3 Going to war
H1397	Saltwater River Crossing & Footscray Wharves Precinct	Boat shed	4.1 Planning urban settlements; 3.8 Moving goods and people; 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity; 8.4 Eating and drinking
H1503	Pipe Makers Park Complex	Factory/ Plant	8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology; 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity; 3.15 Developing economic links outside Australia; 4.1.4 Creating capital cities
H1563	Footscray Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1713	Footscray Primary School	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 4.1.2 Making suburbs; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
<b>Maroondah City</b>			
H0054	Croydon Baby Health Centre	Infant Welfare Centre	3.26 Providing health services
H1587	Ringwood Railway Station	Railway Platform/ Station	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 4.1.2 Making suburbs
<b>Melbourne City</b>			
H0021	Newman College	Tertiary College	6.4 Building a system of higher education
H0042	Former Melbourne Meat Market	Market	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 3.19 Marketing and retailing; 8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology
H0047	Gordon Reserve - Melbourne	Parks, gardens; statue	8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens; 8.9 Commemorating significant events
H0194	Womens Christian Temperance Union Drinking Fountain	Memorial/ Monument	8.9 Commemorating significant events

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
H0366	Marquis Of Linlithgow Statue	Monument/ memorial	8.9 Commemorating significant events; 7.1. Governing Australian as a province of the British Empire
H0369	Queen Victoria Memorial	Monument/ memorial	8.9 Commemorating significant events
H0373	Royal Society Of Victoria	Community facilities - hall/friendly society	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology
H0382	Boer War Monument	Monument/ memorial	8.8 Remembering the fallen
H0466	City Baths	Swimming, baths	8.1 Organising recreation
H0520	Horticultural Hall	Social Club/Meeting place	8.10.2 Creating visual arts; 8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests
H0526	Robur Tea Building 28 Clarendon Street	Warehouse	3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
H0634	Victorian Artists Society	Social Club/Meeting place	8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests
H0646	Princes Walk Vaults	Retaining wall, shop	8.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H0663	Trades Hall	Hall trades	5.2 Organising workers and work places
H0682	Melbourne University Boat Club Shed	Boat shed	8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports
H0717	Former Royal Australian Army Medical Corps Training Depot	Defence	7.7.1 Providing for the common defence
H0770	Former Royal Mint	Mint	3.18 Financing Australia; 7.6 Administering Australia
H0848	Shrine of Remembrance	War memorial	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 8.8 Remembering the fallen
H0849	Former Grand Rank Cabmans Shelter	Cabman's Shelter	5.2 Organising workers and work places
H0891	Cargo Sheds & Wharves	Coastal warehouse	3.8 Moving goods and people; 3.15 Developing economic links outside Australia
H0912	Police Garage, Melbourne	Other - Law Enforcement	7.6.4 Dispensing justice
H0932	Retaining Wall Flinders Street	Railway/ gate/ fence/ wall	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways; 4.1.5 Developing city centres;
H0945	Old Mens Shelter	Meeting Place	8.5.3 Associating for mutual aid
H0956	Former Queen Victoria Hospital Tower Etc	Hospital	3.26.2 Providing hospital services; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings;
H0970	Former Queensberry Street Primary School	School	6.2 Establishing schools
H0988	Former Cable Tram Engine House North Melbourne	Engine House	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H0994	Sandridge Railway Line Bridge	Railway Bridge/ Viaduct	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1002	Royal Victorian Institute For The Blind	Deaf, dumb and blind institute	6.2 Establishing schools; 3.26.4 Providing care for people with disabilities
H1025	Tasma Terrace	Residential	8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
H1042	Eastern Hill Fire Station	Fire station	4.2 Supplying urban services
H1045	Beaurepaire Centre	Swimming pool/baths	8.1 Organising recreation
H1047	Former Customs House - Melbourne	Customs House	3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports
H1064	Carousel	Carousel; tourist attraction	8.1 Organising recreation

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
H1074	Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens	Zoo	8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
H1076	La Trobes Cottage	Residential	8.12 Living in and around Australian homes; 7.6.12 Conserving Australia's heritage
H1083	Flinders Street Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 4.1.5 Developing city centres; 8.5 Forming associations
H1087	Former Observatory Site	Observatory	8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology
H1096	Duke & Orrs Dry Dock	Dock/dry dock/graving dock	3.8 Moving goods and people; 3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H1211	Queens Warehouse	Warehouse/storage area	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports; 7.7 Defending Australia; 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H1317	Federal Oak, Parliament House Gardens	Tree	8.9 Commemorating significant events
H1329	Royal Agricultural Showgrounds	Showground	3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries; 8.5 Forming associations
H1363	Yarra Bank	Meeting Place	7.2 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
H1430	Former Newmarket Saleyards & Abattoirs	Stock/saleyard	3.19 Marketing and retailing
H1440	Morrell Bridge	Road Bridge	3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry; 3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H1447	Princes Bridge	Road Bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads; 4.1.5 Developing city centres; 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
H1448	Queens Bridge	Road Bridge	3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry; 3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads; 4.1.5 Developing city centres
H1459	Royal Botanic Gardens	Parks, gardens	8.1 Organising recreation; 8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology
H1467	Carlton Court House	Court House	7.6.4 Dispensing justice
H1476	Federal Court Of Australia	Law Court	7.6.4 Dispensing justice; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1477	Library Of The Supreme Court	Other - Law Enforcement	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 4.1.4 Creating capital cities; 7.6.4 Dispensing justice
H1478	Supreme Court Annexe	Law Court	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 7.6.4 Dispensing justice
H1496	Missions To Seamen	Welfare/Hall	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 8.6.6 Running city missions
H1497	State Library Of Victoria	Library	6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutions for self education
H1499	National Gallery Of Victoria	Art Gallery/ museum	8.10.2 Creating visual arts
H1500	Victorian Arts Centre	Entertainment Centre	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 4.3 Developing institutions

