

Report to the Future Melbourne Committee**Agenda item 6.1****Parkville Heritage Review – Commencement of Melbourne Planning Scheme Amendments C443 and C444****14 November 2023****Presenter:** Julian Edwards, Acting Director City Strategy**Purpose and background**

1. The purpose of this report is to seek endorsement of the Parkville Heritage Review July 2023 (the Review) and approval to commence Planning Scheme Amendments for interim heritage controls (Amendment C443) and permanent controls (Amendment C444) to implement the Review. The Review and Amendments align with Council Plan 2021–25 Major Initiative 21 to Protect and Celebrate Heritage in the Municipality.
2. Royal Park, first reserved in 1844, contains significant Aboriginal heritage and is on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). South Parkville is known for its extraordinarily high level of intactness and integrity of its nineteenth and early twentieth century layer of development. North Parkville is characterised by diverse heritage ranging from the 1870s through to post-war residential and institutional buildings. West Parkville comprises mainly single-storey nineteenth-century workers cottages and small villas reflective of a predominantly working class area, associated with the industries and services along Flemington Road. The St Georges Precinct consists largely of flats and houses reflective of the popular styles of the interwar period.
3. City of Melbourne engaged GML Heritage Pty Ltd in November 2021 to review the heritage values of the area. The Review takes a shared values approach to heritage places in considering both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage values. The study area contains large areas of Aboriginal cultural sensitivity reflective of the historic and cultural associations of this area.
4. Parkville is a designated Priority Precinct and National Employment Innovation Cluster (NEIC), identified as a biomedical and research precinct in Melbourne's Metropolitan Strategy (Plan Melbourne), and the Parkville heritage review area is within the Parkville NEIC.

Key issues

5. The previous heritage study of Parkville was completed in 1979 (updated in 1985), and provides a foundation for heritage protection in the area, particularly for Victorian and Edwardian era architecture.
6. The Review has assessed the existing controls in addition to considering interwar and post-war buildings. The Review reflects the unique and diverse heritage character of Parkville, and recommends:
 - 6.1. Revising the Parkville Precinct (HO4) to create four new precincts: South Parkville Precinct HO4, The Avenue Precinct HO1433, West Parkville Precinct HO1432 and St Georges Precinct HO1434 to reflect distinctive periods of development and significance.
 - 6.2. Applying the Heritage Overlay (HO) with associated Statements of Significance for 20 individual places, 10 of which were previously in the HO as part of HO4 Parkville Precinct or as part of an existing individual HO.
 - 6.3. Removing four existing individual HOs and including the properties as significant within HO4 South Parkville Precinct and HO1432 West Parkville Precinct.
 - 6.4. Changing the heritage status for 190 properties, the majority of which are being upgraded (excluding corrections of anomalies).
 - 6.5. Recognising the Aboriginal significance of Parkville through interpretation, the nomination of six sites to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) and the identification of two sites as Aboriginal Places in the schedule to the HO.
 - 6.6. Nominating the International House Complex at 197-259 Royal Parade and CSL at 39-79 (part) Poplar Road, Parkville to the VHR.

7. Interim heritage protection with an exemption from public notice is proposed through Amendment C443, to protect identified properties (buildings and/or streetscapes) recommended for increased heritage control. Properties with permits for substantial demolition and/or development and applications for substantial development outside of existing HOs are excluded from the interim controls. Interim controls will ensure these places are protected while the Amendment for permanent controls is progressed. Landowners and others will have the opportunity to make submissions during the public exhibition of this Amendment.

Recommendation from management

8. That the Future Melbourne Committee:
 - 8.1. Approves the Parkville Heritage Review July 2023 (Attachment 2 of the report from management).
 - 8.2. Authorises management to progress actions to implement the findings of the Parkville Heritage Review Volume 2: Aboriginal Cultural Values Assessment 2023 (Attachment 2 of the report from management) including the following:
 - 8.2.1. continue to consult with Traditional Owners about interpretation of the places identified in the Review, including via the Aboriginal Melbourne Interactive Map
 - 8.2.2. consult with Heritage Victoria about recognition of the Aboriginal values of places on the Victorian Heritage Register.
 - 8.3. Requests that the Minister for Planning prepare and approve Parkville Heritage Review Interim Controls Planning Scheme Amendment C443 (Attachment 3 of the report from management) pursuant to section 20(4) of the *Planning and Environment Act 1987* (Act).
 - 8.4. Seeks authorisation from the Minister for Planning to prepare and exhibit Parkville Heritage Review Planning Scheme Amendment C444 (Attachment 4 of the report from management) in accordance with the Act.
 - 8.5. Applies to Heritage Victoria to nominate International House Complex at 197-259 Royal Parade and Commonwealth Serum Laboratories (CSL) 39-79 (part) Poplar Road, Parkville to the Victorian Heritage Register.
 - 8.6. Authorises the General Manager Strategy, Planning and Climate Change to make any required policy neutral changes to the amendment documentation prior to exhibition, should other amendments that affect the same provisions in the Melbourne Planning Scheme be gazetted prior to the public exhibition of these amendments.
 - 8.7. Authorises the General Manager, Strategy, Planning and Climate Change to make any further minor editorial and referencing changes to Planning Scheme Amendments C443 and C444 as required.

Attachments:

1. Supporting Attachment (Page 3 of 1384)
2. Parkville Heritage Review (Page 5 of 1384)
3. Amendment C443melb (Page 1092 of 1384)
4. Amendment C444melb (Page 1167 of 1384)

Supporting Attachment

Legal

1. Part 3 of the Act sets out the procedure for a planning scheme amendment. Section 8(1) (b) of the Act provides that the Minister for Planning may prepare an amendment to any provision of the planning scheme. Section 20(4) of the Act provides that the Minister may exempt themselves from the requirements of the Act which govern the normal statutory process for an amendment to a planning scheme.

'if the Minister considers that compliance with any of those requirements is not warranted or that the interests of Victoria or any part of Victoria make such an exemption appropriate.'

Finance

2. The cost of preparing and processing Planning Scheme Amendments C443 and C444 is included within Council's Budget 2023–24.

Conflict of interest

3. No member of Council staff, or other person engaged under a contract, involved in advising on or preparing this report has declared a material or general conflict of interest in relation to the matter of the report.

Health and Safety

4. In developing this proposal no health and safety issues or opportunities have been identified.

Stakeholder consultation

5. Early engagement as part of the Parkville Heritage Review was undertaken with stakeholders and community, including Traditional Owners the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC), the Parkville Association, Parkville Gardens Association, Friends of Royal Park, and the broader community. This was done in order to develop an understanding of Parkville's history and assist with the identification of potential heritage places.
6. Engagement activities included an online information session, face to face meetings with the abovementioned associations, and a Participate Melbourne webpage that sought comments and suggestions through an interactive map.
7. Led by WWCHAC and GML Heritage Consultants, City of Melbourne project staff met with Elders and representatives on Country in February 2023. This meeting included a discussion of places of significance, a site tour and a visit to Melbourne Zoo where a tour was provided of places with potential Aboriginal significance.
8. During the public exhibition of Amendment C444, notice will be given as required under section 19 of the Act as well as information sessions and a Participate Melbourne webpage.

Relation to Council policy

9. Council Plan 2021–25:
 - 9.1 Strategic Objective: Melbourne's Unique Identity and Place – Over the next four years we will celebrate and protect the places, people and cultures that make Melbourne a unique, vibrant and creative city with world-leading liveability.
 - 9.2 Priority: Our built, natural and cultural heritage is protected.
 - 9.3 Major Initiative 21: Complete heritage reviews and implement associated planning scheme amendments to protect and celebrate heritage in our municipality.

10 Heritage Strategy 2013.

Environmental sustainability

- 11 The conservation, adaptation and integration of heritage fabric can reduce building demolition, new construction and conserve the embodied energy of existing buildings.
- 12 Amendment C444 supports permit exemptions for visible solar energy systems to support on-site renewable energy generation.



Parkville Heritage Review Volume 1: Methodology Report

Report prepared for City of Melbourne

July 2023

Acknowledgement of Country

We respect and acknowledge the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, their lands and waterways, their rich cultural heritage and their deep connection to Country, and we acknowledge their Elders past and present. We are committed to truth-telling and to engaging with the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation to support the protection of their culture and heritage. We strongly advocate social and cultural justice and support the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

Report register

The following report register documents the development of this report, in accordance with GML's Quality Management System.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
2899	1	Final Report	7 July 2023

Quality assurance

The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality assurance policy and procedures.

Indigenous cultural and intellectual property

We acknowledge and respect the inherent rights and interests of the First Peoples in Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property. We recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have the right to be acknowledged and attributed for their contribution to knowledge but also respect their rights to confidentiality. We recognise our ongoing obligations to respect, protect and uphold the continuation of First Peoples rights in the materials contributed as part of this project.

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- GML retains attribution of authorship within moral rights.

Cover image

96 and 98 Gatehouse Street, Parkville.
(Source: GML Heritage 2022)

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Executive Summary

GML Heritage were engaged to carry out the Parkville Heritage Review (the Review) in November 2021. The Review takes a shared values approach to heritage places in considering both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage values.

The key recommendations of the Review are follows:

- 20 new individual places (including four complex sites) are recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay to the Melbourne Planning Scheme, as new individual Heritage Overlays. These include two places identified as having Aboriginal associations.
- Four new precincts are recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay to the Melbourne Planning Scheme as precincts.
- Updates to the documentation and statement of significance for the HO4 Parkville Precinct is recommended. This Review recommends that the mapping extent of HO4 be reduced to cover the general area bound by Gatehouse Street, Flemington Road, Park Drive, Story Street and Royal Parade.
- Two places are identified as having potential State significance and recommended for further assessment under the *Heritage Act 2017*:
 - International House Complex, 197–259 Royal Parade, Parkville
 - Commonwealth Serum Laboratories (CSL), 39–79 (part) Poplar Road, Parkville
- It is recommended that discussions be held with Heritage Victoria to discuss the feasibility and appropriateness of nominating the South Parkville Precinct for inclusion on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR).
- Of the places assessed in this Review, one individual place and one precinct have been identified as having Aboriginal associations. These associations are discussed in the site history of each citation included in Volume 4: Citations. The two places are:
 - Former Royal Park Depot buildings, 866–934 (part) Park Street, Parkville
 - South Parkville Precinct

Volumes of the Parkville Heritage Review

The findings of the Review are presented in four volumes:

- Volume 1—Methodology report (this volume)
- Volume 1 explains the methodology used to review and assess the heritage values of precincts and individual places. This Volume also presents the key findings and recommendations of the Review.
- Volume 2—Aboriginal Cultural Values
- Volume 2 provides an assessment of the Aboriginal Cultural Values associated with the Review area, carried out in consultation with the Traditional Owners. It provides an overview of Aboriginal heritage places in the Review area listed in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System (ACHRIS), and presents the findings from documentary historical research and information provided by the Traditional Owners during the consultation process.
- Volume 3—Parkville Thematic Environmental History
- Volume 3 presents an illustrated thematic history of the Parkville Review area, tracing its physical development and social history, and complementing the City of Melbourne Thematic Environmental History (Context, 2010). It develops each theme briefly and identifies examples of places for each theme. The thematic history adopts a ‘shared values’ approach, which is also sometimes referred to as a ‘same place, different values’ approach. This approach recognises both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal history, and cultural values of the broader area and specific places within it.
- Volume 4—Citations
- Volume 4 contains heritage assessments and recommendations for individual places and precincts. The material is in the form of citations suited to the recognition of a place in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay in the Melbourne Planning Scheme.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

GML Heritage was commissioned by the City of Melbourne in November 2021, to complete a heritage review of the Parkville review area. This report is Volume 1 in the four-volume Parkville Heritage Review (the Review).

The last heritage study of Parkville was undertaken in 1979: *Parkville Historic Area Study 1979* (Jacobs, Lewis, Vines Architects and Conservation Planners). Building gradings were undertaken by Nigel Lewis in 1983 and Standard Building Identification Forms prepared by Meredith Gould in 1985. The original 1979 study and building gradings were then realised as the *Parkville Conservation Study 1985* (Lewis N and Associates).

In 2015, the City of Melbourne engaged Lovell Chen to undertake the *City of Melbourne Heritage Review: Local Heritage Policies and Precinct Statements of Significance* to modernise, update and clarify the existing heritage practices and controls within the municipality. Revised statements of significance for precincts outside the Capital City Zone were prepared, including for HO4 Parkville Precinct, and property gradings were converted from the 'A to D' grading system to the 'Significant/Contributory/Non-contributory' category system. Recommendations and policy considerations from this review resulted in Amendment C258 (gazetted 2020) and Amendment C396 (gazetted 2022) to the Melbourne Planning Scheme. The Parkville Heritage Review has used the updated category system.

CSIRO Parkville at 323–353 Royal Parade, Parkville was assessed by GML Heritage in 2019 for the CSIRO to ensure that they are compliant with the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwlth) (EPBC Act), the Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Regulations 2000 (EPBC) Regulations) and the Commonwealth Heritage Management Principles. The assessment was undertaken against Commonwealth Heritage Criteria by the Canberra office of GML. The assessment found that CSIRO Parkville meets the threshold for inclusion in the Commonwealth Heritage List (CHL) under criteria a) historic, d) representative and h) associative. To our knowledge, the site has not been placed on the CHL.

As part of this study GML Heritage undertook a further assessment of the site against Local Heritage Criteria and found that the site does not meet the threshold as an individual Heritage Place at the local level. GML Heritage do not believe there to be any conflict of interest in them undertaking this assessment. We note that at the time of undertaking this assessment, the property is owned by the Commonwealth and heritage management of the place is the responsibility of CSIRO under the EPBC Act.

In line with the City's *Heritage Strategy 2013*, the City of Melbourne commissioned the Parkville Heritage Review in 2021, to review heritage assets within Parkville and ensure that heritage controls are up to date.

1.2 Project scope

The Parkville Heritage Review (the Review) aims to determine the level of significance of all existing and potential heritage places within the Review area. At the time of writing this report (2023), six individual heritage places and one precinct are located in Parkville.

The key objectives of the Review were, in summary, to:

- Undertake a comprehensive review of heritage places and the precinct in the Review area, including Aboriginal and shared values.
- Prepare a thematic environmental history that explains how the Review area has developed, and how the historical themes of the area have shaped the development of buildings, structures, gardens and open space.
- Work with the City of Melbourne to engage with Traditional Owners, local history groups, and others, as required, to discover and document the diverse history of the Review area and understand particular associations with places in the Review area. Incorporate this information into individual citations and statements of significance as appropriate.
- Create a comprehensive set of citations that will inform future Planning Scheme Amendments and strategic work undertaken by the City of Melbourne.

The Review takes a shared values approach to heritage places in considering both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage values.

Places listed on the Victorian Heritage Register were outside the scope of this Review, unless their boundaries were proposed to be revised.

While the VHR registration for the Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens (H1074) does not include the entire site, it was decided to exclude this place from the study. A review of its local and State significance of this place, as articulated in citations for HO364 and H1074, would involve extensive stakeholder consultation which is outside the scope of this project. This should be considered as part of future works.

Findings from the Review will support a future Planning Scheme Amendment, administered under the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Where justified, this will support potential nominations to the Victorian Heritage Register, which is administered under the *Heritage Act 2017*. For places that have potential Aboriginal heritage significance, these will be recommended for nomination to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR), which is subject to the requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* pending the support of the Traditional Owners.

1.3 Review area and heritage controls

The Review area is bounded by Park Street to the north, Royal Parade to the east and Flemington Road and the Tullamarine Freeway to the south (Figure 1.1).