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
H1501	Royal Exhibition Buildings And Carlton Gardens	Exhibition	3.15 Developing economic links outside Australia
H1506	RMIT Building No. 9, La Trobe Street	Education- training college	6.4 Building a system of higher education
H1507	William Angliss College	School - technical	6.3 Training people for the workplace; 6.4 Building a system of higher education
H1514	Law Courts	Law Court	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 4.1.5 Developing city centres; 7.6.4 Dispensing justice
H1526	Treasury Reserve Precinct	Government administration	7.6 Administering Australia; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1541	Former Victorian Police Depot	Other - Law Enforcement	7.6.4 Dispensing justice
H1545	Former Police Station Complex - Parkville	Police station	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 7.6.3 Policing Australia
H1553	Old Melbourne Gaol	Gaol/lock up, art gallery/museum	7.6.4 Dispensing justice; 7.6.5 Incarcerating people; 7.6.12 Conserving Australia's heritage
H1582	North Melbourne Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1585	Womens Sports Dressing Pavilion	Pavilion	8.1 Organising recreation
H1619	Airlie, Former Police College, South Yarra	Mansion	4.1.2 Making suburbs; 7.7 Defending Australia; 3.26.1 Providing medical and dental services; 7.6.3 Policing Australia
H1620	Government House Complex	Government administration	7.1 Governing Australia as a province of the British Empire
H1624	Carlton Primary School No. 2605	School - State (public)	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1625	Kathleen Syme Education Centre	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools
H1633	Melbourne College of Printing & Graphic Arts	School - technical	6.2 Establishing schools; 4.3 Developing institutions; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1646	Emily Mcpherson College	School - technical	6.2 Establishing schools; 4.3 Developing institutions; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1686	Tramway Signal Cabin, Waiting Shelter And Conveniences	Tramway Station/Waiting shed	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H1720	Victoria Dock	Dock/dry dock/graving dock	3.8 Moving goods and people; 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry; 3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H1722	Parliament House (Including Grounds, Works And Fences)	Government administration	7.2 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
H1724	Royal Eye & Ear Hospital Aubrey Bowen Wing	Hospital	3.26 Providing health services; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1725	North West Hospital Parkville Campus	Orphanage	4.3 Developing institutions; 7.6.6 Providing services and welfare; 9.6.2 Looking after the infirm and the aged; 3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
H1747	Anzac Hall	Hall RSL	7.7 Defending Australia; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1772	Sidney Myer Music Bowl	Theatre, stage	8.1 Organising recreation
H1788	Melbourne General Cemetery	Cemetery/Graveyard/burial sites	9.7.3 Remembering the dead
H1798	Berth No. 5 North Wharf	Goods shed/crane	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities;
H1834	Fitzroy Gardens	Parks, gardens; Monuments and memorials	8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
H1868	Tram Shelter	Tramway Station/Waiting shed	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1870	Tram Shelter	Tramway Station/Waiting shed	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1887	Treasury Gardens	Parks, gardens	8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
H1920	Northern Market Reserve Wall	Market	3.19 Marketing and retailing
H1928	Melbourne Cricket Ground	Grandstand	8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports; 8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1946	Walmsley House - Royal Park Rangers Cottage	Government/ administration	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 7.6 Administering Australia;
H1977	Former Olympic Pool	Swimming pool/baths	8.1 Organising recreation
H2002	Ola Cohn House	Private studio/outbuilding	8.10.2 Creating visual arts
H2041	Flagstaff Gardens	Parks, gardens; Monuments and memorials	8.1 Organising recreation; 8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
H2062	Former Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital	Psychiatric hospital/Mental institute/Asylum	3.26 Providing health services; 8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H2108	Underground Toilets Russell Street	Public Lavatory	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H2109	Underground Toilets Queen Street	Public Lavatory	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H2110	Underground Toilets GPO Elizabeth Street	Public Lavatory	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H2111	Underground Toilets Elizabeth Street/Victoria Market	Public Lavatory	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H2116	Polly Woodside	Vessel - seagoing	3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports
H2122	Former Victorian Deaf & Dumb Institution	Deaf, dumb and blind institute	6.2 Establishing schools; 3.26.4 Providing care for people with disabilities
H2133	Underground Public Toilets King Street	Public Lavatory	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H2134	Underground Public Toilet Faraday Street	Public Lavatory	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
H2137	Cast Iron Urinal Queensberry Street 1	Public Lavatory	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H2138	Cast Iron Urinal Queensberry Street 2	Public Lavatory	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H2139	Cast Iron Urinal Queensberry Street 3	Public Lavatory	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H2140	Cast Iron Urinal Larrobe Street	Public Lavatory	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H2148	Underground Public Toilet Flinders Street	Public Lavatory	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H2149	Cast Iron Urinal Nicholson Street	Public Lavatory	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H2183	University High School	School - State (public)	6.3 Training people for the workplace; 6.4 Building a system of higher education; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H2198	Royal Parade	Road	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
<b>Monash City</b>			
H1084	Clayton North Primary School	School - State (public)	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1667	Clayton Railway Station	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
<b>Moonee Valley City</b>			
H0844	Flemington Police Station and Lock-Up	Police station	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1051	Former Moonee Ponds Court House	Court House	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1078	Former Curators Cottage	Parks, gardens	8.1 Organising recreation
H1199	Railway Sub Station	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1200	Canary Island Date Palm Avenue	Tree groups - avenue	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H1215	Essendon Tramway Depot	Tramway Depot - urban	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage);
H1294	Former Essendon High School	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 7.7 Defending Australia; 3.26.2 Providing hospital services; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1295	Former Essendon Technical School	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1321	Infant Building Moonee Ponds West Primary School	School - State (public)	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1562	Essendon Railway Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
<b>Moreland City</b>			
H0916	Brunswick Fire Station & Flats	Fire station	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
H0952	Upfield Railway Line	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 4.1.2 Making suburbs; 4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities
H1198	Bridge Over Merri Creek	Road Bridge	7.6.5 Incarcerating people; 3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H1446	Newlands Road Bridge Over Merri Creek	Road Bridge	7.6.5 Incarcerating people; 3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H1551	Pentridge Prison (Part)	Cemetery gates/ fences	7.6.5 Incarcerating people; 3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H1709	Infant Building & Shelter Shed - Coburg Primary School	School - State (public)	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 6.2 Establishing schools
<b>Nillumbik Shire</b>			
H0784	Eltham Court House	Court House	7.8 Establishing regional and local identity; 5.5 Trying to make crime pay; 7.6.4 Dispensing justice; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1539	Former Police Quarters - Eltham	Staff Accommodation	7.6.3 Policing Australia; 7.6.4 Dispensing justice; 4.1.2 Making suburbs
<b>Port Phillip City</b>			
H0217	Jubilee Memorial Drinking Fountain At South Melbourne Town Hall	Memorial/ Monument	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 4.1.5 Developing city centres; 8.9 Commemorating significant events; 8.8 Remembering the fallen
H0938	Luna Park - St Kilda	Amusement centre/arcade	8.1 Organising recreation
H0947	Palais Theatre	Theatre	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 4.1.2 Making suburbs; 3.21 Entertaining for profit
H0981	Princes Pier	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities; 3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports; 7.7.3 Going to war; 2.4 Migrating
H0982	Leading Lights, Hobsons Bay & Port Melbourne	Leading lights	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities; 3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports
H0983	Port Melbourne Railway Station	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H0984	Station Pier Northern Section	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities; 3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports; 7.7.3 Going to war; 2.4 Migrating
H0985	Station Pier Southern Section	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities; 3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports; 7.7.3 Going to war; 2.4 Migrating
H1081	St Kilda Cemetery	Cemetery/ Graveyard/ burial ground	9.7.3 Remembering the dead
H1291	St Vincent Place Precinct	Other - urban area	8.13 Living in cities and suburbs
H1364	All Saints Church Hall & Former Vicarage	Church hall	8.6 Worshipping
H1374	South African Soldiers Memorial	War Memorial	8.9 Commemorating significant events; 8.8 Remembering the fallen
H1375	South African War Memorial	War Memorial	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 8.9 Commemorating significant events
H1378	Naval Drill & Former Post Office	Defence and Post Office	7.7 Defending Australia; 7.6 Administering Australia