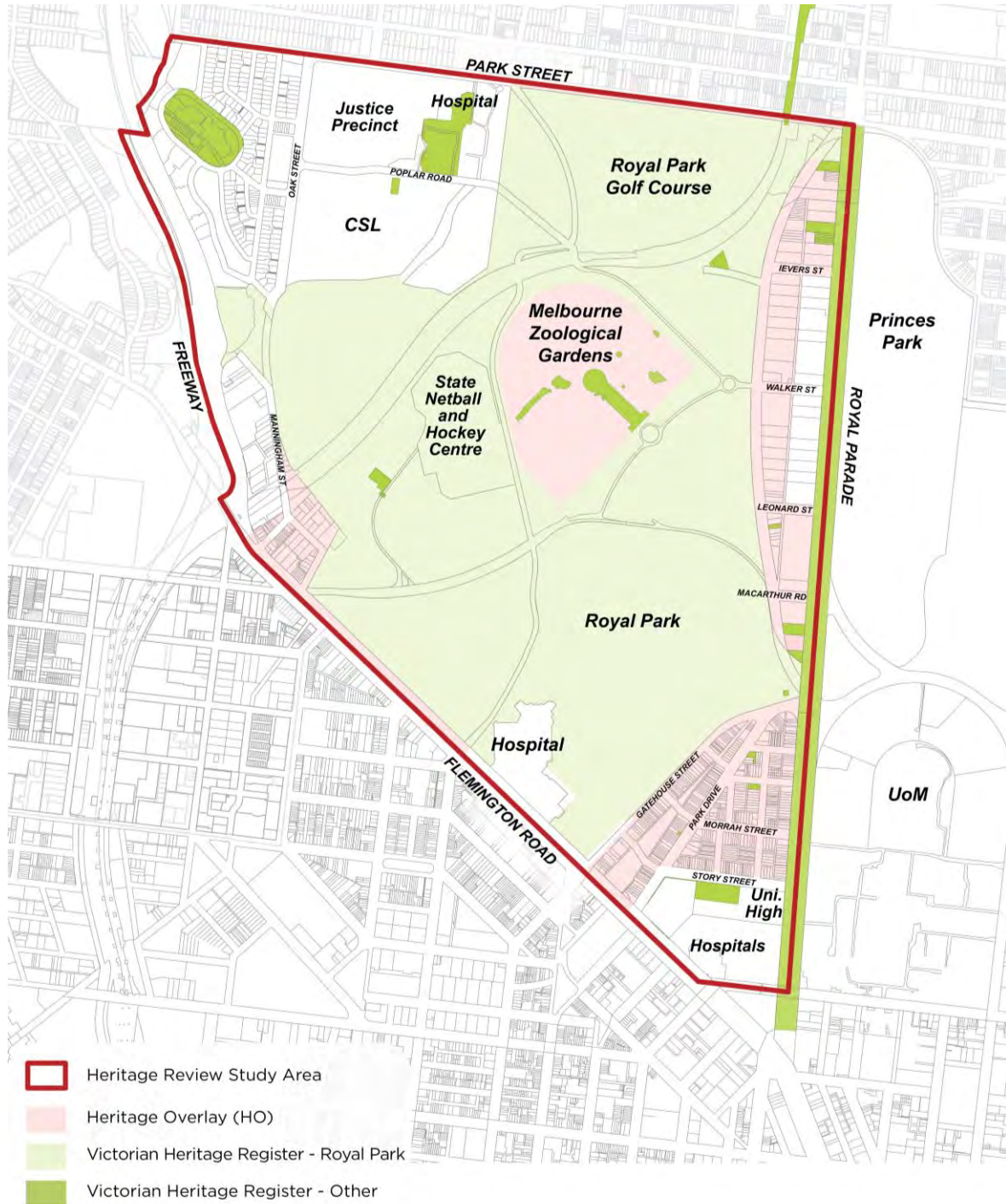


Figure 1.1 Current heritage controls in the study area (Note: HO4 covers three non-contiguous areas to the south, east and west of Royal Park.) (Source: City of Melbourne)

1.4 Limitations

1.4.1 Exclusions

The Review excludes assessment of:

- archaeology
- flora and fauna
- places and land listed on the Victorian Heritage Register.

1.4.2 COVID-19

The limitations arising from COVID-19 government health restrictions that were imposed in 2021, and the ongoing implications of 'living with COVID-19' in 2022, impacted the timeline of the project and ability to meet certain milestones for the following tasks:

- fieldwork and finalisation of shortlist of places
- preparation of citations
- Traditional Owner on-site consultation

The overall project timeline was adjusted in response to these unexpected delays.

1.5 Project team

This report was prepared by Mark Huntersmith and reviewed by Dr Kim Roberts.

Dr Helen Doyle wrote the Thematic Environmental History and Aboriginal Cultural Values components. Leah Tepper and Leah Hunt assisted with Aboriginal cultural values and consultation with the Traditional Owners.

The desktop review and detailed assessments were undertaken by Chairim Byun, Mark Huntersmith; Freya Keam and Lucy King. Leonie Masson prepared the individual place histories. The detailed assessments and histories were reviewed by Dr Kim Roberts.

1.6 Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Roslyn Rymer at the City of Melbourne, for guiding this project and for her valued input. We also wish to acknowledge:

- City of Melbourne (Tanya Wolkenberg, Suellen Hunter, Anne Laing, Lucy Lyon, and Fiona Darling)
- Aboriginal Melbourne, City of Melbourne (Rebecca Morphy)
- The Parkville Association
- Royal Park Protection Group
- Parkville Gardens Association

- Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
- Property owners and property managers who permitted building inspections.

1.7 Abbreviations

CoM	City of Melbourne
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organisation
DELWP	Department of Environment Land Water and Planning (now DTP)
DTP	Department of Transport and Planning
HO	Heritage Overlay
MCC	Maltese Community Centre
MMBW	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
PPN01	Planning Practice Note 1—Applying the Heritage Overlay (August 2018)
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
VAHR	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register
VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register
WWCHAC	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

2 Methodology

2.1 Introduction

This report has been prepared in accordance with *Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Heritage Significance* (2013) (*The Burra Charter*) and PPN01.

The Review's approach was developed to fulfil the key tasks set out in the Parkville Heritage Review Consultant Project Brief dated 24 August 2021, as summarised below:

- Desktop review of previous heritage studies, thematic/typological studies and other key strategic documents to identify places and precincts of potential significance.
- Fieldwork and site inspection for each site.
- Research using primary and secondary sources.
- Consultation with Traditional Owners, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation.
- Participation in community engagement with the Parkville Association, the Royal Park Protection Group, the Parkville Gardens Association, and the wider community through the City of Melbourne's 'Participate Melbourne' website and online information session.
- Preparation of a Thematic Environmental History that examines the history and development of the Parkville Review area, including its Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal history.
- Documentation of the significance of key places, buildings, trees, objects, precincts and landscapes, and recommendations for how significant places should be protected.

2.2 Stage 1 Project management plan

At the start of the project, the GML Heritage team met with Council officers to confirm the project's scope, methodology, deliverables, and timeline. The following project program was determined as part of this task.

Table 2.1 Project stages and key deliverables.

Project stage	Key deliverables
Stage 1. Inception	Project plan
Stage 2. Research	Engagement with Traditional Owners and community groups Thematic Environmental History research Desktop research for preliminary assessment and scoping Fieldwork
Stage 3. Heritage Review	Prepare Methodology Report, Volume 1. (draft) Prepare Aboriginal cultural Values Report, Volume 2. (draft) Prepare Thematic Environmental History, Volume 3. (draft) Prepare detailed assessments Volume 4. (draft)

Project stage	Key deliverables
Stage 4. Review and Finalisation	Parkville Heritage Review Report with all supporting documentation

2.3 Stage 1 Research

2.3.1 Consultation and engagement

To inform the Review, consultation and engagement was undertaken with a range of community stakeholders, including Traditional Owners, the Parkville Association, the Royal Park Protection Group, the Parkville Gardens Association, and the broader community through the City of Melbourne's 'Participate Melbourne' website and online information session. Consultation aimed to draw on local knowledge and information in order to develop a holistic understanding of Parkville's history and to assist with the identification of potential heritage places.

This section of the report summarises the consultation and engagement undertaken as part of the Review.

Consultation with Traditional Owners

The first objective of the Traditional Owner consultation process was to understand and identify tangible and intangible Aboriginal cultural values associated with the Review area. The identified associations were limited to what was shared by the Traditional Owners and what could be found through historical research. The second objective was to incorporate these identified values into the citations, the Aboriginal Cultural Values Assessment and Thematic Environmental History.

Consultation with Traditional Owners (WWCHAC) regarding the Aboriginal cultural values of the Review area was undertaken. Consultation was undertaken in two phases: the first involved an online inception meeting with WWCHAC and the second, involved a site visit of the Review area. A third stage of consultation involved the review of the report by WWCHAC.

The inception meeting provided an overview of the project, including discussion of recorded Aboriginal heritage in the area, important aspects of the Aboriginal history of the Review area, the draft historical themes for the area, and preliminary discussion of the incorporation of Aboriginal cultural values into the report.

Following the inception meeting, an onsite meeting with WWCHAC Elders and representatives was held in Parkville. This involved a sit-down discussion followed by a visit to locations of interest within the Review area. Traditional Owners discussed aspects of the Review area's history that are important to Aboriginal people, from traditional, historical and contemporary perspectives. Further details of the Traditional Owner consultation and its outcomes are outlined in Volume 2: Aboriginal Cultural Values.

Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) Status

The Registered Aboriginal Party for the Parkville Review area is the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation.

Participate Melbourne

A public ‘call for nominations’ for heritage places was publicised on the Participate Melbourne web page from 2 February until 7 March 2022. On 7 March, Council provided GML with an Excel spreadsheet containing a list of places identified through the Participate Melbourne community nomination process. The social map ‘tool’ yielded 54 community nominations, including seven photos. One written submission was received from the Parkville Association, which included historical information and images regarding interwar flats in Parkville, archival documentation and historical information about postwar places. During this time, Council undertook one-on-one meetings with community representatives from the Parkville Association, the Royal Park Protection Group, and the Parkville Gardens Association. The notes and resources provided from these meetings were provided to GML on 7 March 2022.

On 16 February 2022, the City of Melbourne hosted an online community consultation session. GML delivered a PowerPoint presentation and discussed historical themes that had been identified so far, to showcase some of the important aspects of the area. Four community participants attended the session, mostly representatives of the Parkville Association. Some potential places and resources were suggested. These suggestions were considered and found to generally support or align with the historical research and fieldwork completed by GML to date. A second online consultation session was scheduled for 23 February 2022; however this was cancelled due to low registrations. The City of Melbourne met with each registrant and provided notes back to GML on 7 March 2022.

2.3.2 Thematic Environmental History research

The Parkville Thematic Environmental History (TEH) included in Volume 3 of this report provides a comprehensive thematic history for the Parkville Review area, incorporating an Aboriginal, non-Aboriginal and ‘shared values’ approach. The thematic history has been developed with reference to Heritage Victoria’s ‘Framework of Historical Themes’ (2011). The document will supplement the *Thematic History: A history of the City of Melbourne’s urban environment* (Context, 2012). Incorporating both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal histories, the TEH traces the social, cultural, and physical development of the Review area. The history considers the development of the area from the pre-colonial period to the early twenty-first century.

The role of the Thematic Environmental History is to provide an overview of the key themes that have influenced the historical development of Parkville, and to help to explain how and why the built and human-influenced environments of the area look as they do today. The historical and cultural development of Parkville is examined according to historical themes that provide a context for places in the Review area.

New information uncovered during research, and through consultation with Traditional Owners and local community members, assisted with the identification of new places and precincts of potential significance.

A wide range of general and local history sources were consulted as part of the Review. These included published primary and secondary sources, digitised sources, and archival material. The relevant source material included the following:

- publications
- unpublished reports and theses
- historical photographs and other visual material
- historical maps and plans
- various state and local government records
- *Victorian Government Gazette* online archive
- Miles Lewis Australian Architectural Index,
- digitised newspapers, and
- online sources, including *eMelbourne (The Encyclopedia of Melbourne)*; *Victorian Places* website, and the *Australian Dictionary of Biography*.

A full list of references is included in Volume 3.

2.3.3 Desktop research for preliminary assessment and scoping

Objectives and process

The primary purpose of the desktop review was to examine the existing heritage controls in Parkville in order to:

- identify whether any existing controls require review to ensure their relevancy, and that appropriate heritage protection is provided.
- identify whether there are new places or precincts of potential significance that warrant detailed assessment.

The desktop review component involved using documentary sources to make a preliminary assessment of all places of potential significance. Sources referred to in this component include (but are not limited to):

- Allom Lovell & Associates 2000, *Planning Scheme Heritage Review Volumes 1 & 5*, report prepared for the City of Melbourne
- City of Melbourne, *1985 Urban Conservation in the City of Melbourne*, Melbourne: City of Melbourne
- City of Melbourne 2002, *Precinct Tree Planting Design: Parkville*. Melbourne: City of Melbourne; City of Melbourne
- City of Melbourne, *Urban Conservation areas Guidelines for Owners: Parkville*, Melbourne: City of Melbourne
- CPMCC 1979, *Parkville Community Planning Group*, Melbourne. CPMCC

- Google Maps Street View
- Gould, M Architects 1985, Building Identification Forms
- Historical primary and secondary sources (e.g. MMBW detail plans, Parish plans)
- Jacobs, Lewis Vines Architects and Conservation Planners 1979, *Parkville Historic Area Study* prepared for the City of Melbourne
- Lewis, Hilary 1996, *South Parkville 2nd Ed.* Parkville Association, Melbourne Australia
- Lewis, N and Associates 1985 *Parkville Conservation Study*
- Lovell Chen 2015, *City of Melbourne Heritage Review: Local Heritage and Precinct Statements* report prepared for City of Melbourne
- National Trust of Australia (Victoria) 1980 *Royal Parade*
- Parkville Conservation Combined 1 Conservation Study Maps—Building and Streetscape Classifications, 1980s
- Parkville Conservation Combined 2 Conservation Study Maps—Building and Streetscape Classifications, 1980s
- Parkville Conservation Study Building Identification Forms (BIF) Sheets, 1985.

GML Heritage reviewed places and considered current heritage controls in the Review area and their adequacy, as well as newly uncovered information gathered from Stage 1 (i.e. from consultation and engagement, as well as desktop research). Places dating from the nineteenth century to the postwar period were subject to this preliminary assessment. Findings of the preliminary assessment were recorded to establish the rationale for their inclusion or exclusion from the final shortlist of places that would be progressed for further detailed assessment.

2.3.4 Fieldwork

Fieldwork was carried out to assess and document the physical attributes of places and their settings in the Review area. The entire Review area was initially physically surveyed over the period January–February 2022. The survey was limited to the public realm, and included laneways, where possible. Further targeted site visits were undertaken of complex places between September–October 2022 and again in January–February 2023.

Notes and photographic records were made to document the specific physical attributes of each place (including built form, materials, decorative elements, architectural style, setting, alterations and additions). These records formed the basis for preparation of place or precinct descriptions, integrity sections of citations during the detailed assessment, as well as the precinct category schedule.

Preliminary assessment—Individual heritage places

A shortlist of places that warranted further investigation as individual heritage places was progressed for detailed assessment. Places selected for individual assessment were identified as having potential individual significance, and met one or more of the following conditions:

- The place was unlikely to be covered by a precinct.
- The identified significance of the place could not be adequately addressed through the statement of significance of a precinct (i.e. due to a unique typology or development pattern).