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
H1486	South Melbourne Court House & Police Station	Court House	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1531	Former St Vincent De Pauls Girls Orphanage	Orphanage	8.5.2 Helping other people
H1533	St Kilda Pavilion	Pavilion	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 7.8 Establishing regional and local identity
H1534	Kerferd Road Pier	Pier/Jetty	8.1 Organising recreation; 8.2 Going to the beach
H1558	Albert Park Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1588	Ripponlea Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1593	South Melbourne Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1629	Albert Park Primary School	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1637	St Kilda Primary School No. 2460)	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 4.1.2 Making suburbs
H1641	Macrobertson Girls High School	School - State (public)	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 6.2 Establishing schools; 8.10 Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences
H1711	Middle Park Primary School	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1712	St Kilda Primary School	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 3.26.2 Providing hospital services; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1719	Former St Kilda Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1735	Port Melbourne Band Rotunda	Memorial/ Monument	8.9 Commemorating significant events
H1804	St Kilda Botanical Gardens	Parks, gardens	8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
H1805	Catani Gardens - St Kilda	Parks, gardens	3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry; 8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens; 7.8 Establishing regional and local identity; 8.9 Commemorating significant events
H1867	St Kilda Road Tram Shelter 2	Tramway Station/Waiting shed	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1869	St Kilda Road Tram Shelter 1	Tramway Station/Waiting shed	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1913	St Kilda Bowling Club	Bowling Green	8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports; 8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests
H2170	St Vincent De Paul's Boys' Orphanage	Orphanage	8.5.2 Helping other people

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
H2080	St Kilda Street Bridge Over Elwood Canal	Road bridge	8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology; 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
H1023	Ornamental Tramway Overhead Poles	Railway machinery and objects	3.8 Moving goods and people; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
<b>Stonnington City</b>			
H0175	Tram Shelter Toorak Station	Tramway Station/Waiting shed	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H0203	Prahran Town Hall	Town Hall	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 4.1.2 Making suburbs;
H0519	Prahran Fire Station	Fire Station	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 8.5.2 Helping other people
H0542	Former Police Station & Court House	Court House	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 4.1.2 Making suburbs
H0910	Malvern Tram Depot	Tramway depot	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H1068	Former South Yarra Railway Station	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1575	Malvern Railway Station	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1600	Windsor Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1636	Melbourne High School	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 7.7.3 Going to war; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1640	Armadale Primary School	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 3.26.2 Providing hospital services; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1710	Malvern Primary School	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 5.6 Working in the home; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1917	Church Street Bridge	Road bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
<b>Whitehorse City</b>			
H0904	Wattle Park	Picnic Ground/ Recreation reserve	8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H0975	Former Burwood Primary School No. 461	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 5.6 Working in the home; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H2045	Box Hill Cemetery Columbarium & Myer Memorial	Cemetery/Graveyard/burial sites	9.7.3 Remembering the dead
<b>Whittlesea City</b>			
H0958	Summerhill Complex	Homestead Complex	3.5 Developing primary production
H1417	Yan Yean Caretakers Cottage	Cottage	3.11.5 Establishing water supplies; 8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
H1418	Flume Over Plenty River - Mernda	Water Flume	3.11.5 Establishing water supplies; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 3.14.2 Using Australian materials in construction

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
H1420	Bears Castle	Folly/ Parks, gardens	3.14.1 Building to suit Australian conditions; 3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries
H1717	Whittlesea Primary School	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 3.11.5 Establishing water supplies; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
<b>Wyndham City</b>			
H1309	Werribee Railway Station	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1416	Water Tank - Western Treatment Plant	Water Tank	3.11.5 Establishing water supplies; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
H1509	Point Cook Homestead & Stables	Homestead Complex	3.5 Developing primary production; 8.1.4 Enjoying the natural environment; 8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports
H1572	Little River Railway Station & Goods Yard	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H1613	Werribee Park	Homestead Complex	4.1 Planning urban settlements; 8.6.3 Founding Australian religious institutions; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
H1884	Werribee Satellite Aerodrome	Defence Base Airforce	7.7 Defending Australia; 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
H1957	Geodetic Survey Baseline - South Base Stone - Hoppers Crossing, and North Base Stone	Exploration, survey and events	2.5 Promoting settlement; 3.3 Surveying the continent
H1961	State Research Farm	School - Agricultural	3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries; 2.5 Promoting settlement; 7.7.3 Going to war
H1932	Main Outfall Sewer	Sewage Aqueduct	4.1.4 Creating capital cities; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 3.14 Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
<b>Yarra City</b>			
H0584	Former Cable Tram Engine House	Engine House	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 4.1.5 Developing city centres; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H0718	North Carlton Cable Tram Engine House And Car Shed	Engine House	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H0751	Fitzroy Cricket Ground Grandstand	Grandstand	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports
H0954	Dolls House - Collingwood	Cottage	8.13 Living in cities and suburbs; 4.4 Living with slums, outcasts and homelessness
H1552	Former Fairlea Womens Prison	Prison	7.6.4 Dispensing justice

<b>VHR</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic theme</b>
H1610	Former Gas Inspectors Residence	House, Other - utilities - gas	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H1621	Clifton Hill Primary School	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 4.1.4 Creating capital cities
H1626	Carlton Stockade Primary School	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 4.3 Developing institutions; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1634	Richmond Primary School (Cremorne Street)	School - State (public)	6.2 Establishing schools; 4.3 Developing institutions; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H1635	Richmond Primary School (Buckingham Street)	School - State (public)	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 6.2 Establishing schools; 4.1.3 Learning to live with property booms and busts
H1668	Clifton Hill Railway Station Complex	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H1878	Former Fairfield Hospital	Hospital	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 3.26.2 Providing hospital services; 8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
H2052	Burnley Gardens	Parks, gardens; gardens - institutional, research, School - agricultural	6.3 Training people for the workplace; 8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology
H2055	Keith Haring Mural	Mural	8.10.2 Creating visual art

## Heritage Inventory places in the Investigation area

Heritage Inventory no.	Place	Place type	Historic themes
<b>Banyule City</b>			
H7922-0088	Yallambie 1, Road And Orchard	Other - Farming & Grazing	3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
H7922-0095	Viewbank 2, Dairy Farm	Dairy	3.5 Developing primary production; 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
H7922-0096	Viewbank 3, Road	Other - Farming & Grazing	3.5 Developing primary production; 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
H7922-0097	Viewbank 4, Driveway	Other - Farming & Grazing	3.5 Developing primary production; 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
H7922-0098	Viewbank 5, Viewbank Homestead	Homestead Complex	3.5 Developing primary production; 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
<b>Bayside City</b>			
H7822-0264	Kamesburgh - Anzac Hostel Garden	Garden Residential	8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
<b>Brimbank City</b>			
H7822-0149	Jones Creek 1	Other - Farming & Grazing	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0004	Brimbank Park Ruins	Farm	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0131	Chisholm Shelter Sheds Keilor	Artefacts/Relics	2.4 Migrating; 2.5 Promoting settlement; 3.22 Lodging people
<b>Darebin City</b>			
H7922-0148	Northcote Park And Oldis Gardens Northcote 7	Vegetation	8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens; 8.7 Honouring achievement
<b>Frankston</b>			
H7921-0020	Langwarrin Flora and Fauna Reserve - Military Site	Artefacts/Relics	7.7 Defending Australia
<b>Hobsons Bay City</b>			
H7822-0104	RAAF Laverton 1	Other - Farming & Grazing	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0105	RAAF Laverton 2	Structure	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0106	RAAF Laverton 3	Sewage Farm/Treatment Site	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0118	RAAF Laverton 9	Structure	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0178	Fort Gellibrand	Battery	7.7.1 Providing for the common defence; 7.7.2 Preparing to face invasion
H7822-0145	Spotswood Pumping Station	Sewage Pump House/Pumping Station	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology: 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 5.2 Organising workers and work places
H7822-0612	Williamstown Observatory (1863)	Observatory	8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology
H7822-0431	Government Quarry Jetties	Pier/Jetty	3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports
H7822-0626	Quarantine Ground And Burial Ground	Quarantine Station	7.6.2 Controlling entry of persons and disease; 9.7.1 Dealing with human remains
H7822-0553	Ann Street Pier	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities

<b>Heritage Inventory no.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic themes</b>
H7822-0432	Barbers Pier, Williamstown	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0394	Blunts Boatbuilders Slipway Timber and Floating Dock	Boat building	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0404	Bunbury's Baths Boat Harbour	Baths/Swimming Centre	8.2 Going to the beach
H7822-0542	Buse's boatshed	Boat shed	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0547	Coe's Timber Yard and Canal	Other - Transport - Water	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H7822-0543	Crocker's Pier	Pier/Jetty	8.4 Eating and drinking; 3.22 Lodging people
H7822-0450	Dead Dog Bay Eel Trap	Other - Maritime Industry	3.4.2 Fishing and whaling
H7822-0544	Ferguson Pier	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0552	Former Harbour Trust Workshops	Pier/Jetty; boat building	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0616	Fort Gellibrand Artefact Deposit	Battery	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0562	Gellibrand Pile Light	Lighthouse	3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports
H7822-0383	Gem Pier, Customs Landing and Bluestone Section	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0429	Greenwich Bay Unidentified Jetties # 1, 2 and 3	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0388	Greenwich Pier	Pier	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0546	Harts Boat Building Yard	Boat building	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities; 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H7822-0545	Hobsons Bay Yacht Club Jetties and Club rooms	Other - recreation and entertainment	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0459	Hobsons Bay Anchorage	Other - Transport - Water	3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0572	Hobsons Bay Anchorage Buoys	Other - Transport - Water	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0436	Hobsons Bay Degaussing Range	Other - Transport - Water	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities; 7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0551	Jacks and McIntosh Boat Repair Facilities	Law enforcement	7.6.3 Policing Australia; 3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0549	JJ Savage Boatbuilders	Boat building	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities; 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H7822-0357	Knights Slipway	Slipway	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities; 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H7822-0410	Kororoit Creek Fishermen's Retreat	Other - recreation and entertainment	3.4.2 Fishing and whaling; 3.22 Lodging people
H7822-0406	Lillingtons Ladies Baths	Swimming baths	8.2 Going to the beach

<b>Heritage Inventory no.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic themes</b>
H7822-0392	Lindsay's Slipway, Jetty and former Pickersgill Bathing Ship site	Other - Maritime Industry, Swimming baths	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0405	Massey's Boatshed, Slipway and Jetty	Other - Maritime Industry, Pier/Jetty, slipway	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0535	Newport Coal Wharves	Pier/Jetty	3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0534	Newport Oil Wharves	Pier/Jetty	3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0389	Newport Pier/wharf	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0390	Newport Power Station Ash Ponds, Dyke and Spillway	Other - Utilities - electricity	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H7822-0430	Old Yarra River Course Stone Embankments	Breakwater	3.11 Altering the environment
H7822-0538	Parsons Boatshed, Slipway and Jetty	Pier/Jetty, Slipway	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0563	Point Gellibrand Quarantine Camp and Cemetery	Pier/Jetty Slipway	9.7.1 Dealing with human remains
H7822-0858	Railway Feature Laverton	Air Raid Shelter	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7822-0557	Railway Pier, Williamstown	Railway	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways; 3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0384	Ruffle's Pier	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0532	Spotswood Pumping Station Wharf Piles and Mooring Chains	Pier/Jetty	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H7822-0541	Stevedore Street Pier	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0423	Stony Creek Ballast Loading Wharf - Yarra River	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0426	Stony Creek Ballast Quarries	Quarry	3.4.3 Mining; 3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0425	Stony Creek Concrete Sheet Piling	Sea wall	3.11.1 Regulating waterways
H7822-0424	Stony Creek Drawbridge	Road Bridge	3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0421	Stony Creek Pier Piles	Pier/Jetty	3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0420	Stony Creek Meat Preserving Company Pier	Pier/Jetty	3.12.4 Preserving food and beverages; 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H7822-0419	Stony Creek Wharf # 1	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0422	Stony Creek Wharf # 2	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0398	The Lagoon	Harbour	3.11.1 Regulating waterways
H7822-0400	The Right Battery	Battery	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0391	The Strand Swimming Pool	Swimming baths	8.2 Going to the beach

<b>Heritage Inventory no.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic themes</b>
H7822-0566	The Torpedo Ground	Other - military	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0313	Vultee Vengeance Aircraft	Military aircraft site	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0548	White's Slipway	Slipway	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0408	Williamstown Backbeach Recreation Precinct	Beach	3.23 Catering for tourists; 8.2 Going to the beach
H7822-0742	Williamstown Ballast Mound # 1	Maritime	3.4 Utilising natural resources; 3.8.2 Safeguarding Australian products for long journeys
H7822-0741	Williamstown Ballast Mound # 2	Maritime	3.4 Utilising natural resources; 3.8.2 Safeguarding Australian products for long journeys
H7822-0614	Williamstown Immigration Office and Depot	Other - Transport - Water	7.6.2 Controlling entry of persons and disease
H7822-0615	Williamstown Landing Place	Other - Transport - Water	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H7822-0556	Williamstown Naval Torpedo Depot	Other - military	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0435	Williamstown Rifle Range Livewire Warning Marker Poles	Firing Practice Range	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0539	Williamstown Rowing Club	Other - recreation and entertainment	8.5.4 Pursuing common leisure interests
H7822-0241	Williamstown Sea wall and drain	Sea wall	3.11 Altering the environment; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H7822-0385	Williamstown Steam Ferry Landing, Wharf Western Shore	Wharf, Other - transport - water	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0536	Yarra Entrance Stone Wall Western Bank	Breakwater	3.11 Altering the environment
H7822-0537	Yarra Entrance Training Wall	Breakwater	3.11 Altering the environment
<b>Hume City</b>			
H7822-0063	Barry Rd Gorge Fence Complex Whittlesea 1	Farm fence	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0274	Mickleham Road Hs 1	Artefacts/Relics	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
H7822-0177	Inn Site, Shandon	Hotel	3.22 Lodging people; 8.4 Eating and drinking
H7822-0124	The Gap - North-East Paddock	Artefacts/Relics	4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia; 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
H7822-0125	The Gap - North-West Paddock	Structure	4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia; 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
H7822-0126	The Gap - Inn Site	Inn/Tavern	4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia

<b>Heritage Inventory no.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic themes</b>
H7822-0199	Oaklands Junction	Other - Farming & Grazing	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
H7822-0200	Glencairne Homestead	Homestead Complex	3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries; 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H7822-0201	Glen Alice Homestead	Homestead Complex	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0202	Radar Hill Track	Other - Farming & Grazing	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0203	Coghills Dam	Boiling House/ Shed	3.11 Altering the environment
H7822-0204	St Mary's Church Site	3.7.1 Graves and cemeteries	8.6 Worshipping
H7822-0205	Glenara Sheep Dam	Sheep Dip/Sheep Wash	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0110	Yuroke H.S. 1	Stone wall	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0111	Yuroke H.S. 2	Farm fence	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0112	Yuroke H.S. 3	Road	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0113	Yuroke H.S. 4	Stone wall	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0114	Shankland H.S. 1	Other - Utilities - Water	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0244	Attwood Site H1 - Dry Stone Wall	Stone wall	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0093	Caloola 1, Dump	Artefacts/Relics	4.3 Developing institutions
H7822-0094	Caloola 2, Pump Houses	Water Pump House/Pumping Station	4.3 Developing institutions
H7822-0095	Caloola 3, Outbuilding	Other - Utilities - Sewerage	4.3 Developing institutions
H7822-0096	Caloola 4, Concrete And Brick Outbuilding	Other - Utilities - Water	4.3 Developing institutions
H7822-0097	Caloola 5, Incinerator	Incinerator	4.3 Developing institutions
H7822-0098	Caloola 6, Drain Complex	Other - Utilities - Waste	4.3 Developing institutions
H7822-0099	Caloola 7, Farm Compound	Dairy	4.3 Developing institutions
H7822-0100	Caloola 8, Circular Stone Wall	Structure	4.3 Developing institutions
H7822-0029	Broadmeadows 4	Other - manufacturing and processing	3.3.5 Laying out boundaries; 2.5 Promoting settlement
H7822-0092	Homestead (Organ Pipes)	Farming	3.5 Developing primary production; 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
H7822-0087	Moonee Ponds Creek 9	Storm water drain	3.11 Altering the environment
H7822-0085	Moonee Ponds Creek 7	War Memorial	8.8 Remembering the fallen
H7822-0086	Moonee Ponds Creek 8	Road Bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H7822-0714	Shepherd's Hut - Organ Pipes National Park	Farming	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
H7822-0729	Somerton Station Site	Railway Platform Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7822-0018	Woodlands	Homestead Complex	8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
<b>Knox City</b>			
H7922-0004	Farm House	Structure	3.5 Developing primary production; 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements

<b>Heritage Inventory no.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic themes</b>
H7922-0007	Clows Homestead	Farm	4.1.1 Selecting township sites; 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
H7922-0193	Axford Road Ruin	Farm	3.5 Developing primary production
H7922-0194	Bushy Park	Farm	3.5 Developing primary production
H7922-0235	Lysterfield Boys Farm Site	Orphanage	3.5.3 Developing agricultural industries; 6.3 Training people for the workplace; 8.1 Organising recreation
H7922-0001	Dandenong Police Paddocks	Isolated Grave/Burial Site	2.1 Living as Australia's earliest inhabitants; 7.6.8 Administering Indigenous Affairs; 7.6.3 Policing Australia
H7922-0125	Eucalyptus Boiler	Eucalyptus still	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing industry
<b>Manningham City</b>			
H7922-0122	Pontville	Homestead Complex	3.5 Developing primary production; 2.4.5 Changing the face of rural and urban Australia through migration; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings
H7922-0201	Robinson Court 1 - Historical Orchard	Orchard	3.12.22 Developing sources of fresh local produce
H7922-0154	Finns Hotel	Hotel	3.22 Lodging people; 7.6.1 Developing local government authorities
H7922-0211	Jumping Creek Bridge	Structure	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H7922-0212	McIntyre's Road Mine Site	Mine Shaft	3.4.3 Mining
H7922-0221	Black Flat Alluvial Workings and Puddling Machine	Alluvial workings, Mine dam, puddler	3.4.3 Mining
H7922-0222	Caledonia Gold Mine	Mine machinery, adit, mullock heap	3.4.3 Mining
H7922-0195	Mitchells Homestead, Park Orchards	Farm	3.5 Developing primary production; 7.6.12 Conserving Australia's heritage; 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
H7922-0155	Newman Lone Grave	Graves and cemeteries	Disposing of the dead
H7922-0174	Pound Bend Diversion Tunnel and Warrandyte Gold workings	Diversion tunnel; alluvial workings	3.4.3 Mining
H7922-0157	Sailors Reef Mine	Gold mining site	3.4.3 Mining
H7922-0224	Victory Gold Mine	Mine machinery and relics	3.4.3 Mining
H7922-0227	Warrandyte Gold Memorial	Memorial	8.9 Commemorating significant events
<b>Maribyrnong City</b>			
H7822-0445	Footscray Bond Store Wharf	Bond Store	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0176	ADI Factory - Footscray	Ordnance Store	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0624	Explosive Factory Barge Loading Gangway, Maribyrnong	Transport - water, Defence - manufacturing	3.8 Moving goods and people; 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity

<b>Heritage Inventory no.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic themes</b>
H7822-0743	Explosive Factory Barge Loading Gangway #2, Maribyrnong	Transport - water, Defence - manufacturing	3.8 Moving goods and people; 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H7822-0842	Former Tottenham Station	Railway	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7822-2202	Francis Street Wharves/timber sheet piling	Wharves	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0444	Henderson Piggery, Footscray	Farm	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H7822-0023	Hume Pipeworks	Manufacturing	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity; 3.15 Developing economic links outside Australia
H7822-0482	Jack Jones' Boatshed	Recreation	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0449	Jacks Magazine Canal, Loading Dock and Wharves	Canal, wharf	3.11.1 Regulating waterways; 3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0488	Levine's Punt	Road bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H7822-0386	Lyell Street Ferry Steps and Timber Sheet Piling	Transport - water - other	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0493	Lynch's Bridge Piles	Transport - water	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H7822-0510	Maribyrnong Boomgate and Guardposts Steps	Other - military	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0500	Maribyrnong Permacite and Clay Potteries Wharf	Wharf, Other - transport - water	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0480	Port Phillip Mills Wharf	Wharf, Other - transport - water	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0502	Raleigh Road Trestle Bridge Piles	Road bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H7822-0434	Shepherds Swingbridge Abutment Foundations	Road bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H7822-0487	Sims Street Unidentified Timber Slipways and boatyards	Wharf, Other - transport - water	3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0505	Snelson's Boatyard and Slipway	Wharf, Other - transport - water	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities; 8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0426	Stony Creek Ballast Quarries	Quarry	3.4.3 Mining; 3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0484	Smiths Boatyard and Marina		3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0485	Victoria Ferry Landing Steps	Water transport - landing station	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
<b>Maroondah City</b>			
H7922-0207	Location Of The Former Coach And Horses Hotel	Hotel	3.22 Lodging people
<b>Melbourne City</b>			

<b>Heritage Inventory no.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic themes</b>
H7822-0165	Government Cool Stores	Other - Maritime Industry	3.12.4 Preserving food and beverages
H7822-0221	Dudley Street	Road	3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0168	Victorian Butter Factory	5.1.3 Pastoral (abattoir, tanneries etc)	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity; 3.12.4 Preserving food and beverages
H7822-0169	Berry Bond And Free Stores	Bond Store	3.8.1 Shipping to and from Australian ports; 3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0073	Queen Victoria Market	Ethnicity - Other	3.19 Marketing and retailing; 3.12 Feeding people; 3.23 Catering for tourists; 4.1.5 Developing city centres; 9.7.1 Dealing with human remains
H7822-0252	Alexandra Gardens	Civic	8.1.1 Playing and watching organised sports
H7822-1869	Customs House	Boom/Expansion	4.1 Planning urban settlements; 8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 3.15 Developing economic links outside Australia
H7822-0167	Dudley Flats	Services/Infrastructure	4.4 Living with slums, outcasts and homelessness
H7822-0219	Grant Street Old Nurses Home	Nurses' Home	9.6.2 Looking after the infirm and the aged
H7822-1753	Council Chambers	Court house and police station	7.6 Administering Australia
H7822-1136	Drain, Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	Stormwater drain	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H7822-1432	Former Goldsborough Mort Wool Store	Commercial building, terrace	3.15 Developing economic links outside Australia; 3.19 Marketing and retailing
H7822-1210	Law Courts Supreme	Court house	3.19 Marketing and retailing
H7822-0166	North Melbourne Locomotive Shed	Railway	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7822-1209	Little Lon Precinct, Commonwealth Block	Commercial and domestic precinct	4.4 Living with slums, outcasts and homelessness; 8.13 Living in cities and suburbs; 3.19 Marketing and retailing
H7822-1389	Lonsdale Street, Melbourne	Commercial and domestic precinct	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H7822-0022	Lynch's Bridge	Bridge	3.19 Marketing and retailing; 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H7822-1080	National Museum	Art gallery/museum	7.6.3 Policing Australia; 5.2 Organising workers and work places
H7822-1991	Flagstaff Gardens	Parks, gardens and trees	3.7 Establishing communications; 9.7.1 Dealing with human remains; 8.1 Organising recreation
7822-1965	Elizabeth Street, Melbourne	Utilities, road bridge	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
7822-1960	Collins Street, Melbourne	Utilities, road bridge	4.1 Planning urban settlements; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)