The following places were excluded from the shortlist of potential individual heritage places:

- Places confirmed to be demolished. Confirmation was initially made via consultation with Nearmap aerial imagery and/or Google Street View, and then confirmed onsite during fieldwork.
- Places confirmed to be extensively altered, particularly where principal views of a place from the street were irreversibly altered, hence affecting the legibility of the place. This assessment was made using the desktop sources listed above and confirmed during fieldwork.
- Trees already included in Council's Exceptional Tree Register.
- Places located outside of the Review area.
- Places included on the Victorian Heritage Register.

Preliminary assessment—Precincts

The review of HO4 was a key part of this preliminary assessment process. The existing HO4 covers several non-contiguous areas with gaps between the areas (Figure 1.1). To determine whether the current controls afford adequate protection and support the management of heritage assets in Parkville, GML Heritage reviewed previous documentation and individual property categories/gradings and controls, as well as submissions from the Parkville Association, the Royal Park Protection Group, and the Parkville Gardens Association.

There are currently no definitive guidelines that provide assistance in identifying and defining a heritage precinct. Key considerations for the justification of changes to HO4 recommended in this Review were as follows:

- The geographic distribution of the important elements within the precinct, including buildings and works, vegetation, open space, and the broader urban landscape setting.
- Whether the precinct has either heterogeneous or homogeneous characteristics.
- Whether the precinct illustrates a particular historical theme or themes or a periods or types of development.
- Whether the precinct is a defined part of the municipality that is recognised by the community (e.g. a local shopping strip).
- Whether associated non-built elements, such as the subdivision pattern, contribute to its significance.

HO4 and areas

The boundaries of HO4 currently cover three distinct areas:

- North Parkville bounded by The Avenue and Royal Parade (excluding 8 Leonard Street and 283–477 Royal Parade).

- South Parkville bounded by Gatehouse Street, Royal Parade, Story Street, Park Drive and Flemington Road.
- West Parkville bounded by Flemington Road, Church Street (southeast side), Manningham Street (northeast side), Royal Park and Southgate Street.

Through the field work and desktop analysis, distinctive characteristics associated with each of these areas were identified. While these characteristics are to some degree identified within the current statement of significance for HO4, it was unclear as to what the overriding characteristics unified the three areas to the extent that it was appropriate for them to be protected under a single heritage overlay. The three areas are also physically separate from each other, principally by Royal Park. This diminishes the perception of a sense of place and continuity as you move from one area to another.

Four precincts were recommended to be progressed for detailed assessment.

South Parkville

South Parkville was predominantly developed with nineteenth-century terrace housing, and is remarkably intact and consistent, with streets of high integrity.

While the area is exceptional for the intactness of its nineteenth-century layer of built fabric, there is some later development interspersed amongst the predominating Victorian terrace houses, with a mix of Federation/Edwardian, interwar and some postwar places. This later development has occurred largely on previously undeveloped land, with very few demolitions noted. Initial analysis of these places found that these layers were compatible with the distinct nineteenth-century urban character of the area due to their building scale and setbacks. Rationale for the precinct include:

- The area experienced its earliest and most intensive development during the Victorian period following the sale of Crown land in this area in 1868, 1875, 1878 and 1879;
- This part of Parkville is distinguished by its narrow allotments resulting in a large number of nineteenth century single and double storey terrace houses which form remarkably uniform streetscapes;
- A high number of these villas remain with their original allotment sizes legible;
- The Federation and interwar layer of fabric is largely the result of subdivision and not due to the demolition of earlier buildings. This layer therefore represents first-generation buildings, with most places remaining true to their original design intent;
- The nineteenth-century, Federation and interwar layer of fabric has a consistent scale and materiality, including building heights, setbacks, overall forms and materials;
- Oblique views are possible across the sites so that buildings can be observed three-dimensionally, including roofscapes of hip and gable roof forms clad with slate or terracotta that are combined with chimneys and parapets;
- its extraordinarily high level of intactness and integrity of its nineteenth and early twentieth century layer of development, with very little loss of this original fabric as a result of demolition. This is in part due to vacant land still being available in the interwar years but also due to the area becoming the

first urban conservation area classified by the National Trust of Australia in 1972 (NT file B7246), on account of the high degree of intactness of its Victorian-era buildings and its notable use of decorative cast iron.

North Parkville

North Parkville is characterised by mixed-era development ranging from the 1870s through to the current day. Nineteenth-century development in the area is evidenced by extant rows of terrace houses and a number of substantial free-standing dwellings on large allotments. However, due to the subsequent subdivision of many of these large allotments, or the demolition of places, this nineteenth-century layer is now interspersed with interwar and postwar development. For those properties facing Royal Parade, this has resulted in an inconsistency of built form, which would be difficult to precisely describe in a statement of significance as required by Planning Practice Note No 01 'Applying the Heritage Overlay' (2018). The area facing The Avenue was recommended to be progressed for detailed assessment as a precinct (The Avenue Precinct). Rationale for the precinct includes:

- The area forms part of the 1868 subdivision excised from Crown land originally set aside for Royal Park;
- The curve of The Avenue follows an original pathway or carriageway through the Royal Park, which predates the subdivision;
- This part of Parkville is distinguished by its large allotment sizes fronting Royal Park, and a number of substantial nineteenth-century villas. A high number of these villas remain with their original allotment sizes legible. This differs to South Parkville and West Parkville;
- The Federation and interwar layer of fabric is largely the result of subdivision and not due to the demolition of earlier buildings. This layer therefore represents first-generation buildings, with most places remaining true to their original design intent;
- The nineteenth-century, Federation and interwar layer of fabric has a consistent scale and materiality, including building heights, setbacks, overall forms and materials;
- The built fabric is reinforced by the precinct's public realm elements, which include its frontage to Royal Park, the curve of the road, grassed verges, mature and semi-mature deciduous and evergreen trees, bluestone gutters kerbing, asphalt footpaths and a rear bluestone lane (Mile Lane);
- Oblique views are possible across the sites so that buildings can be observed three-dimensionally, including roofscapes of hip and gable roof forms clad with slate or terracotta that are combined with chimneys and parapets;
- Postwar development along The Avenue takes the form of multi-unit developments. These developments are conscious infills within the existing streetscapes, responding sympathetically in terms of scale, setback, their use of the familiar townhouse typology and, in some cases, their abstract response to the pitched roof forms of earlier residential forms. Two multi storey apartment blocks, while of a different scale, are landmark buildings in the area, they contribute to an understanding of the different types of multi-unit development that occurred in the postwar period, and provide evidence of the changing urban character of this part of Parkville.

- It is proposed to extend the curtilage boundary to include The Avenue up to the VHR boundary of Royal Park, and to the east side of Mile Lane. This will ensure a continuous precinct around these places, and incorporates the bridge over the inner-city rail trail (former railway line).

West Parkville Precinct

This precinct would be bounded by Flemington Road, Church Street and Manningham Street and Southgate Street. It comprises mainly single-storey nineteenth-century workers' cottages and small villas with some Federation/Edwardian and interwar places interspersed throughout. Three existing individual HOs that apply along Church Street (HO308, HO310 and HO313), are to be incorporated with the West Parkville Precinct. Rationale for the precinct includes:

- distinguished as a relatively small residential pocket intended for development since the mid-1850s, when it was part of the area briefly referred to as 'Parkside'. The area shares a historical socioeconomic background that more closely aligns with the development of North Melbourne, which was predominantly a working-class area. This is distinguished from The Avenue and Parkville South, which were more affluent as middle-class neighbourhoods.
- When conceived as part of the short-lived locality of Parkside in 1854, the area was wedged between Royal Park and the Church of England to the northeast, Flemington Road to the southwest and the Moonee Ponds Creek to the northwest. These factors have largely contributed to the distinct urban character of the precinct.
- West Parkville was subject to less stringent building regulations that dictated buildings were to be constructed of brick or stone. This is evidenced by the number of timber houses constructed in the West Parkville Precinct, particularly from the Victorian and Federation periods.
- developed as a predominantly working-class area, whose residences were associated with the industries and services situated along Flemington Road, the building stock within West Parkville demonstrates the socioeconomic background of those residing within the suburb of Parkville, which went beyond the predominantly affluent and middle-class residents located in the north and south pockets of Parkville.
- The precinct has a diverse building stock developed across different eras, representing the key phases of residential development in the City of Melbourne. Despite this diversity, uniformity across these precincts is achieved through a consistency in building heights, setbacks, overall forms, patterns of fenestration and materiality

St George's Grove Precinct

A small precinct of interwar flats and houses was identified along St Georges Grove, Parkville (1–9 and 4–10, and 20–40 Manningham Street). These places are built on the site of the former St George's Church of England and Sunday School Hall, which was demolished in the late 1920s to create St Georges Grove. St George's Grove consists largely of representative examples of both interwar flats and houses built in varying styles that were popular at the time (Old English, Moderne, Spanish Mission). The integrity of this precinct is high and enhanced by the retention of a number of original front fences and garages. Rationale for the precinct includes:

- the precinct evidences a period of concentrated interwar and postwar residential development, associated with the subdivision of the former St George's Church (reserved in 1854)
- The St George's Church Precinct is distinctive within Parkville as the only example of an interwar residential subdivision. It is distinguished from the broader pattern of residential development in the locality, where interwar and postwar infill developments have been made within the established nineteenth-century residential precincts
- The St George's Church Precinct is a cohesive and highly intact group of dwellings that represent typical domestic architectural styling that was popular during the 1930s and through to the early 1950s, including Spanish Mission, Old English, Moderne and postwar vernacular
- The distinctive character of the precinct is enhanced by the retention of the consistent setback pattern, original car garages and fences

2.4 Stage 2 Heritage Review

2.4.1 Onsite surveys

Further to the fieldwork of the whole Review area, specific onsite access was arranged with property owners or responsible authorities for complex places that had limited visibility from the public domain. GML Heritage team members conducted onsite surveys at the following places during the detailed assessment phase:

- International House, 197–259 Royal Parade
- CSIRO, 323–353 Royal Parade
- Victorian College of Pharmacy, Monash University Campus, 381–405 (part) Royal Parade
- University High School, 77 Story Street
- Animal Welfare Science Centre (Vic), 30–36 (part) Flemington Road
- Maltese Community Centre, 467–477 Royal Parade
- Former Royal Park Depot buildings, 866–934 (part) Park Street
- CSL Limited, 39–79 (part) Poplar Road, Parkville.

Interior inspections were carried out for International House and the Maltese Community Centre. Two visits to the Melbourne Zoological Gardens were also undertaken as part of the Aboriginal Cultural Values report (Vol.2).

2.4.2 Detailed assessment

Place and precinct citations

The citations were prepared in accordance with the *Burra Charter* and PPN01, and contemporary best practice approach to ensure that the City of Melbourne's heritage data and statements of significance are robust and up to date. The assessment of places adopted a shared values approach that considers both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal heritage values.

The following components are provided in each place or precinct citation prepared as part of the detailed assessment:

- Each place and precinct is linked to the Parkville Thematic Environmental History via the identification of relevant themes, which are listed in a table under the heading **Themes** in the citation.
- **Historical context** is a summary contextual history included in each individual place citation, and discusses relevant developments within the City of Melbourne associated with the place type (e.g. hotels, schools, places of worship, or residential).
- Detailed histories for each individual place and precinct are presented under **Site history** or **Precinct history**. These tailored histories focus on the physical development of the place or area and any relevant social history and identify any important historical associations that might contribute to its significance. Citation histories typically include information pertaining to cadastral information; the initial sale of land; further subdivision/s of the site; and built development (including recent alterations). For places with notable historical associations or known architects, a brief biography may be included. For places with potential social significance, relevant detail about the social history of the place is included.
- Any identified associations with Aboriginal history for a place or a precinct were also noted. Documentary sources for researching place and precinct histories included a wide range of material, as specified in the **References** of each citation.
- **Description** provides a physical description of each individually significant heritage place and precinct and was prepared based on documentation from the preliminary assessment. This sets out and describes the physical context (wider setting) and other important physical elements (e.g. fence, garden and trees). For significant places, building details include size and massing, materials, stylistic influence/s, features of note, and any alterations.
- A separate integrity statement is provided under the subheading **Integrity** to describe the intactness and legibility of each place, and was used to inform the subsequent comparative analysis and assessment benchmarking. Considerations included each place's retention of overall original form and massing, external finishes, pattern of fenestration, architectural detailing and setting, as well as the extent of any visible alterations. The physical assessment was primarily based on the fieldwork records and Council's planning permit records (where available).
- PPN01 advises that thresholds to be applied in the assessment of significance are state significance and local significance. It stipulates that, 'Local significance includes those places that are important to a particular community or locality'. To apply a threshold, a comparative analysis was undertaken

to substantiate the significance and relative levels of integrity and intactness of each place and precinct. Each citation provides relevant discussion under the subheading **Comparative analysis**. For the analysis, the assessment team considered a selection of examples (on the HO or unprotected) that could be directly compared with the subject site in terms of building date, architectural style and/or typology. A concluding discussion then considered how well the subject site compared to the comparative examples to benchmark its relative significance. Building categories for places within the proposed precinct HO were also reviewed and adjusted as necessary, based on a comparative exercise.

- Where the place or precinct are identified as meeting either the threshold of ‘State Significance’ or ‘Local Significance’, relevant heritage criteria are noted under the heading **Assessment against heritage criteria**. PPN01 advises that assessment of whether a place meets the local or State threshold should be determined in relation to the recognised heritage criteria, which are as follows (DELWP, 2018:1–2)¹:
 - **Criterion A:** Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).
 - **Criterion B:** Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity).
 - **Criterion C:** Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history (research potential).
 - **Criterion D:** Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).
 - **Criterion E:** Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).
 - **Criterion F:** Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance).
 - **Criterion G:** Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).
 - **Criterion H:** Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (associative significance).

The heritage value of each place and precinct was assessed against these criteria. The collection of evidence for assessing social value included a combination of background research and observation of interactions (online and *in situ*). No direct community engagement was undertaken as part of this Review.

¹ Where the criteria states, ‘our cultural or natural history’, this should be understood as that relating to the City of Melbourne or to the Parkville Review area of the City of Melbourne.

- A **statement of significance** was prepared for each place or precinct found to meet the threshold of local significance for at least one criterion. Each statement was prepared in accordance with the *Burra Charter* and PPN01, and responds to, and is structured in the format recommended by, the PPN01 (DELWP, 2018:2), as follows:
 - What is significant?—This section should be brief, usually no more than one paragraph or a series of dot points. There should be no doubt about the elements of the place that are under discussion. The paragraph should identify features or elements that are significant about the place, for example, house, outbuildings, garden, plantings, ruins, archaeological sites, interiors as a guide to future decision makers. Clarification could also be made of elements that are not significant. This may guide or provide the basis for an incorporated plan which identifies works that may be exempt from the need for a planning permit.
 - How is it significant?—Using the heritage criteria above, a sentence should be included to the effect that the place is important. This could be because of its historical significance, its rarity, its research potential, its representativeness, its aesthetic significance, its technical significance and/or its associative significance. The sentence should indicate the threshold for which the place is considered important.
 - Why is it significant?—The importance of the place needs to be justified against the heritage criteria listed above. A separate point or paragraph should be used for each criterion satisfied. The relevant criterion should be inserted in brackets after each point or paragraph. Each point or paragraph, for example '(Criterion G)'.
- Statutory **Recommendations** for places and precincts assessed to be of local significance are made in accordance with relevant policies and guidelines set out in PPN01 (DELWP, 2018:2).
- Proposed mapping curtilage for the individual place or precincts is indicated in curtilage maps provided, or under **Extent of overlay**. Maps are included at the start of each citation and there is a location map at the start of the statement of significance, as per PPN01. Mapping extent of most individual places recommended by this study is to the extent of the title boundaries as per PPN01 which states (DELWP, 2018:5):

The Heritage Overlay applies to both the listed heritage item and its associated land. It is usually important to include land surrounding a building, structure, tree or feature of importance to ensure that any development, including subdivision, does not adversely affect the setting, context or significance of the heritage item. The land surrounding the heritage item is known as a 'curtilage' and will be shown as a polygon on the Heritage Overlay map. In many cases, particularly in urban areas and townships, the extent of the curtilage will be the whole of the property (for example, a suburban dwelling and its allotment).

However, there will be occasions where the curtilage and the Heritage Overlay polygon should be reduced in size as the land is of no significance. Reducing the curtilage and the polygon will have the potential benefit of lessening the number of planning permits that are required with advantages to both the landowner and the responsible authority.

- Individually significant places that are located within the boundaries of a proposed precinct coverage but have independent statement of significances are excised from the proposed precinct maps to avoid 'double mapping' in the planning scheme maps.

- For precincts, a map that shows the proposed extent and property categories of the recommended HO is provided. Roads have generally been included in the precinct curtilage to ensure that views, street furniture or other urban characteristics that contribute to the precinct, are included in the precinct coverage. An exception to this is Flemington Road and Royal Parade. Both of these roads are major thoroughfares with significance in their own right and do not contribute directly to the precinct they form the boundary of.
- **Precinct category schedule** is included in each precinct citation and assigns individual categories (significant, contributory or non-contributory) for places within a precinct coverage, informed by the definitions provided in the Melbourne Planning Scheme:
 - **Significant:** A significant heritage place is individually important at state or local level, and a heritage place in its own right. It is of historical, aesthetic, scientific, social or spiritual significance to the municipality. A significant heritage place may be highly valued by the community; is typically externally intact; and/or has notable features associated with the place type, use, period, method of construction, siting or setting. When located in a heritage precinct a significant heritage place can make an important contribution to the precinct.
 - **Contributory:** A contributory heritage place is important for its contribution to a heritage precinct. It is of historical, aesthetic, scientific, social or spiritual significance to the heritage precinct. A contributory heritage place may be valued by the community; a representative example of a place type, period or style; and/or combines with other visually or stylistically related places to demonstrate the historical development of a heritage precinct. Contributory places are typically externally intact but may have visible changes which do not detract from the contribution to the heritage precinct.
 - **Non-contributory:** A non-contributory place does not make a contribution to the cultural significance or historical character of the heritage precinct.
- In precinct citations, streetscapes are discussed as part of the broader urban character. Streetscapes are defined in the Melbourne Planning Scheme as:
 - **Significant streetscapes** are collections of buildings outstanding either because they are a particularly well preserved group from a similar period or style, or because they are a collection of buildings significant in their own right. Streetscape gradings were identified in precinct assessments as part of the Precinct category schedule.

3 Key findings and recommendations

3.1 Individual places and precincts assessed for the Heritage Overlay

A total of 27 places and four precincts were assessed as part of this Review.

20 individual places are considered to meet the threshold for local significance as individual places

These places are recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay to the Melbourne Planning Scheme as new individual Heritage Overlays. Citations for each of these places are provided in Volume 4: Citations. Table 3.1 summarises the recommendations for these places.

Table 3.1 Individual places assessed as part of the Review and confirmed as meeting the threshold for local significance.

	Name	Address	Recommendation
New individual heritage places			
1.	Clarence Terrace	543, 545, 547 and 549 Royal Parade Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
2.	Former Motel Parkroyal	419–443 Royal Parade, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
3.	Royal Court	311–321 Royal Parade, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
4.	Kynge's Keepe	355–365 Royal Parade, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
5.	Former Zebra Motel	303–309 Royal Parade, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
6.	Park Court	283–291 Royal Parade, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
7.	Parkville Tennis Club	151–153 Royal Parade, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
8.	St Carthage's Catholic Church	121–125 Royal Parade, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
9.	Saunders House	90–92 Gatehouse Street, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
10.	Park Heights	126–132 Park Drive, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
11.	Marjilone	46–56 Manningham Street, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
12.	Late Interwar Dwelling	72–78 Manningham Street, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
13.	79 Manningham Street, Parkville	79 Manningham Street, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
14.	Clyde Villa and Hopetoun Villa	121 and 123 Manningham Street, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place

	Name	Address	Recommendation
15.	Trinity Terrace	157–165 Royal Parade, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
16.	Park Terrace	167–175 Royal Parade, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
17.	International House	197–259 Royal Parade, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
18.	Victorian College of Pharmacy Monash University Campus	381–405 (part) Royal Parade, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
19.	Former Royal Park Depot Buildings	866–934 (part) Park Street, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place
20.	Commonwealth Serum Laboratories	39–79 (part) Poplar Road, Parkville	Include on the HO as an individual heritage place

Five individual places are considered to meet the threshold as significant places within a precinct. Table 3.2 summarises the recommendations of these places.

Table 3.2 Individual places assessed as part of the Review and confirmed to meet the threshold as significant to a precinct.

	Name	Address	Recommendation
1.	248 The Avenue, Parkville	248 The Avenue, Parkville	Include on the HO as a significant place to a precinct
2.	Park Avenue Towers	236–246 The Avenue, Parkville	Include on the HO as a significant place to a precinct
3.	78 The Avenue, Parkville	78 The Avenue, Parkville	Include on the HO as a significant place to a precinct
4.	University High School Oval	77 (part) Story Street, Parkville	Include on the HO as a significant place to a precinct
5.	Animal Welfare Science Centre (Vic)	30–36 (part) Flemington Road, Parkville	Include on the HO as a significant place to a precinct

Two individual places are considered to not meet the threshold for local significance as individual places. These places are not recommended for new individual Heritage Overlays. Table 3.3 summarises the reasons why these places are not recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

Table 3.3 Individual places assessed as part of the Review and confirmed to NOT meet the threshold for local significance.

	Name	Address	Recommendation
1.	CSIRO Parkville	323–353 Royal Parade, Parkville	Not recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place. As an institutional complex, CSIRO Parkville is one of a number of research and science-

Name	Address	Recommendation
		<p>based facilities in the LGA. The site compares poorly to the Royal Society of Victoria and the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons in terms of both integrity and architectural value, as well as continued use and associative values, and while comparable in physical integrity and development to the William Angliss Institute, it lacks the site specific historic value of that institution. Similarly, CSIRO Parkville compares poorly in terms of physical integrity and architectural value to the scientific facilities at the University of Melbourne, both as discrete facilities, and as part of the broader campus complex.</p> <p>While the CSIRO Parkville complex is representative of the historical development of Parkville as a 'research precinct', forming one of a number of research facilities established in the area, the site was not purpose built, and while the later wings were developed specifically for scientific research, they are neither outstanding examples of their design, nor highly intact. The remaining Victorian villa has been considerably altered and no longer meets the threshold as an individually significant place.</p> <p>As a CSIRO facility, CSIRO Parkville is not rare in the City of Melbourne, being one of several active CSIRO sites, and within Parkville it is one of several sites that were historically acquired for use by CSIR or CSIRO (including the Chemistry and Old Geology buildings at the University of Melbourne, Wool House on Royal Parade, and the Bio21 site at Flemington Road). It compares poorly to examples currently within the heritage overlay.</p>
2.	Maltese Community Centre 467–477 Royal Parade, Parkville	<p>Not recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.</p> <p>The Maltese Community Centre (MCC) was assessed as potentially meeting Criterion G Social Significance. However, it is difficult to assess the full extent of the social significance of the place and the Maltese community's association with and attachment to this site without community consultation.</p> <p>Since the peak of Maltese migration in the 1950s and 1960s, a significant number of groups and organisations were established to provide social, cultural and welfare support. While plans for a community centre were made, the work of the MCC and other Maltese Community associations took place at various locations across Melbourne. It is</p>

Name	Address	Recommendation
		clear that since the construction of the Maltese Community Centre, the site has been actively used and continues to function as a central meeting place for the broader Maltese community. Further community consultation would be required to verify the extent of any potential community association and social value. This work is outside the scope of this study.

3.2 Precincts

It is recommended that the existing HO4 Parkville Precinct be divided into four new precincts:

- South Parkville Precinct
- The Avenue Precinct
- West Parkville Precinct
- St George's Avenue Precinct

The citations for the four precincts are included in Volume 4: Citations.

Table 3.4 List of proposed precincts assessed as part of this Review and confirmed as meeting threshold for local significance.

	Name	Address	Recommendation
1.	South Parkville Precinct	Various	Include on the HO as a heritage precinct
2.	The Avenue Precinct	Various	Include on the HO as a heritage precinct
3.	West Parkville Precinct	Various	Include on the HO as a heritage precinct
4.	St George's Avenue Precinct	Various	Include on the HO as a heritage precinct

3.3 Changes to heritage building categories and significant streetscapes

This Review considered current heritage controls and their adequacy. As a result, it is proposed to adjust some existing building and significant streetscape categories, within the Review area.

The last comprehensive study undertaken in the area occurred in 1979. Since that time heritage practice has evolved and there have been changes in both the ways in which heritage value is assessed and the range of places that are considered to possess heritage value. For this reason, many places from the interwar and postwar period which were either ungraded or non-contributory have been upgraded as their heritage value is now better understood. Similarly, since the time the previous study was undertaken, alterations have occurred to some places that has had a negative impact on their relative heritage value. Where this has occurred, this is reflected in a change to the heritage building category.

Likewise, some streetscapes that have a consistent interwar or postwar built form have now been identified as being significant. Other existing significant streetscapes may have been subject to significant change, to the extent that their streetscape grading warrants change. A wholistic approach to streetscape gradings has been applied, with both the primary and secondary street frontages of properties located on corners being considered. This has resulted in some streetscape gradings continuing around corners.

Recommended building categories and significant streetscape gradings are provided in the precinct category schedules within the precinct citations.

For more detail regarding the rationale used to change a places building/streetscape category refer to Appendix A

3.4 Aboriginal heritage places

The detailed findings from the consultation with Traditional Owners are presented in Volume 2: Aboriginal Cultural Values Assessment.

Aboriginal heritage places are subject to the requirements of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and not the *Planning and Environment Act 1987*. Under the *Aboriginal Heritage Amendment Act 2016*, places identified as having Aboriginal Cultural Values can be registered on the VAHR. A framework of Aboriginal historical themes has been adopted for this project, which was used in both the Hoddle Grid Heritage Review (Context, 2019) and the South Yarra Heritage Review (GML, 2022). This framework was originally developed for the 'Acknowledging Shared Values' report (Context, 2015), which had considerable input from the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council. This framework is considered to represent the range of Aboriginal historical themes relevant to the Parkville area.

3.5 Additional control for places recommended for individual or precinct HO

Of the places assessed in this Review, one individual place and one precinct have been identified as having Aboriginal associations. These associations are discussed in the site history of each citation included in Volume 4: Citations. The two places are:

- Former Royal Park Depot buildings.
- South Parkville Precinct.

It is recommended that:

- Nomination of these places to the VAHR is prioritised in order to identify the Aboriginal associations by including 'yes' in the 'Aboriginal heritage places?' column in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.²
- These places are nominated to the VAHR, as listing on the VAHR is required in order to indicate 'Yes' in the column 'Aboriginal heritage place?', in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

² A place should be on VAHR to enable application of this control in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay.

3.6 VHR-listed places

The Review identified six VHR-listed places proximate to the Review area that have Aboriginal cultural values:

- Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens (VHR H1074).
- North West Hospital (former Mount Royal Hospital) (VHR H1725).
- Northern Market Reserve Wall (VHR H1920).
- Walmsley House (VHR H1946).
- Royal Park (VHR H2337).
- Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital (VHR H2606).

It is recommended that the citations for the above six VHR places be amended and updated to better acknowledge their Aboriginal values. Sufficient historical information has been identified and is available to prepare these amendments. For detailed recommendations, refer to Volume 2: Aboriginal Cultural Values.

3.7 Nomination to Victorian Heritage Register

The Heritage Council of Victoria determines whether or not to include a place or object in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR), following the recommendation of the Executive Director, Heritage Victoria. Two places were identified in the Review as having potential State significance, and are recommended for further assessment under the *Heritage Act 2017*:

- International House Complex, 197-259 Royal Parade, Parkville.
- Commonwealth Serum Laboratories (CSL), 39–79 (part) Poplar Road, Parkville.

It is also recommended that discussions be held with Heritage Victoria to discuss the feasibility and appropriateness of nominating the South Parkville Precinct for inclusion on the VHR.

3.8 Future work

It is recommended that the following reviews be undertaken as future work:

- a review of all existing and potential heritage places within the curtilage of the Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens, Elliott Avenue, Parkville HO364.
- consultation with the Maltese community to verify the extent of any potential community association and social value attachment to the Maltese Community Centre 467–477 Royal Parade, Parkville.

4 References

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5 Appendices

Appendix A

Rationale for changes to heritage building categories and significant streetscape