<b>Heritage Inventory no.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic themes</b>
7822-1972	Downie Street 2, Melbourne	Civic place, formal grid	4.1 Planning urban settlements; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
7822-1967	Flinders Lane, Melbourne	Utilities, road bridge	4.1 Planning urban settlements; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
7822-0234	Powlett Reserve, Underground Structure	Utilities	4.1 Planning urban settlements
7822-1189	Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital	Health	3.26.2 Providing hospital services
7822-1026	Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages	Office building	7.6 Administering Australia
7822-0132	Royal Mint	Office building, mint	3.18 Financing Australia; 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity; 7.6 Administering Australia
7822-1637	Russell Place	Utilities, formal grid	4.1 Planning urban settlement; 6.4 Developing a system of higher education ; 8.10.1 Making music
7822-0231	Speakers Corner, Yarra Bank	Meeting place	7.2 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
7822-1081	State Library and National Museum Complex	Library	6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education
7822-1756	Town Hall, Melbourne	Council chambers; Coffee palace	3.12.5 Retailing food and beverages; 7.6 Administering Australia
7822-0210	Victoria Barracks - A Block	Barracks, parade ground	7.7 Defending Australia; 5.2 Organising workers and work places
7822-1286	Warburton Alley, Melbourne	Manufacturing and processing	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
7822-1006	William Angliss College	Technical college, barracks and housing	7.7 Defending Australia; 6.3 Training people for the workplace
7822-1959	Flinders Street, near Batman Hill	Government and administration, cess pit	4.1 Planning urban settlements; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H7822-0981	Cable Tram Tracks, North Melbourne	Tramway - urban	3.8 Moving goods and people; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
<b>Melton Shire</b>			
H7822-0115	Surbiton Park 14	Building	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements; 3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0249	Gourlay Road - Cobbled Sections	Road	3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land; 3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0250	Taylor's Road - Cobbled Sections	Services/Infrastructure	3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land; 3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0318	Rees Road Homestead Complex	Homestead Complex	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0305	Taylor's Road, Burnside	Stone wall	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0183	CS-H2 Stone Wall	Stone wall	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0297	Gidney Dam	Water catchment - artificial	3.11 Altering the environment

<b>Heritage Inventory no.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic themes</b>
H7822-0102	Surbiton Park 12	Artefacts/Relics	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements; 3.5 Developing primary production; 3.12.1 Developing sources of fresh local produce
H7822-0155	Clarkes Road Ford and Water Reserve	Other - transport - road	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H7822-0258	Rockbank Bridge	road bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H7822-0717	Rockbank Railway	Railway	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7822-0717	Dome well near Rockbank Railway Station	Well	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
<b>Monash City</b>			
H7922-0190	Jell's Homestead	Homestead Complex	3.5 Developing primary production
<b>Moonee Ponds</b>			
H7822-0525	Henley's on Maribyrnong Landing grandstand	Grandstand	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0506	Henley's on Maribyrnong Landing and boatshed	Wharf	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0512	Maribyrnong Sand Company Jetty and Tramway Loading Chute	Wharf; sand pit	3.4.3 Mining
H7822-0242	Solomons Crossing, Avondale Heights	Land route	3.3 Surveying the continent
H7822-0514	Riverview Tea Gardens Wharf and Slipway, Avondale Heights	Wharf	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0508	The Boulevard Fishing Platforms, Aberfeldie	Recreation	8.1 Organising recreation
<b>Moreland City</b>			
H7822-0037	Coburg 1	Quarry	3.4.3 Mining
H7822-0038	Coburg 2	Stone wall	3.4.3 Mining
H7822-0256	South Brunswick Brickworks	Kiln Brick/ brickworks	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H7822-0026	Broadmeadows 1	Industrial site, including quarry	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H7822-0027	Broadmeadows 2	Cuttings	3.4.3 Mining
H7822-0853	Bush Reserve	Council nursery	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
H7822-0041	Coburg 5	Weir	8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
H7822-0083	Moonee Ponds Creek 5	Railway Trestle Bridge	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7822-0084	Moonee Ponds Creek 6	Iron foot bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H7822-0039	Murray Road Bridge	Bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H7822-0040	Newlands Road Bridge	Bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads; 7.6.5 Incarcerating people
<b>Nillumbik Shire</b>			
H7923-0002	Carman's Mill	Sawmill	3.4.4 Making forests into a saleable resource

<b>Heritage Inventory no.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic themes</b>
H7922-0150	Clear Hill	Well	3.5 Developing primary production
H7922-0151	Stuchberry Farm	Farm	3.5 Developing primary production
H7922-0160	Smugglers Gully	Alluvial Workings	3.4.3 Mining
H7922-0006	Warrandyte Miner's Cottage	Mining camp/settlement/housing	8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
H7922-0216	Long Gully Settlement And Mining Ruins	Mining camp/settlement/housing	3.4.3 Mining; 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
H7922-0228	The Island' Diversion Tunnel	Gold mining	3.4.3 Mining; 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
H7922-0330	Bulwidj Gold Mine Shaft	Gold mining	3.4.3 Mining; 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
H7922-0231	Smiths Gully Gold Workings	Gold mining	3.4.3 Mining; 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
H7922-0455	Sugarloaf Reservoir Artefact Scatter 1	Artefacts/Relics	4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia; 3.5 Developing primary production
H7922-0456	Sugarloaf Reservoir Artefact Scatter 2	Artefacts/Relics	4.5 Making settlements to serve rural Australia; 3.5 Developing primary production
H7922-0033	Wrights Tramway	Sawmill	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7922-0329	Yanggai Gold Mining Area	Gold mining	3.4.3 Mining; 2.4.2 Migrating to seek opportunity
<b>Port Phillip City</b>			
H7822-0171	Alfred Square Archaeological Site	House	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 8.9 Commemorating significant events
H7822-0144	Albert Park Lake	Other	8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
H7822-0578	Brooks Jetty, St Kilda	Pier/Jetty	8.1 Organising recreation; 8.2 Going to the beach
H7822-0440	Donaldsons Jetty, Port Melbourne	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0983	Former St Kilda Tip Site	Tip	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H7822-0473	Harold Street Drain Culvert	Drain	3.11 Altering the environment; 8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0414	Hegartys Gents Baths	Swimming baths	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0416	Hegartys Ladies Baths	Swimming baths	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0412	Kenny's Baths	Swimming baths	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0460	Kerferd Road Pier	Pier/Jetty	8.1 Organising recreation; 3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0584	Marine Parade Sea Baths	Swimming baths	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0458	McGregor Street Unidentified Bluestone Scatters, Structure, timber	Slipway	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities; 3.4.2 Fishing and whaling
H7822-0455	McGregor Street Unidentified stone structure	Coastal works	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities; 3.11 Altering the environment
H7822-0456	McGregor Street Drain Culvert	Drain	3.11 Altering the environment; 8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0453	Middle Park Baths	Swimming baths	8.1 Organising recreation