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
1	18-20 Butler Lane, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-contributory	-	-	-	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	- Within the extent of the HO4 extension.	
2	Marion 2-4 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
3	6-8 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
4	10-12 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
5	14 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
6	16 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
7	18 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
8	20 Church Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Of some architectural interest. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
9	22 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
10	24 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
11	26 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
12	28 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
13	30 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
14	32 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
15	1-7 Church Street, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	-	Significant (applies to both frontages)	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
16	9 Church Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO308 9-19 Church Street	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Of some architectural interest. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
17	11-15 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO308 9-19 Church Street	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
18	Ormond 17 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO308 9-19 Church Street	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
19	Ethel Cottage 19 Church Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO308 9-19 Church Street	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
20	21-25 Church Street, Parkville	Down	Significant	Contributory	-	Significant	HO310 21-25 Church Street	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
21	24 Degraes Street, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
22	Bio 21 Institute 30-36 Flemington Road, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Significant (1908 Veterinary College building) Ungraded (remainder of site)	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High historical merit. - Of some architectural interest. - Within the extent of a new precinct. 	
23	40 Flemington Road,	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Shows some signs of alterations. 	
24	Ievers Reserve 42 Flemington Road, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Significant place within a precinct. - High historical merit. - Of social value. - typology previously unassessed . 	
25	72 Flemington Road, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
26	72A Flemington Road, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
27	Anchorage 74 Flemington Road, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
28	Glendenning 76 Flemington Road, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
29	Mooranda 78 Flemington Road, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
30	80-84 Flemington Road, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
31	Park Squire Motor Inn and Serviced Apartments 86-94 Flemington Road, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Within the extent of a new precinct.	
32	96 Flemington Road, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Within the extent of a new precinct.	
33	98-98A Flemington Road, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
34	100-102 Flemington Road, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Shows some signs of alterations. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
35	122-124 Flemington Road, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
36	126 Flemington Road, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
37	128 Flemington Road, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
38	130-132 Flemington Road, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Of some architectural interest. - Typical example of the type. - Typology previously unassessed . - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
39	William Buckland House 2-4 Gatehouse Street, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
40	Ronald McDonald House 34-36 Gatehouse Street, Parkville	Down	Contributory	Significant (Stable building) Contributory (refers only to 34-36 Gatehouse Street)	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sir Sydney Nolan used rear stable as studio from where he painted the first of his famous Kelly series - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
42	42-48 Gatehouse Street, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
42	90-92 Gatehouse Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1435 Saunders House - 90-92 Gatehouse Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as an individually Significant place - High architectural merit. - High historical merit. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - typology previously unassessed . - unusual place type in precinct 	
43	110A Gatehouse Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - unusual place type in precinct 	
44	188-198 Gatehouse Street, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO312-2' 188-198 Gatehouse Street	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High historical merit. - Of some architectural interest. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
45	2-26 levers Street, Parkville	No	Ungraded	-	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Recent redevelopment. 	
46	Kenley Close 36-54 Leonard Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory (refers only to 36 & 38 The Avenue properties)	-	Significant (applies to only The Avenue frontage)	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
47	Southgate 2-18 Manningham Street, Parkville	No	Ungraded	-	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
48	20-24 Manningham Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1434 St Georges Church Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - Typology previously unassessed . 	
49	26-28 Manningham Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1434 St Georges Church Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - typology previously unassessed . 	
50	30-32 Manningham Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant (applies to both frontages)	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1434 St Georges Church Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - typology previously unassessed . 	
51	34-40 Manningham Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant (applies to both frontages)	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1434 St Georges Church Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - typology previously unassessed . 	
52	42-44 Manningham Street, Parkville	No	Ungraded	-	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recent redevelopment. 	
53	Marjilone 46-56 Manningham Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1436 Marjilone - 46-56 Manningham Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as an individually Significant place - Fine representative example. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Warrants individual HO. 	
54	66 Manningham Street, Parkville	Down	Contributory	-	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not warrant individual HO. - Low architectural quality. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
55	68 Manningham Street, Parkville	Down	Contributory	-	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not warrant individual HO. - Low architectural quality. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Substantially altered. 	
56	70 Manningham Street, Parkville	Down	Contributory	-	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not warrant individual HO. - Low architectural quality. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Substantially altered. 	
57	72-78 Manningham Street, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1437 Late Interwar Dwelling - 72-78 Manningham Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - Warrants individual HO. 	
58	1 Manningham Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
59	3 Manningham Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
60	5-11 Manningham Street, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
61	21-25 Manningham Street, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - Fine representative example. - High architectural merit. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
62	27-31 Manningham Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory (27-31 Manningham Street) Non-contributory (22-28 Emu Lane)	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
63	35 Manningham Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
64	39 Manningham Street, Parkville	Down	Significant	Contributory	-	Significant (applies to both frontages)	HO313 39 Manningham Street	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
65	79 Manningham Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	-	-	HO1438 Art Deco House - 79 Manningham Street	- Assessed as an individually Significant place - Fine representative example. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Warrants individual HO.	
66	121 Manningham Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	-	-	HO1439 Clyde and Hopetoun Villa - 121 & 123 Manningham Street	- Assessed as an individually Significant place - Fine representative example. - High historical merit. - last remaining example of typology in area	
67	123 Manningham Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	-	-	HO1439 Clyde and Hopetoun Villa - 121 & 123 Manningham Street	- Assessed as an individually Significant place - Fine representative example. - High historical merit. - last remaining example of typology in area	
68	368-378 Mile Lane, Parkville	No	Ungraded	-	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	-	- Outside the revised HO4 extent.	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
69	22 Morrah Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Of some architectural interest. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
70	26-30 Morrah Street, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant (applies to both frontages)	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High historical merit. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - unusual place type in precinct not well represented in HO 	
71	Parkville Store 52 Morrah Street, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High historical merit. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - unusual place type in precinct not well represented in HO 	
72	56 Morrah Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Shows some signs of alterations. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
73	MRM101 27 Morrah Street, Parkville	Down	Significant	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
74	Rothsay 29 Morrah Street, Parkville	Down	Significant	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
75	Angaston 35-37 Morrah Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - High integrity. - Of some architectural interest. - Typology previously unassessed . - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
76	Angaston 39-41 Morrah Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - High integrity. - Of some architectural interest. - Typology previously unassessed . - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
77	Weston Court 42-44 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant (applies to both frontages)	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. 	
78	62 Park Drive, Parkville	Down	Significant	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
79	64 Park Drive, Parkville	Down	Significant	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
80	110 Park Drive, Parkville	Down	Significant	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
81	112 Park Drive, Parkville	Down	Significant	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
82	Park Heights 126-132 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1440 Park Heights - 126-132 Park Drive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as an individually Significant place - High architectural merit. - High historical merit. - Warrants individual HO. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - typology previously unassessed . 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
83	134-140 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High historical merit. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
84	1-9 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - Fine representative example. - High architectural merit. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
85	St Elmo 13 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - Fine representative example. - High architectural merit. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
86	Valetta 15 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - Fine representative example. - High architectural merit. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
87	19-21 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High historical merit. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
88	Mentone rear 81-83 (rear) Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	-	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
89	97-99 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Typology previously unassessed . - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	







No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
90	111-119 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Shows some signs of alterations. - Typology previously unassessed . - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
91	143 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
92	151 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
93	153 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
94	155 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
95	Sherwood 157 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
96	Eire 169 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - Fine representative example. - High architectural merit. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
97	189-195 Park Drive, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Shows some signs of alterations. - Typology previously unassessed . - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
98	Former Royal Park Depot 866-934 Park Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant (866-934 (Part) Park Street) Ungraded (remainder of site)	-	-	-	HO1441 Parkville Youth Justice Precinct - 866-934 (Part) Park Street	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as an individually Significant place - High historical merit. - Of social value. - Of some architectural interest. - Warrants individual HO. - typology previously unassessed . 	
99	CSL Ltd 39-79 Poplar Road, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant (39-79 (Part) Poplar Road) Non-contributory (remainder of site)	-	-	-	HO1442 CSL - 39-79 (Part) Poplar Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as an individually Significant place - High historical merit. - Of some architectural interest. - Warrants individual HO. 	
100	27 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
101	Hardcourt 35-39 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	Significant	Significant (applies to both frontages)	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Significant place within a precinct. - High historical merit. - Of social value - Of some architectural interest. - Shows some signs of alterations. - typology previously unassessed . - unusual place type in precinct - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
102	Naughton's Parkville Hotel 43-49 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant (applies to both frontages)	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High historical merit. - Of social value. - Of some architectural interest. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - unusual place type in precinct 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
103	63-65 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
104	73 Royal Parade, Parkville	Down	Significant	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
105	Elbon 77-83 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - Of some historical interest. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
106	89 Royal Parade, Parkville	Down	Significant	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
107	Los Angeles 113-115 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant (applies to both frontages)	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a collection of buildings significant in their own right. 	
108	Roman Catholic Church Property Trust 121-125 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1443 St Carthages Catholic Trust - 121-125 Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as an individually significant place - High architectural merit. - High historical merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
109	129-133 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Of some architectural interest. - Typology previously unassessed . - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
110	135-137 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Of some architectural interest. - Typology previously unassessed . - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
111	Marist 139 Royal Parade, Parkville	Down	Contributory	Non-contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Substantially altered. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
112	Parkville Tennis Club 151-153 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1444 Parkville Tennis Club - 151-153 Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as an individually Significant place - High historical merit. - Of social value. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Warrants individual HO. - [Streetscape] Part of a collection of buildings significant in their own right. - typology previously unassessed . 	
113	Trinity Terrace 157-165 Royal Parade, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO321 157-175 Royal Parade, Parkville	HO321 Trinity Terrace - 167-165 Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - Assessed as individual significant in own right, separate to Park Terrace (167-175) - Decision to update citation for HO321 and create two individual places as they do not share common build date, original owner, architect etc. 	
114	Park Terrace 167-175 Royal Parade, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO321 157-175 Royal Parade, Parkville	HO1453 Park Terrace - 167-175 Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - assessed as individually significant in own right separate to Trinity Terrace (157-165) - Decision to update citation for HO321 and create two individual places as they do not share common build date, original owner, architect etc 	
115	Parkviews 187-195 Royal Parade, Parkville	No	Ungraded	-	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not warrant individual HO. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Recent redevelopment. 	






No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
116	International House 197-259 Royal Parade, Parkville	Down	Multiple	Significant	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1445 International House Complex – 197-259 Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as an individually significant place - High historical merit. - Of social value. - Of some architectural interest. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Warrants individual HO. - typology previously unassessed . 	
117	Park Court 283-291 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	-	-	HO1446 Park Court - 283- 291 Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as an individually Significant place - Fine representative example. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - Warrants individual HO. - typology previously unassessed . 	
118	Lisa Belleair House 303-309 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	-	-	HO1447 Former Zebra Hotel 303-309 Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as an individually Significant place - High architectural merit. - High historical merit. - Of social value. - Shows some signs of alterations. - Warrants individual HO. - typology previously unassessed . 	
119	Royal Court 311-321 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	-	-	HO1448 Royal Court – 311- 321 Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as an individually Significant place - Fine representative example. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - Warrants individual HO. - typology previously unassessed . 	
120	355-365 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	-	-	HO1449 Kynge's Keepe – 355-365 Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as an individually Significant place - Fine representative example. - High architectural merit. - Of some historical interest. - Warrants individual HO. - typology previously unassessed . 	
121	Victorian College of Pharmacy 381-405 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant (381- 405 (Part) Royal Parade) Non-contributory (remainder of site)	-	-	-	HO1450 Victorian College of Pharmacy - 381-405 (Part) Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as an individually Significant place - High architectural merit. - High historical merit. - Of social value. - Shows some signs of alterations. - Warrants individual HO. - typology previously unassessed . 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
122	Quality Hotel Carlton 419-443 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	-	-	HO1451 Former Motel Parkroyal – 419-443 Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as an individually Significant place - High architectural merit. - High historical merit. - Of social value. - Warrants individual HO. - typology previously unassessed . 	
123	489-497 Royal Parade, Parkville	No	Ungraded	-	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. 	
124	Parkville Mews 515-519 Royal Parade, Parkville	No	Ungraded	-	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. 	
125	521 Royal Parade, Parkville	No	Ungraded	-	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. 	
126	Inner Circle Linear Park 529-533 Royal Parade, Parkville	No	Ungraded	-	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. 	
127	535-541 Royal Parade, Parkville	No	Ungraded	-	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. 	
128	543 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1452 Clarence Terrace - 543-549 Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fine representative example. - High integrity. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. 	

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129	545 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1452 Clarence Terrace - 543-549 Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fine representative example. - High integrity. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. 	
130	547 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1452 Clarence Terrace - 543-549 Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fine representative example. - High integrity. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. 	
131	549 Royal Parade, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1452 Clarence Terrace - 543-549 Royal Parade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fine representative example. - High integrity. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. 	
132	Monaro 1-9 Southgate Street, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant (applies to both frontages)	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
133	13 Southgate Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Shows some signs of alterations. - Typical example of the type. 	
134	15-19 Southgate Street, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. 	
135	21-23 Southgate Street, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
136	Ahaura 25-29 Southgate Street, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1432 West Parkville Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct.	
137	4-10 St Georges Grove,	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1434 St Georges Church Precinct	- Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - Typology previously unassessed .	
138	1-5 St Georges Grove,	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1434 St Georges Church Precinct	- Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - Typology previously unassessed .	
139	7 St Georges Grove,	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1434 St Georges Church Precinct	- Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - Typology previously unassessed .	
140	9 St Georges Grove,	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1434 St Georges Church Precinct	- Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - Typology previously unassessed .	
141	11-13 St Georges Grove,	No	Ungraded	-	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	-	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Recent redevelopment.	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
142	Lillverton 54 Story Street, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
143	76 Story Street, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
144	3 Story Street, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
145	Polector 5 Story Street, Parkville	Down	Significant	Contributory	Significant	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
146	University High School 77 Story Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant (University High School Oval) Non-contributory (remainder of site)	-	-	-	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a collection of buildings significant in their own right. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. 	
147	Clunies Ross Reserve 8 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. 	
148	Chuzzlewit 10-12 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - Typology previously unassessed . - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	

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149	Yateley 14 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. - typology previously unassessed . 	
150	16 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - Typology previously unassessed . - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
151	Park Manor 18-20 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - Typology previously unassessed . - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
152	Lyndale 24-26 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
153	Sorella 28-32 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
154	St Finbar 40 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	


No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
155	St Finbar 42 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
156	Whitley College 44-52 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
157	Park Lodge 54-66 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Of some architectural interest. - Typology previously unassessed . 	
158	68-78 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Significant place within a precinct. - Fine representative example. - High architectural merit. - High historical merit. - Warrants individual HO. - typology previously unassessed . 	
159	80-90 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. 	
160	92-102 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - Typology previously unassessed . 	
161	Kennethwood 104-114 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Significant place within a precinct. - Fine representative example. - High architectural merit. - Of some historical interest. - Shows some signs of alterations. 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
162	Treacy Conference Centre 116-156 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant (156 The Avenue) Contributory (116 The Avenue)	-	Significant (applies to both buildings)	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
163	Cumnock House 160-162 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant (applies to both frontages)	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
164	Ridley Terraces 164-166A The Avenue, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct.	
165	Ridley College 168-180 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant (Stable building facing Mile Lane) Contributory (low stone fence along The Avenue) Non-contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	- Within the extent of a new precinct. - unusual place type in precinct - Evidences original house on allotment - One of last remaining examples of its typology (stable building)	
166	Wannaeue 182-190 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
167	192-198 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
168	200-210 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct.	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
169	212-222 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Comparable with Contributory places in a precinct. - Typical example of the type. - Typology previously unassessed . 	
170	Arcadia 224-234 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Ungraded	Non-Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. 	
171	Park Avenue Towers 236-246 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of social value. - Of some historical interest. - Substantially altered. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a collection of buildings significant in their own right. 	
172	248-258 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a collection of buildings significant in their own right. - typology previously unassessed . 	
173	260-270 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Contributory	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - [Streetscape] Part of a collection of buildings significant in their own right. - typology previously unassessed . 	
174	Oxford 272 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
175	Chelsea 274 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
176	Pimlico 276 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
177	Cambridge 278 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
178	Brentwood Court 280-292 The Avenue, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	- Assessed as a Significant place within a precinct. - High architectural merit. - High integrity. - Of some historical interest. - [Streetscape] Part of a collection of buildings significant in their own right. - typology previously unassessed .	
179	294 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
180	296 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
181	298 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	
182	300 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	- Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style.	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
183	302 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
184	304 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
185	306 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
186	308 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
187	Carinya 310 The Avenue, Parkville	No	Significant	Significant	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	
188	Railway Bridge Railway Bridge The Avenue, Parkville	No	Contributory	Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. 	
189	30 Walker Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	-	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO1433 The Avenue Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a contributory place within a precinct. - Outside the revised HO4 extent. - Within the extent of a new precinct. 	

No	Name/address	Change to building category	Existing building category	Proposed Category	Existing Significant streetscape	Proposed Significant streetscape	Existing HO Number & Name	Proposed HO Number & Name	Rationale	Image
190	26-28 Wimble Street, Parkville	Up	Ungraded	Contributory	-	Significant	HO4 Parkville Precinct	HO4 South Parkville Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessed as a Contributory place within a precinct. - Of some architectural interest. - Of some historical interest. - Shows some signs of alterations. - Typology previously unassessed . - [Streetscape] Part of a well preserved group from a similar period or style. 	

Parkville Heritage Review Vol 2: Aboriginal heritage and cultural values

Final report

October 2023

Acknowledgement of Country

We respect and acknowledge Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people, their lands and waterways, their rich cultural heritage and their deep connection to Country, and we acknowledge their Elders past and present. We are committed to truth-telling and to engaging with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation to support the protection of their culture and heritage.

We strongly advocate social and cultural justice and support the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

Cultural sensitivity warning

Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are advised that this report contains the names and images of First Nations people, including Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people, who have passed away. The report also contains historical details about colonisation and its impacts that may be upsetting to readers.

Report register

The following report register documents the development of this report, in accordance with GML's Quality Management System.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
2899	1	Draft report issued to CoM	3 March 2023
2899	2	Draft issued to WWCHAC	8 March 2023
2899	3	Interim final report issued to CoM	15 June 2023
2899	4	Final report issued to CoM	10 October 2023

Quality assurance

The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality assurance policy and procedures.

Indigenous cultural and intellectual property

We acknowledge and respect the inherent rights and interests of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation in Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property. We recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have the right to be acknowledged and attributed for their contribution to knowledge but also respect their rights to confidentiality. We recognise our ongoing obligations to respect, protect and uphold the continuation of Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation rights in the materials contributed as part of this project.

Copyright

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background and approach

The City of Melbourne engaged GML Heritage Victoria in November 2021 to prepare a heritage review of the Parkville area. This report is Volume 2 in the four-volume Parkville Heritage Review. The four volumes comprise:

- Volume 1: Methodology Report.
- Volume 2: Aboriginal Heritage and Cultural Values.
- Volume 3: Thematic Environmental History.
- Volume 4: Citations.

This volume is concerned with the assessment the Aboriginal heritage and cultural values of the heritage places identified in the Review. It also reports on the Aboriginal cultural heritage and cultural sensitivity of the broader area. This needs to be understood in order to provide context for the Heritage Overlay (HO) places and to consider other recommendations. The City of Melbourne's Project Brief, dated 24 August 2021, specified that this Review:

- prepare a thematic environmental history of the area that incorporates Aboriginal history. The Brief specified that the thematic environmental history will **'communicate the stories and themes that represent the significance of the area as the Country of Eastern Kulin Nations people, and from contact the role played in Melbourne's settlement and growth'**.
- identify whether places being considered for the HO have Aboriginal heritage values.
- incorporate and recognise the Aboriginal history of these places in heritage citations, where relevant.

The Project Brief specified that the Review should **consider 'the shared values** of heritage places: Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal'. The term **'shared values'** has some inherent ambiguity and it may instead be helpful to consider this as a **'same place, different values'** approach.

For the purpose of the assessment of places with Aboriginal cultural heritage or Aboriginal cultural values, the full Review area has been considered. This includes the VHR-listed places, which have otherwise been excluded from the Review.

The Parkville Heritage Review was developed in consultation with the Registered Aboriginal Party, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC). This assisted in identifying and understanding the Aboriginal cultural associations of the places identified.

This volume and the accompanying Thematic Environmental History were reviewed and endorsed by Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC). Further additions and clarifications were suggested by WWCHAC during the review process.

1.2 Key objectives

The key objectives of the Aboriginal Heritage and Cultural Values component of the Parkville Heritage Review were as follows:

- Prepare a Thematic Environmental History of the Parkville Review area that incorporates Aboriginal cultural values. (Volume 3)
- Identify places of potential Aboriginal cultural heritage significance within the Review area through (a) previous studies; (b) documentary historical research; and (c) consultation with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Elders and representatives. (Volume 2)
- Report on places with Aboriginal cultural heritage significance by including this information in citations and Statements of Significance. (Volume 4)
- Provide recommendations for the protection of these heritage values, including the nomination of places to the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) and revising the extent for existing places on the VAHR. (Volume 2)

1.3 Review area

The area under investigation for the Parkville Heritage Review, situated within the City of Melbourne, is shown below in Figure 1.1. The Review Area is bounded by Park Street to the north, Grattan Street to the east, Royal Parade to the east, and Flemington Road to the west. It is characterised by several distinct uses, including residential, recreational open space, educational and medical/scientific, which pertain to particular areas. The architectural character of the residential areas is mixed, with large sections that are predominately Victorian and Federation. The Review area has higher ground to the north and east, but lower ground towards the Moonee Ponds Creek in the west.

In terms of assessment of places for the HO, the Review area includes all sites and roadways except those places listed on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). Places listed on the VHR are considered in the accompanying Thematic Environmental History and in the consideration of Aboriginal cultural values and potential Aboriginal cultural heritage.

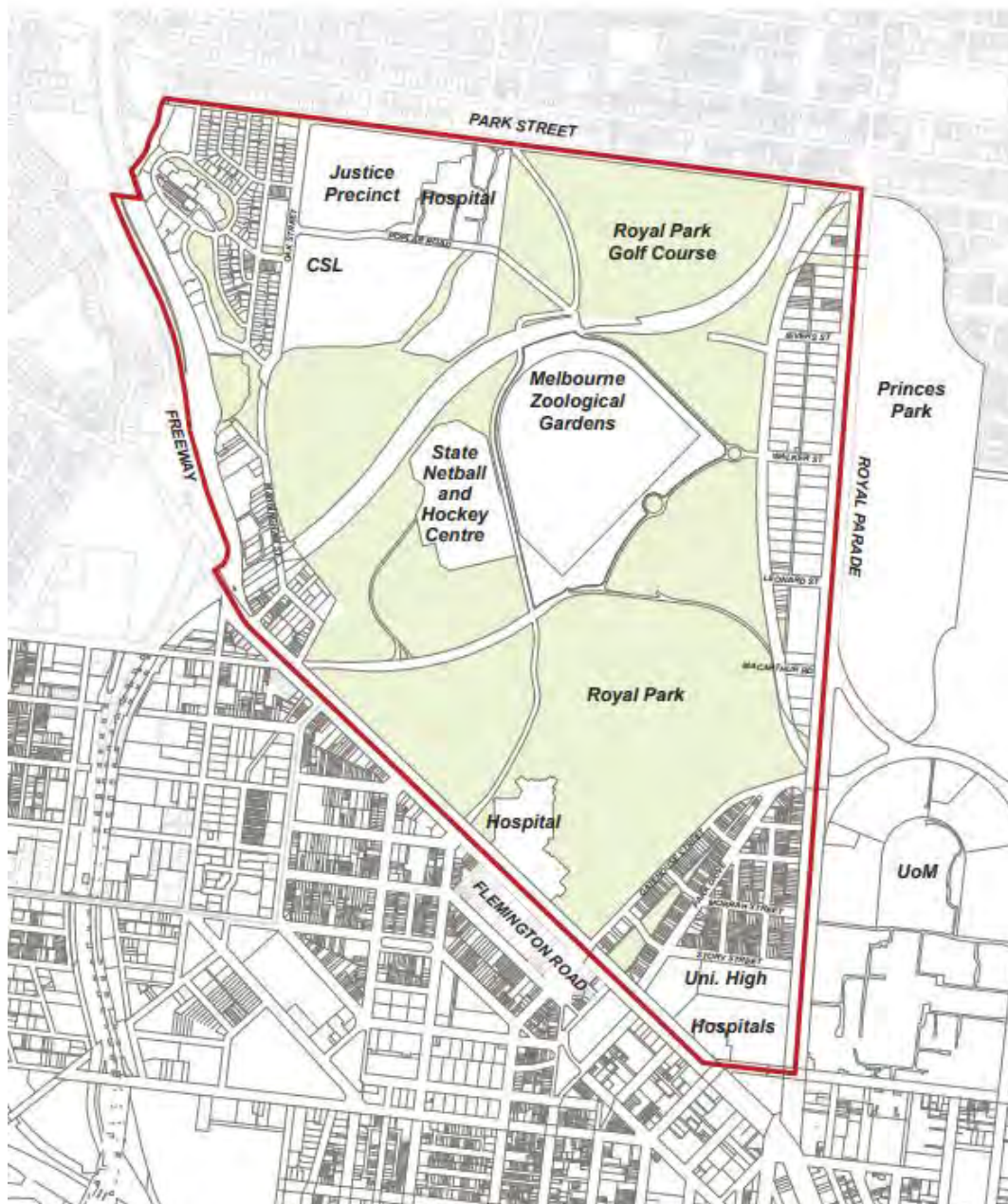


Figure 1-1. Map of the area of the Parkville Heritage Review. (Source: City of Melbourne, 2022)

1.4 Registered Aboriginal Party

The Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the Parkville Review area is WWCHAC. RAP status is awarded by the Victorian Heritage Aboriginal Council. The RAP is acknowledged as the primary guardian, keeper and knowledge-holder of Aboriginal cultural heritage for its designated area.

As of 1 July 2021, WWCHAC must be consulted regarding the Parkville Review area in line with its legislative responsibilities under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, and the **City of Melbourne's** responsibilities under the *Local Government Act 2020*.



Figure 1-2. The Review area (outlined in red) in relation to the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation RAP boundary. (Source: City of Melbourne)

1.5 Scope

The scope of the Aboriginal heritage and cultural values assessment includes understanding both the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and broader Aboriginal history and heritage of the area. It is also to identify and document the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and other Aboriginal heritage implications of places being considered in the Review through consultation with WWCHAC as well as detailed historical research.

It is noted, however, that Elders and representatives of WWCHAC will speak only for the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung history and cultural values of places within the Review area. There are wider associations with the Review area for other Eastern Kulin peoples, including Royal Park, the former Royal Park Depot site and other places associated with Aboriginal welfare. The former Royal Park Depot site (and later Turana) has associations for Aboriginal people from Country across many parts of Victoria because it was the central reception facility for children from all over Victoria.

Key historical details from the Thematic Environmental History (Vol 3) are presented in this volume with further discussion arising from consultation with the WWCHAC (and reference additional sources). During the on-Country consultation with WWCHAC Elders and representatives (February 2023) it was not possible to discuss all the places that had been identified through historical research.

Additional resources have been consulted in the preparation of this volume, including historical maps and plans, and documentary primary sources.

Aboriginal historical themes have been identified for the heritage places of relevance. These themes follow the same framework of Aboriginal themes used for the City of Melbourne in the 'Hoddle Grid Heritage Review' (Context, 2019) and the 'South Yarra Heritage Review' (GML, 2022), both prepared for the City of Melbourne. These themes are further discussed in Section 4.5.

1.6 Summary of findings

There are a number of places in the Parkville Review area that are recorded Aboriginal cultural heritage sites or are places with Aboriginal cultural values or associations. These are summarised below.

1.6.1 Existing VAHR sites

The following places in the Review area are currently listed on the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR):

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

1.6.2 Places recommended for nomination to the VAHR

The following places are recommended for nomination to the VAHR; these nominations have the support of WWCHAC (five places):

- Former Royal Park Depot (and former Turana) (Historical Place).
- Site of former Royal Park Receiving Home (now Orygen Youth Health) (Historical Place).
- Former Mount Royal Hospital (and former Industrial School, etc) (Historical Place).
- General location of the 'Aboriginal camp' exhibit at the Melbourne Zoo (Historical Place).
- South Parkville Precinct (Historical Place [REDACTED]).

1.6.3 VAHR places where the extent should be amended

It is recommended that the extent of registration should be amended for the following VAHR site in the Review area, subject to the agreement of WWCHAC (one place):

[REDACTED]

1.6.4 VHR places with Aboriginal values

A number of VHR-listed places in the Review area have Aboriginal associations (six places). These associations are not recognised, or not recognised adequately, in the existing VHR citations. These places are:

- Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens (VHR H1074).
- North West Hospital (former Mount Royal Hospital) (VHR H1725).
- Northern Market Reserve Wall (VHR H1920).

- Walmsley House (VHR H1946).
- Royal Park (VHR H2337).
- Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital (VHR H2606).

1.6.5 VHR places where extent should be amended

It is recommended that for the following place in the Review area, which is listed on the VHR and has identified Aboriginal cultural values, that the extent of the registration should be amended (one place):

- Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens (VHR H1074).

1.6.6 New HO places with Aboriginal cultural values

The following places being assessed for the HO as part of this Review have direct Aboriginal associations (two places):

- Former Royal Park Depot (now Juvenile Justice Centre).
- South Parkville Precinct.

The following places being assessed for the HO as part of this Review have indirect or potential Aboriginal associations — for further discussion with WWCHAC (four places):

- Former Zebra Motel (now Lisa Belleair House).
- Commonwealth Serum Laboratories (CSL).
- Former Ayr Cottage, later Victorian Children's Aid Society Home.
- West Parkville Precinct (within a zone of Aboriginal cultural sensitivity).

1.6.7 Other places with Aboriginal associations

The following places in the Review area, which are not being assessed in this Review, have direct or indirect Aboriginal associations (five places):

- Former Parkville Police Station, Royal Parade.
- **Royal Children's Hospital and playground.**
- Burke and Wills cairn (within Royal Park VHR site H2337).
- Former creek line in Royal Park (north).
- Former creek line in Royal Park (south) and including Ievers Reserve.

1.6.8 Woi-wurrung placename – Quor-nóng

The record of a Woi-wurrung placename, Quor-nóng, for the Royal Park area is a significant aspect of the Aboriginal cultural heritage of the Parkville Review Area. This name was recorded in the c1880s-90s by amateur anthropologist A W Howitt who used Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung 'ngurungaeta' Barak as his source of information (Age, 10 July 2018; Howitt 1904).

1.7 Recognising Aboriginal heritage places

Identifying the places associated with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and/or broader Aboriginal history of the Parkville Review area helps to improve recognition and understanding of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and broader Aboriginal history of Narm (present-day Melbourne) — a history that extends back to time immemorial.

Many physical places in the Review area that have important connections to Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and/or the broader Aboriginal history of Melbourne are no longer extant, for example, some of the buildings of the former welfare institutions, such as those associated with the Royal Park Depot, the Royal Park Boys' Home and Royal Park Girls' Home, the Royal Park Receiving Home, and the army huts of the Camp Pell temporary public housing area.

A large amount of cultural knowledge about the Aboriginal associations of the Review area has been lost. There were many places within the area, however, that continued to be occupied, used and maintained by Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and other Aboriginal people after the arrival of British colonists at Port Phillip in the mid-1830s. Aboriginal knowledge about these places, and their cultural meanings and associations **for Aboriginal people, remains an important part of the area's intangible Aboriginal** cultural heritage. The findings of this report represent only a small fraction of a fuller story.

In terms of the heritage assessments undertaken for the Parkville Heritage Review, this excludes the large area of Crown land reserves that make up Royal Park and the Royal Melbourne Zoo ('the Zoo'). Both of these places are listed on the VHR, however the Zoo is listed only in part. While VHR places are not the direct focus of the present Review, it is nonetheless important to consider these places in understanding the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and broader Aboriginal history and ongoing cultural associations of the area. It is also important to consider whether the Aboriginal cultural values associated with these State-listed heritage places are adequately recognised.

It is not possible to consider individual sites in isolation without considering their place within the wider context of the historical landscape — in this case, as an area of well-timbered high ground, with gullies and creeks, sited within the broader landscape of the lower Birrarung (Yarra River), the West Melbourne Swamp, and more specifically the former Moonee Moonee chain of ponds. The area of the lower Birrarung, known to the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung as Narrm (now present-day central Melbourne), is an important area of Country to Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people for its deep and long-held associations and connections, and also as an Eastern Kulin meeting place.

For Aboriginal people, places and landscapes have complex, inter-connected meanings that require multi-dimensional cultural mapping that consider people, stories, movement, animals, birds and plants within a broader context of changing seasons, the wider cosmos, and the temporal and spirit worlds. The ways in which Aboriginal people read the country were not well understood by the colonisers and were mapped very differently to the cadastral plans of government surveyors prepared from the 1830s onwards.

Aboriginal heritage places and Aboriginal intangible heritage are vastly under-represented in local and State heritage listings in Victoria. Registered Aboriginal heritage places are protected under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006* and are listed on the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR). The *Heritage Act 2018*, on the other hand, protects State-listed heritage places for which Aboriginal heritage is not the primary form of heritage significance.

The citations for places in the Review area that are listed on the VHR have been reviewed for their Aboriginal heritage values, adopting what can be **termed a 'shared values' or 'same place, different values' approach. Many heritage places in the** Parkville area of the City of Melbourne that are listed on the VHR also have Aboriginal heritage values, but these values are generally not adequately represented in the VHR place citations or not mentioned at all. The VHR places in the Parkville Review area that are deficient in this respect are noted in Section 6.0.