<b>Heritage Inventory no.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic themes</b>
H7822-0582	Middle Park Chinese Fishermen's Huts	Fishing	3.4.2 Fishing and whaling
H7822-0415	Mrs Fords Baths	Swimming baths	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0474	Pirate Pier, Port Melbourne	Pier/Jetty	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0441	Port Melbourne Ballast Mounds	Coastal works	3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0567	Port Melbourne Compass Adjusting buoys	Other - transport - water	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0475	Port Melbourne Lead Lights and access jetty	Lighthouse, pier/jetty	3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0464	Port Melbourne Submarine Mining Company Jetty	Pier/Jetty	7.7 Defending Australia; 3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0573	Princes Pier	Pier/Jetty	3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0470	Railway Pier/Station Pier	Pier/Jetty	3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0576	Sandridge Baths	Swimming baths	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0740	Sandridge Beach Mooring Chain	Buoys	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0233	South Melbourne Gasworks	Industry general	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H7822-0579	St Kilda Ballast Mound # 1	Other - transport - water	3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0580	St Kilda Ballast Mound # 2	Other - transport - water	3.8 Moving goods and people
H7822-0417	St Kilda Baths South # 1 & 2	Swimming baths	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0413	St Kilda Pier	Pier/Jetty	8.1 Organising recreation; 3.8 Moving goods and people; 3.23 Catering for tourists
H7822-0071	St Kilda Railway Station Complex	Railway station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7822-0577	Stubb's Gentlemen's Baths	Swimming baths	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0462	Stubb's Ladies Baths	Swimming baths	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0466	The Lagoon Training Walls, Wharves, and Drain	Wharf, Other - transport - water	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities
H7822-0316	Town Pier	Pier/Jetty	3.8.3 Developing harbour facilities; 8.1.1 making Australian folklore
H7822-0463	Tramway Baths	Swimming baths	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0472	Watsons Baths	Swimming baths	8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0581	Western Beach Bathing Pavilion, sea baths	Swimming baths	8.1 Organising recreation
<b>Whitehorse City</b>			
H7922-0191	Campbell's Croft	Farm	3.5 Developing primary production; 3.12.2 Developing sources of fresh local produce
H7922-0149	Wilton Vale	Homestead Complex	3.5 Developing primary production
H7922-0203	Yan Yean Water Supply	Civic	3.11.5 Establishing water supplies

<b>Heritage Inventory no.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic themes</b>
H7922-0204	Dismantled Pipe Bridge	Civic	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H7922-0205	Epping Road Bridge	Civic	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H7922-0135	Bears Well, Humevale	Well	3.11.5 Establishing water supplies; 8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements
H7922-0158	Darnley's Tunnel, South Morang	Mining camp/settlement/housing	3.4.3 Mining
H7822-0728	Donnybrook Station Site	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7922-0067	Janefield 2 Goldmining area	Mining camp/settlement/housing	3.4.3 Mining
H7922-0119	Janefield 13 Defence site	Defence	7.7 Defending Australia; 6.3 Training people for the workplace
H7922-0066	Janefield 1 Coulstocks Mill	Flour Mill	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity; 3.12 Feeding people
H7922-0116	Janefield 10	Quarry	3.4.3 Mining
H7922-0068	Janefield 3, Road	Road	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H7922-0091	Janefield 5, Iron Bridge	Bridge	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H7922-0114	Janefield 7	Track	3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
H7922-0015	Janefield 9	Quarry	3.4.3 Mining
H7922-0040	Mernda 5, Thomas Mill	Mill	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H7922-0356	Mernda Railway Station	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7922-0357	Railway Stopping Place, South Morang	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7922-0159	Red Crab Mine	Mine Shaft	3.4.3 Mining
H7922-0033	South Mernda Railway Station	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7923-0055	Toorourrong-Yan Yean Clear Water Channel and associated Caretakers Cottage	Reservoir	3.11.1 Establishing water supplies
H7922-0069	Whittlesea 1, Whittlesea Railway Station	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7922-0082	Wollert 1, Bluestone Bridge	Bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
H7922-0185	Yan Yean Reservoir Valve House and Channel	Reservoir	3.11.5 Establishing water supplies; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
<b>Wyndham City</b>			
H7822-0101	Surbiton Park 6	Other - Farming & Grazing	8.14 Living in the country and rural settlements; 3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
H7822-0259	Farm Road, Werribee Spoon Drain	Other - Utilities - Drainage	3.11 Altering the environment; 4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)

<b>Heritage Inventory no.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic themes</b>
H7822-0260	Farm Road, Werribee Kitchen Dump 1	Kitchen	3.5 Developing primary production; 8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
H7822-0107	RAAF Laverton 4	Structure	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0116	RAAF Laverton 7	Vegetation	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0117	RAAF Laverton 8	Structure	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0119	RAAF Point Cook 1	Vegetation	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0120	RAAF Point Cook 2	Other - Health Services	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0121	RAAF Point Cook 3	Structure	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0103	Surbiton Park 13	Structure	9.7 Dying
H7822-0011	Farm Rd 1, Werribee	Other - Military	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0012	Farm Rd 2, Werribee	Other - Farming & Grazing	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0013	Farm Rd 3, Werribee	Homestead Complex	3.5 Developing primary production
H7822-0014	Hangar Paddock, Werribee	Defence Base Airforce	7.7 Defending Australia
H7822-0162	Werribee Park	Homestead Complex	8.10.4 Designing and building fine buildings; 8.1 Organising recreation
H7822-0235	Waste Water Irrigation Ditches	Irrigation Channel/Canal	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H7822-0828	Mount Cottrell School site	School	6.2 Establishing schools
H7822-0856	Werribee Racecourse Station	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7822-0143	Werribee River Ford	Land route	3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
H7822-0285	Sayers Road Bridge And Dry stone Wall	Road Bridge	3.8.7 Building and maintaining roads
<b>Yarra City</b>			
H7822-0142	Dights Mill Exposed Footings	Other - Manufacturing & Processing	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity; 3.11.1 Regulating waterways; 8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens; 8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology
H7922-0126	Richmond Tafe/Tannery Precinct	Abattoir/ Meat Processing	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity; 4.1.2 Making suburbs
H7822-0236	Riverside Inn, Richmond	Inn/Tavern	3.22 Lodging people; 8.4 Eating and drinking
H7822-0042	Dights Mill Collingwood 1	Mill (Grain)	3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity; 3.11.1 Regulating waterways; 8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens; 8.10.5 Advancing knowledge in science and technology
H7822-0899	Clifton Hill Railway Station	Railway Platform/ Station	3.8.6 Building and maintaining railways
H7922-0138	Collingwood 5 (Yarra Bend Road, Fairfield)	Utilities - waste	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage); 3.4.3 Mining