Similarly, the acknowledgement of identifiable Aboriginal cultural values has also been taken for places listed on or recommended to the Heritage Overlay (HO). In terms of local government protection for heritage the Victorian Government Guidelines in Applying the Heritage Overlay (PPN01, DELWP, 2018) state that an Aboriginal heritage place can be **recognised in the schedule to the Heritage Overlay as an 'Aboriginal place'**. In the case where a place is recommended for the HO as part of this Review, the column for **'Aboriginal heritage place'** needs to be **marked 'Yes'** in the case where a place is an Aboriginal heritage place. In order to be recorded as an Aboriginal heritage place in the schedule, the place in question firstly needs to be listed on the VAHR, with the agreement of WWCHAC. The Department of Transport and Planning requires express written consent

for a 'Yes' to be added to the column and this can only be added once a place is included on the VAHR.

1.8 Methodology

The sequence of key tasks associated with preparing this report are shown below in Figure 1-3.

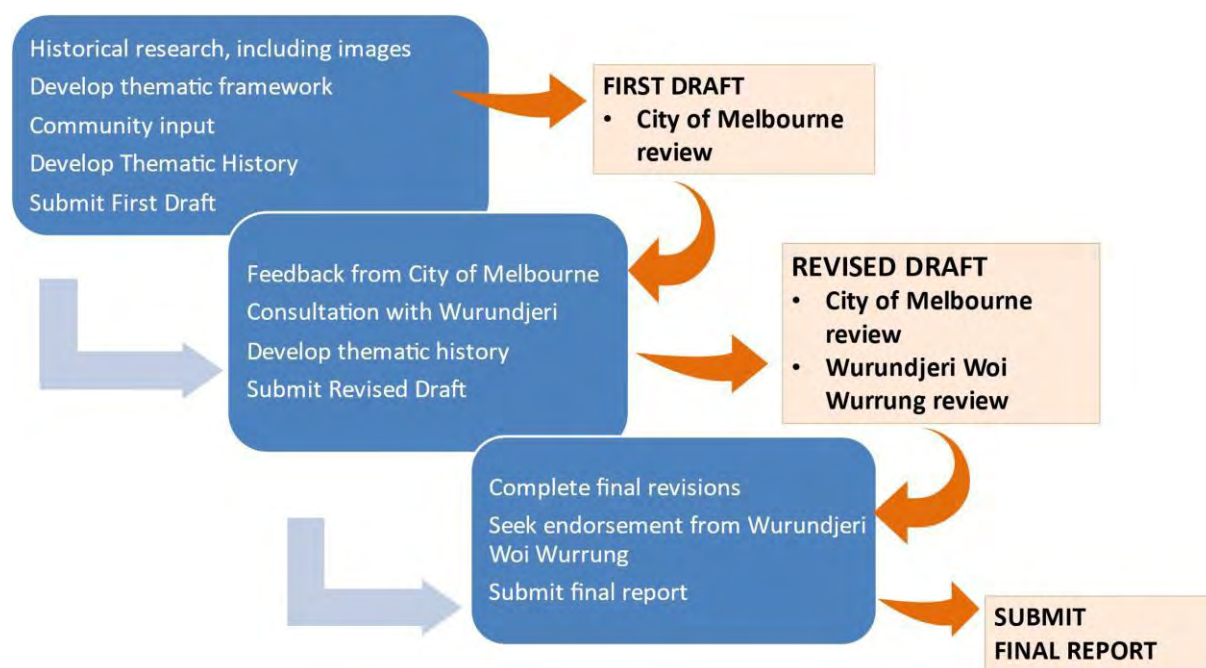


Figure 1-3 Methodology and approach to the Parkville Heritage Review: Aboriginal Heritage and Cultural Values report.

As part of the Parkville Heritage Review, the following tasks were undertaken:

- An assessment of Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and other Aboriginal cultural values for the Parkville Review area as a whole, including consideration of the VHR-listed places. (Note that the identification of Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and other Aboriginal cultural values is broader than Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and Aboriginal cultural significance, as discussed in Section 5.0).
- The recognition of Aboriginal cultural significance for places (individual places and precincts) that are being assessed for addition to the HO as part of the present Review.

- The identification of other places in the Review area (including VHR and HO places) that have Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and/or other Aboriginal heritage values.
- Consideration of the implications for adding new places to the VAHR and extending the boundaries of existing sites on the VAHR.

The following approach was followed for this volume of the Review:

- Consider the findings of the Thematic Environmental History for the Review area, which incorporates both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal history (Vol 3 of the Review).
- Undertake a search of ACHRIS (Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System) for the Review area, identifying VAHR places and Aboriginal Historical Places, and also reviewing existing relevant archaeological reports.
- Identify the relevant Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and Aboriginal historical themes and sub-themes within the Review area. The themes adopted follow the thematic framework **used in the 'Hoddle Grid Heritage Review'** (Context, 2019) and the **'South Yarra Heritage Review'** (GML, 2022), which were in turn drawn from the report, **'Acknowledging Places with Shared Heritage Values'** (Context, 2015), which was prepared for the Heritage Council of Victoria and the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council. These themes and sub-themes are set out in Section 4.5.
- Drawing on detailed historical research, identify places within the Review area that have associations with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and/or other Aboriginal history and heritage and/or are likely to have potential cultural significance to Aboriginal people. This research draws on a range of sources, including primary and secondary material; historical maps, plans and images; and other reports and information sourced from local groups and selected stakeholders.
- Collaborate with WWCHAC about the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung history and cultural values associated with the area, places with cultural associations, and the methodology proposed for how these values are best recognised, recorded and reported on.
- Incorporate the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and Aboriginal cultural associations of places being assessed within the Review area, including those places that may have already been identified through documentary research—for example, previous heritage reports, ACHRIS, and primary source material.

- Report on places that emerge from WWCHAC consultation as having Aboriginal cultural values, including places that are already listed on the HO or the VHR. The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and/or broader Aboriginal history and cultural significance of these places is discussed.
- Consider how best to recognise and protect Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and/or other Aboriginal cultural heritage in the Review area, including the nomination of Aboriginal heritage places to the VAHR. Any relevant corrections or alterations to the information provided on the VAHR have also been noted.

1.9 Project team

This report was written by Dr Helen Doyle, with assistance from Leah Tepper and Leah Hunt.

1.10 Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the assistance of the following individuals and organisations:

- Jemima Gardiner, Elder, and Tarlina Gardiner, Representative, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation.
- Garrick Hitchcock, Dr Klara Hansen, Kashmira Mohamed Zagor and Michelle Prasad, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation.
- Michelle Mills, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation.
- Roslyn Rymer, Suellen Hunter, Anne Laing, Naomi Keung and Tanya Wolkenberg, City of Melbourne.
- Rebecca Morphy, Aboriginal Melbourne, City of Melbourne.
- Robbie Russo and Dr Sally Sherwen, Royal Melbourne Zoo.

1.11 Abbreviations and shortened forms

The following abbreviations and shortened forms are used in this report.

Abbreviation	Meaning
ACHRIS	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System
BPA	Board for the Protection of Aborigines
CBD	Central Business District

Abbreviation	Meaning
CHMP	Cultural Heritage Management Plan
CSL	Commonwealth Serum Laboratories
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific Industrial Research Organisation
FPSR	First Peoples — State Relations (formerly Aboriginal Victoria)
DELWP	Department of the Environment, Land, Water and Planning (former)
HO	Heritage Overlay
LDAD	Low Density Artefact Distribution
MMBW	Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works
n.d.	no date
NLA	National Library of Australia
PROV	Public Record Office of Victoria
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party
RSL	Returned and Services League of Australia
SLV	State Library Victoria
VAHC	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council
VAHR	Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register
VEAC	Victorian Environmental Assessment Council
VGG	<i>Victorian Government Gazette</i>
VHI	Victorian Heritage Inventory
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register
VPA	Victorian Planning Authority
VPRS	Victorian Public Record Series
WWCHAC	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

1.12 Terminology and language conventions

1.12.1 Aboriginal language

A number of words in Woi-wurrung and other Aboriginal languages have been referred to in the text, and these are listed below with their documented meanings. Note that some Aboriginal terminology has various formats owing to inconsistencies in nineteenth-century documentary records.

Note that for some of the Woi-wurrung words listed below the same or a similar word may exist in the other Eastern Kulin languages.

Eastern Kulin is the term used by the City of Melbourne to refer to the group of five Eastern Kulin language groups—Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung, Bunurong, Dja Dja Wurrung, Wadawurrung and Taungurong.

Aboriginal word	Language	Documented meaning
baal	Woi-wurrung	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>)
biik	Woi-wurrung	Country
Birrarung	Woi-wurrung	Yarra River, meaning 'river of mists'
Boonwurrung	Boonwurrung	The language of the Bunurong
Bunurong (Boonwurrung)		One of the five tribal groups of the Eastern Kulin Nation. Also referred to as the 'coastal tribe' or the 'Westernport tribe'. Their territory embraced Western Port and the sea coast around to the Werribee River.
Dutigalla; Doutta galla	n.k. probably Wadawurrung	A name used by John Batman (and other early settlers) in the mid-1830s that was mistaken as a name for the Melbourne area but is thought instead to be the name of a Wadawurrung woman. The name was subsequently adopted by surveyor Robert Hoddle as a parish name (by 1840).
Jika Jika	Woi-wurrung	Jika Jika or Jaga Jaga is the name of the cadastral parish in which Parkville is located, named after Kulin chief who was a signatory to 'Batman's treaty' in 1835 .
Kulin, kulin	Woi-wurrung	This word means 'people' in the Woi-wurrung language. The term Eastern Kulin Nation refers to the confederacy of five tribal groups who share language and cultural connections.
marn-grook	Wotjobaluk	A football game traditionally played with a possum skin ball. This game was played in many parts of Victoria, including Narrm (Melbourne). The word 'marn-grook' comes from western Victoria, and is believed to be from the Wotjobaluk language
Moonee Moonee	Woi-wurrung	Name of a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung man. It is also the name given to the Moonee Ponds Creek
murnong	Woi-wurrung	A tuber that was an important source of food
ngargee	Woi-wurrung	A ceremony that incorporates music, dancing and singing
Narrm	Woi-wurrung	The central area of Melbourne

Aboriginal word	Language	Documented meaning
Ngurungaeta	Woi-wurrung	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Elder
Quor-nóng	Woi-wurrung	The Woi-wurrung name for the Royal Park area, recorded by A W Howitt (<i>Age</i> , 10 July 2018). Howitt's informant for Woi-wurrung language was Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Ngurungaeta Barak.
tanderrum	Woi-wurrung	A ceremony that involves the request for permission to come onto Country to conduct business and where gifts are exchanged
tarnuk	Woi-wurrung	A vessel for carrying water or other things
Taungurung		One of the five tribal groups of the Eastern Kulin Nation; also referred to by settlers as the 'Goulburn tribe' . Their territory includes the Goulburn River and the high country northeast of Melbourne.
turana	[a South Australian language]	A rainbow
Wadawurrung		One of the five tribal groups of the Eastern Kulin Nation; also referred to by settlers as the 'Barrabool tribe' . Their territory is west of the Werribee River and includes Bacchus Marsh and Geelong.
willam	Woi-wurrung	Traditional shelter made from boughs and bark
Woi-wurrung	Woi-wurrung	The language of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people
Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung	Woi-wurrung	One of the five language groups of the Eastern Kulin Nation; also referred to by settlers as the 'Yarra tribe' . Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung territory is the country that is drained by the Yarra River and her tributaries.

References: Stephens 2014, Langhorne 1889, Blake 1977, Clark and Heydon 2002.

1.13 Measurements

Imperial measurements have been retained in the context of historical discussion.

2 Existing Aboriginal cultural heritage places

2.1 Overview

Aboriginal cultural heritage is managed under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*. This provides for the protection of all Aboriginal archaeology. Aboriginal heritage places are listed on the VAHR; these can be sites of tangible heritage (e.g. a scarred tree or an archaeological site) or they can be Historical Places, which may be associated with intangible heritage (e.g. historical events and happenings).

2.2 Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register

The Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Register (VAHR) holds information about known Aboriginal cultural heritage places and objects within Victoria. The VAHR is not publicly accessible because it contains culturally sensitive information. In accordance with section 146 of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, the VAHR can be accessed by certain people or organisations who need detailed information about cultural heritage places and objects to protect and manage them.

[REDACTED]

(This section of the report (Section 2.2) must NOT be included in any public-facing issue of the Parkville Heritage Review)

2.2.1 Previously recorded Aboriginal places

A search of the VAHR was undertaken by Leah Tepper on 2 December 2021. A total of five previously recorded Aboriginal places and one historical reference were identified during a search of the Parkville Review area. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

VAHR Number	Aboriginal Place Name	Aboriginal Place Type
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[Redacted text block]

[Redacted text block]



2.2.2 Previous archaeological reports and CHMPs

A number of Cultural Heritage Management Plans have been undertaken within the Review Area. A Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) is an archaeological report that assesses the potential impact of a proposed activity on Aboriginal cultural heritage under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, and outlines measures to be taken before, during and after an activity to manage and protect Aboriginal cultural heritage in the area. The findings of these CHMPs are discussed below.

In addition, numerous Cultural Heritage Management Plans (CHMPs), all dating to 2015, have been undertaken for residential developments within the Review area, all of which identify low potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage due to the heavily urbanised and disturbed nature of the land parcels. No subsurface excavation was undertaken during the course of these CHMPs.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2.3 Unrecorded Aboriginal places

The listings of the VAHR are not fully reflective of current recorded knowledge about Aboriginal heritage places within the Review Area. A report by Joanna Freslov (2002) that considered the Aboriginal cultural heritage of Royal Park noted the potential for unidentified Aboriginal places and the cultural sensitivity of the area.

Other Aboriginal historical places that are known but not recorded on the VAHR include the following:

- The full extent of the area, including lands and waters, that Aboriginal people occupied in Royal Park. This would have been an extensive, varied area, and not a singular place nor isolated to one small area.
- The site of a battle between two Aboriginal groups in c1840 near the site of an earlier cattle market (Flemington Road, south of the later cattle market) (*Port Phillip Gazette*, April 1845: 2).
- The site of the **former 'Aboriginal camp' at the Melbourne Zoo, 1882–c1901.**
- Moonee Ponds Creek.
- The two former creek lines in Royal Park.
- The former Mount Royal Hospital (VHR H1725).
- The former Royal Park Depot (also former **Boys' Home and Girls' Homes** and Turana).
- The site of former Royal Park Receiving House.

3 Recognising Aboriginal cultural values

3.1 Introduction

Recognising the Aboriginal cultural values associated with an area honours broader principles that underpin Aboriginal heritage management, namely: the recognition of Indigenous rights, self-determination, reconciliation and truth-telling. This concurs with **the proposal for a 'Declaration of Recognition'**, expressed in the Uluru Statement from the Heart (2017), which would provide the opportunity to **articulate 'Australia's shared history, heritage and aspirations'**.

An Aboriginal cultural values assessment should perform the following functions, to:

- identify and recognise the Traditional Owners of a place / area and their distinctive language and culture.
- provide an ethno-historical account of the place / area.
- better understand what is important about a place / area to Aboriginal people, including tangible places and intangible associations and traditions.
- adopt a truth-telling approach to the history of the place/area and to understand the broader associations and implications for Aboriginal people that may arise on account of the history of that place.
- consider how best to incorporate the Aboriginal heritage values into a parallel or broader heritage report, taking account of the relevant reporting requirements.

There are currently no established guidelines for assessing Aboriginal cultural values in Victoria, and different approaches may be undertaken for different reporting requirements. The approach taken for the Parkville Heritage Review was to research potential associations from documentary research, and to meet with WWCHAC to discuss the places of importance to Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. WWCHAC reviewed the report and provided further input where necessary.