<b>Heritage Inventory no.</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Place type</b>	<b>Historic themes</b>
H7922-0140	Collingwood 7 (Heidelberg Road, Fairfield)	Land route	3.8.5 Moving goods and people on land
H7922-0141	Collingwood 8 (Yarra Bend Road, Fairfield)	Structure	8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
H7922-0139	Hall Reserve, Collingwood (Yarra Bend Road, Fairfield)	Hall Public	8.1.3 Developing public parks and gardens
H7922-0143	Northcote 2 (off Heidelberg Road)	Footpath	3.4.3 Mining
H7822-0058	Northcote 8 (High Street, Fitzroy North)	Tramway Bridge	4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)
H7822-0134	Victoria Parade 1	Residential buildings	8.12 Living in and around Australian homes
H7822-0208	Richmond Bluestone Quarry Complex	Quarry	3.4.3 Mining
H7922-0145	Westfield Reserve Northcote 4	Reserve	8.1 Organising recreation
H7922-0188	Yarra Bend Asylum Site	Psychiatric Hospital	7.6.6 Providing services and welfare
H7922-0142	Yarra Bend Park, Northcote 1	Park, garden precinct	8.1 Organising recreation

### Appendix 3 Key historic themes and selected place types for the investigation area.

Historic Themes	Places types and selected places
<b>1. Tracing the evolution of the Australian environment</b>	
1.2 Tracing the emergence of Australian plants and animals	National Herbarium, Museum Victoria, Geological Survey of Victoria
1.4 Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia	Parks and conservation reserves; Warrandyte State Park; Dandenong Ranges National Park incorporating the former Ferntree Gully National Park; Organ Pipes National Parks
<b>2. Peopling Australia</b>	
2.1 Living as Australia's earliest inhabitants	Aboriginal camps and protectorates, Merri Creek School, sites linked with Native police; Dandenong Police Paddocks
2.4 Migrating, to seek opportunity and through organised colonisation	Station Pier, Port Melbourne; social clubs, societies
2.5 Promoting settlement	Early settlement sites, survey and division of land; Geodetic Survey Baseline (South Base Stone), Hoppers Crossing
2.6 Fighting for land	
<b>3. Developing local, regional and national economies</b>	
3.1 Exploring the coastline	Saltwater (Footscray) crossing site; VHR statement of significance: 'The Saltwater River Crossing site is historically important as it has a close association with the earliest stages of the history of Victoria, notably the 1803 visit of Acting Surveyor-General Charles Grimes.'
3.2 Constructing capital city economies	
3.3 Surveying the continent	Royal Park, Melbourne (Burke and Wills Expedition departure site)
3.4 Utilising natural resources	Powder magazines, gold mining sites and machinery, timber and charcoal kilns, quarries and claypits, brick making, water infrastructure, weirs and dams; Kurth Kiln, Pound Bend Tunnel, Plenty River Flume
3.5 Developing primary production	Early homesteads and farms; Viewbank Homestead, Woodlands Homestead
3.7 Establishing communications	Post offices
3.8 Moving goods and people	Transport systems, roads, rail, tramways and bridges, water supply
3.9 Farming for commercial profit	Early farming settlements Westgarthtown German Settlement, Werribee Park, fencing (dry stone walling), research farms, sale yards, sites of agricultural shows, colleges, horticultural club, orchards
3.11 Altering the environment	Coode canal, Bunyip River, Patterson River
3.12 Feeding people	Fishing, market gardens, orchards etc, food manufacturing
3.13 Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity	Industrial sites in the suburbs, breweries, factories, wool processing, inner suburbs clothing and textiles: Henderson House, Footscray; Dights Mill Site
3.15 Developing economic links outside Australia	Exhibitions, Royal Exhibition building
3.18 Financing Australia	Treasury, the Royal Mint, Stock exchange, banks, financial institutions, gold rush banks
3.19 Marketing and retailing	Markets, rise of centres along tram routes, warehouses
3.21 Entertaining for profit	Early hotels, temperance halls, theatres, venues
3.26 Providing health services	Hospitals, asylums, child care centres
<b>4. Building settlements, towns and cities</b>	
4.1 Planning urban settlements	Melbourne's urban form grid, Williamstown's Government Town, Working Mans Estates in northern and western suburbs (Brunswick), garden city estate

4.2 Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light and sewerage)	Sewerage, utilities, power supply, boulevards, Melbourne sewerage system Spotswood Pumping Station and Main Sewer Outlet, Eaglemont, Yan Yean water supply.
4.3 Developing institutions	State library, National Art Gallery of Victoria and Melbourne Museum
4.6 Remembering significant phases in the development of settlements, towns and cities	Roadside memorials
<b>5. Working</b>	
5.1 Organising works and work places	Trades hall, 8 hour day monument, unemployment projects during the depression (Alexandra Avenue), city office blocks
5.4 Working in offices	Government buildings and offices, Treasury Place, private offices, town halls
<b>6. Educating</b>	
6.1 Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education	Mechanics' institutes, public libraries
6.2 Establishing schools	Schools: Auburn Primary School No.2948
6.3 Training people for the workplace	Tertiary Colleges
6.4 Building a system of higher education	Tertiary education; universities
<b>7. Governing</b>	
7.1 Governing Australia as a province of the British Empire;	Government House in The Domain Melbourne; La Trobe's cottage, Melbourne
7.2 Developing institutions of self-government and democracy	Parliament
7.3 Making City-states	
7.4 Federating Australia	Exhibition building, Parliament; Federal Oak, Parliament House Gardens
7.6 Administering Australia - local government, - controlling the entry of persons and disease, - policing, - dispensing justice, - incarcerating people, - providing services and welfare, - conserving Australian resources, - conserving Australia's fragile environments, - conserving Australia's heritage	Includes: Local government offices, Customs and quarantine, Police places Court houses, Gaols and asylums, Health and other services Nature conservation reserves and National Parks  Historic reserves and protected heritage places
7.7 Defending Australia	Colonial defence sites, drill halls, fort Gellibrand, Cerberus site, RAAF Point Cook, munitions and factories, army camps and depots, HMVS Cerberus, Black Powder Mill, Rifle ranges
<b>8. Developing Australia's cultural life</b>	
8.1 Organising recreation	Recreation reserves, parks and gardens, sporting venues, rifle ranges, metro parks
8.2 Going to the beach	Foreshore reserves, Beach dressing pavilions, sea baths
8.3 Going on holiday	Piers, camping grounds
8.4 Eating and drinking	
8.5 Forming associations	Royal Society, Clubs, Field Naturalists, Horticultural Society, Victorian Artists Society, mutual societies halls, youth clubs, lifesaving clubs, local community halls
8.6 Worshipping	Churches
8.8 Remembering the fallen	The Shrine, memorial reserves and monuments, avenues of honour, Kew War Memorial
8.9 Commemorating significant events	Memorials, reserves
8.10 Pursuing excellence in the arts and science	Observatory, Museum, Herbarium, Botanic Gardens, Arts Centre, National Gallery, Myer Music Bowl, , zoological gardens, acclimatisation sites, Heide, Monsalvat, Victorian Artists Society, Heidelberg School sites, Napier Waller House
8.12 Living in and around Australian homes	Homes for the wealthy (mansions), inner city

	housing (Tasma Terrace)
8.13 Living in cities and suburbs	
<b>9 Marking the phases of life</b>	
9.1 Bringing babies into the world	Hospitals, Child and Maternal health centres, Births, Deaths and Marriages offices: Maternal And Child Health Centres at Kew East and Croydon
9.6 Growing old	Retirement villages and aged care
9.7 Dying	Cemeteries, Morgues: Williamstown Cemetery, Old Melbourne Cemetery, St Kilda Cemetery, Boroondara Cemetery