There is no standard or well-established method of identifying and incorporating Aboriginal heritage values into the broader management of heritage places at the local government level in Victoria. The broad recognition of Aboriginal heritage values, however, is enshrined in key supporting heritage guidelines, notably *The Burra Charter* (2013) and *The Burra Charter and Indigenous Cultural Heritage Management Practice Note* (2013).

The Schedule to the Heritage Overlay on the Melbourne Planning Scheme also provides for the recognition of any heritage place that is considered to be an 'Aboriginal heritage place', that is, that they have recognised or documented Aboriginal cultural heritage (this may be tangible or intangible). In the vast majority of cases in local planning schemes, **the category of 'Aboriginal heritage place' has not been tested and is largely ignored.**

The vast majority of places on the Heritage Overlay in the Parkville area of the City of Melbourne have not previously been considered in terms of their Aboriginal heritage. Those places that have been found to have Aboriginal heritage implications are more often places that are listed on the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). The scope of the Parkville Heritage Review, however, was not to consider places that are already protected at the State level, but rather those that are listed on or proposed for listing on the local Heritage Overlay.

The identification of Aboriginal cultural values for places in the Review area and recommendations about how these should be recognised are presented in this volume of the Parkville Heritage Review. Content relating to Aboriginal history and heritage is also included in Volume 3 (Thematic Environmental History) and Volume 4 (Citations) of the Review.

3.2 Identifying and assessing Aboriginal cultural values

Aboriginal cultural values can be attributed to recognised Aboriginal heritage places as well as to other unrecorded places and areas. Some places that are considered to have Aboriginal cultural values are listed on the VAHR, but most are not.

The accompanying Thematic Environmental History (Vol. 3) addresses the Aboriginal history of the area, both before and after British colonisation. This provides a context for the Aboriginal history of the area, in terms of what is known through nineteenth-century documentary records and set against the story of broader development and change. Input from WWCHAC has been incorporated into the Thematic Environmental History, where relevant.

Drawing on a detailed historical understanding of the Review area (within the context of the wider City of Melbourne), and through consultation with WWCHAC, a list of heritage places and precincts relevant to Aboriginal history and heritage was developed.

In the absence of established guidelines in Victoria for the preparation of Aboriginal Cultural Values assessments, a set of guiding principles was developed for this

component of the Parkville Heritage Review. In the case of Parkville, an urban landscape set around a large parkland, it is important to note that:

- Aboriginal cultural values relate to all connections and associations with the land and water, from Deep Time to the present, and that this is not restricted to archaeological or potential archaeological sites.
- Aboriginal cultural heritage can exist in an area that has been disturbed.
- Intangible heritage, such as the stories, memories, cultural traditions, knowledge and language associated with a place, should be recognised.
- Cultural values can be attached to commemorative sites of the past and places that were the location of an historical event, such as ngargee, which may be identified through documented records or oral knowledge.
- The legacy of settler colonialism caused a significant disruption to Aboriginal culture in the Review area, through social, political and economic subjugation; dispossession; desecration of Country, institutionalisation, including the removal of children from their families; endemic forms of injustice; and the return and repatriation of stolen cultural material.
- Cases of maltreatment and unjust treatment of Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people in the Parkville Review harea is part of their story and should be considered in terms of how such stories may provide insights of cultural value and strength.

The process of identifying places that have Aboriginal heritage associations and recording these in the draft citations for the Parkville Heritage Review included the following:

- Seeking the involvement of WWCHAC which is the RAP for the Parkville Review area.
- Providing WWCHAC with background archaeological and historical material to inform their understanding of the settlement history of the area.
- Listening to and documenting the points made and the questions raised by WWCHAC Elders and representatives during consultation meetings.
- Providing WWCHAC with a summary of the consultation meeting to confirm that what was documented was a reasonable representation of what was discussed.
- Following up any questions raised by WWCHAC Elders or representatives relating to the history of the area, where possible.
- Providing a copy of this draft report to WWCHAC.
- Reviewing feedback provided by WWCHAC on the draft report, and

- Seeking written endorsement of the report from WWCHAC.

Issues and limitations with this report have been identified, including:

- The associations with places are not necessarily only restricted to Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. They will in some cases have associations with other First Nations peoples.
- The large area of Royal Park, being VHR listed, is outside the scope of the present Review **and hasn't been examined** in detail for this report.
- The Melbourne Zoo, which is outside the Review area, is on the HO but has a limited VHR listing. At least two places within the Zoo have identified Aboriginal heritage values: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] the site of the former Aboriginal camp that was displayed from 1882 until c1905. It is recommended that the Zoo be reassessed for the VHR as part of future work and that its Aboriginal heritage values are comprehensively assessed. It is also recommended that the extent of the VHR registration of the Zoo is amended.

3.3 Understanding Aboriginal cultural values

On the land that is now Parkville in the City of Melbourne, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people have walked for thousands of years. People have been born onto Country and laid to rest on Country. The places in the landscape have names and meanings, and land is interwoven with spiritual life. Language is passed down through the generations. Culture is practised and kept alive. The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people continue to be the custodians of that heritage to is problematic because of the presumption that cultural heritage in Australia can either be Aboriginal or not Aboriginal). Places that are found to have both Aboriginal heritage significance and historical heritage significance may be said **to have 'shared heritage values'**. Shared heritage values, in such instances, relate to a place being valued by both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people. It does not follow, however, that both parties share the same heritage value about the place. Places within the Review area, such as Royal Park or Walmsley House, are considered to have shared heritage values in that they are valued by both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people.

Aboriginal cultural values might include or relate to any of the following:

- Tangible elements associated with a place (e.g., place, built forms, trees, and landforms).
- Cultural associations, stories, and memories concerning Aboriginal people.

- Natural elements, including land, water and sky; and all living things, e.g., plants, birds, animals and fish.
- Language, music and song.
- Cultural practices and traditions.
- Traditional knowledge.
- Contemporary cultural practices.
- New knowledge about Aboriginal history from archaeological and historical records.

Recognising the Aboriginal cultural values associated with an area honours broader principles that underpin Aboriginal heritage management — namely, the recognition of Indigenous rights, self-determination, reconciliation and truth-telling. This concurs with **the proposal for a 'Declaration of Recognition'** that was asserted as part of the Uluru Statement from the Heart (2017), and **which would articulate 'Australia's shared history, heritage and aspirations'**.

3.4 Distinguishing between Aboriginal cultural heritage and Aboriginal cultural values

Under the provisions of the *Aboriginal Heritage Act 2006*, an Aboriginal heritage place is a place that may fit one of the following criteria:

- a place listed on the VAHR,
- a place nominated to the VAHR, or
- a place identified as part of a CHMP.

These criteria could be extended, in the spirit of the Act, to include places that are well documented as Aboriginal heritage places and otherwise satisfy the definition of what an Aboriginal heritage place is, but which have not for various reasons been added to or nominated to the VAHR.

In accordance with local planning policy, it is reasonable to assume that a place that does not fulfil any of the above criteria could still be considered an Aboriginal heritage place in cases where there was sufficient documentary or oral evidence to warrant it.

There are many places that could be found to have Aboriginal cultural values, however it will not necessarily follow that all these places can also be considered to be Aboriginal heritage places. Aboriginal cultural values are probably without exception present in the

case of places with tangible Aboriginal heritage (that is, Aboriginal heritage places), but they can also be present in relation to intangible heritage about a place – that is, a story, memory, meaning or tradition about a place. Where those stories, memories, meanings or traditions are found to meet a high level of significance (for example where the associations are shared by a large number of people or have impacted a large number of people) then this may warrant them also being identified as Aboriginal cultural heritage places.

Two examples of places to consider from the Parkville Review area are the former Royal Park Depot and the site of the former World War II army camp in Royal Park. Both places can be considered to have Aboriginal cultural values; the former Royal Park Depot is found in this Review to be an Aboriginal heritage place on account of its far-reaching and ongoing associations with Aboriginal people across Victoria, its role in the unjust treatment of Aboriginal children, and the Stolen Generations. It would seem justified, subject to the agreement and approval of WWCHAC, that the former Royal Park Depot should be nominated to the VAHR, but that the military camp area should not.

3.5 Key sources used in this volume

As background material to this volume, a range of historical sources and previous heritage reports have been drawn on of relevance to the Aboriginal heritage of the Parkville Review area; critical sources for the Parkville area include the following:

Historical sources

- Cannon, Michael (ed.) 1982. *Historical Records of Victoria*, vol. 2A: The Aborigines of Port Phillip 1835–1839. Melbourne: Victorian Government Printing Office.
- Cannon, Michael (ed.) 1983. *Historical Records of Victoria*, vol. 2B: Aborigines and Protectors 1838–1839. Melbourne: Victorian Government Printing Office.
- Maddingley, A. 'The Early History of North Melbourne', VHM, 1918.
- Presland, Gary 2001. *Aboriginal Melbourne*. Ringwood: Penguin.
- Eidelson, Meyer 1997. *The Melbourne Dreaming: A guide to exploring important places of the past and present*. Canberra: Aboriginal Studies Press.
- Stephens, Margherita (ed.) 2014. *The Journal of William Thomas*, Fitzroy: VACL.
- Westgarth, William 1888. *Recollections of Melbourne and Victoria*. Melbourne: George Robertson & Co.
- *Bringing Them Home* report, 1997.

Previous reports that have informed this report

- **Presland, Gary 1983.** 'Archaeological report for Metropolitan Melbourne'. Victorian Archaeological Survey.
- Context 2015. '**Acknowledging Shared Heritage Values**'. Prepared for the Heritage Council of Victoria and the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council.
- **Context 2019.** '**Abbotsford Convent Conservation Management Plan**', prepared for the Abbotsford Convent Foundation.
- Context 2019. 'Hoddle Grid Heritage Review'. Prepared for the City of Melbourne.
- GML Heritage 2022. 'South Yarra Heritage Review'. Prepared for the City of Melbourne.
- GML Heritage **2023.** '**Royal Park Conservation Management Plan**'. Prepared for the City of Melbourne (draft report, in progress)

4 Consultation with WWCHAC

4.1 Overview and approach

The Aboriginal cultural values associated with the Parkville Review Area were assessed through consultation with WWCHAC.

The first objective of the consultation process was to understand and identify tangible and intangible Aboriginal cultural values associated with the Review area. The second objective was to incorporate these values into the citations and the Thematic Environmental History.

The standard consultation requirements stipulated under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 were not specifically addressed because these are directed towards development activities, and the Parkville Heritage Review did not propose any development or activities that involved ground-breaking.

The requirements under the *Aboriginal Heritage Act* 2006 for consultation and other statutory requirements (such as CHMPs) for future development activities remain, however, should such future development activity be planned in the Parkville Review area.

4.2 The consultation process

There were three parts to the consultation with WWCHAC for this project.

The first part was the initial consultation meeting with WWCHAC, in which the Review was explained and background material was presented. This meeting took place in June 2022 and was conducted via an online video-conferencing format.

The second part was an onsite meeting that was held in February 2023. This involved a sit-down discussion followed by visits to select locations throughout the Parkville Review area. Discussion continued throughout the visits to selected locations.

Discussions from the consultation meetings and the input from Elders and representatives have been used to shape the discussion in this report (see Section 5). Direct quotes have been used, where suitable, to indicate input from the Elders.

The third part of consultation process was the review by WWCHAC of the report. A copy of this volume (Vol. 2) together with the thematic environmental history (Vol. 3) and

relevant citations (Vol. 4), were provided to WWCHAC for its approval before being finalised for incorporation into the Parkville Heritage Review.

4.3 Summary of consultation meetings

First meeting

An initial online meeting was held with WWCHAC on 23 June 2022. Those in attendance included Elders and representatives of WWCHAC, officers from the City of Melbourne, and staff from GML Heritage.

Staff from GML Heritage and the City of Melbourne provided an overview of the project, introduced the Review area, and its archaeology and history. There was also discussion about the objectives and expectations of the project.

GML presented a summary of the history of the Review area and the draft historical themes, with an emphasis on its Aboriginal history. Historical maps, photographs and plans of the area were also part of this presentation.

There was discussion about how the Aboriginal cultural values assessment would inform the broader project and, in turn, any implications for the assessment and nominations of Aboriginal cultural heritage places.

Second meeting

An onsite consultation with a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Elder and a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung representatives took place in Parkville on 23 February 2023. This was attended by Jemima Gardiner (Elder, WWCHAC), Tarlina Gardiner (representative, WWCHAC) and Klara Hanson (anthropologist, WWCHAC), as well as staff from the City of Melbourne and GML Heritage. The meeting took place at Walmsley House in Royal Park and at other locations within the Review area. This meeting involved discussion of the history and the draft themes, and visits to some key places within the Review area.

The following places were visited, or noted in passing:

- Walmsley House.
- Former Royal Park Depot / former Turana and Baltara / former Boys Home and Girls Home / former Industrial School; now the Juvenile Justice Centre.
- Brens Drive former military area (World War II).
- High ground of Royal Park (west of the Netball Centre).
- Melbourne Zoo – two sites: [REDACTED] the site of the former 'Aboriginal camp'.

Discussion covered the following points:

- a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung representative noted that Royal Park was a place that **was in permanent use 'on a day-to-day basis', where many different groups would come together for meetings.** It was long established as an Eastern Kulin meeting place and was used by Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung, Taungurung, Dja Dja Wurrung and Wadawurrung.
- the difficult stories associated with the Royal Park Depot, the **children's homes,** and Turana and Baltara.
- the story of Francis Meaker, the Crown Lands bailiff, who lived at Walmsley House; he and his family provided food to Aboriginal people who came to Royal Park in the 1860s.
- at the high ground, a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung representative noted that many different groups would meet at Royal Park. They would communicate using message sticks, which announced important business such as a marriage or a death. The messages were represented in images or symbols (pictorial language).
- a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung representative raised the importance of the need for an intense and in-depth audit/study of tangible and intangible cultural heritage to be carried out throughout Royal Park and Parkville in order to capture the importance of this place for Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and other Aboriginal people.
- a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung representative noted that waterways and water bodies should be pH tested to see if they were poisoned (a tactic used by settlers against Aboriginal people); similar waterway studies have been undertaken in the eastern suburbs of Melbourne.
- it was noted that the University of Melbourne would need to undertake its own Aboriginal heritage survey and assessment as it is such a large area with its own individual and specific values.
- it is unclear whether or not CHMPs were undertaken for the hospitals — eg Royal **Children's Hospital when it was upgraded in the early 2000s** (opening in 2011) **and at the site of the Royal Women's Hospital when it was relocated to Parkville in c2016.**
- WWCHAC would like to look at plans before any further developments take place in the area, and to do a walk-over of the area to see if there is anything to record. They noted the following aspirations:
 - The need to conduct a full survey of the area by the Narrap team.
 - The need to check more recent CHMPs for the area.

- To check what is listed on the Victorian Heritage Inventory (VHI).
- To check whether there was a CHMP prepared **for the children's playground** development on the southeast corner of Royal Park.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

- [REDACTED]
- An early map of the Zoo, dating to the 1880s, was examined, which showed **where the 'Aboriginal camp' exhibit was located**. A Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung representative remarked that her people at that time were considered 'part of flora and fauna'.
- During the on-Country discussion, it was noted by a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung representative that the former **Royal Park Depot, children's homes, and Turana** are important places when it comes to tracing the movement and dispossession of Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and other Victorian Aboriginal peoples. A Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung representative discussed the role of the **Berry Street Babies Home in Carlton which was complicit in the 'system' of child removal, with** Aboriginal children moved from one place to another (WWCHAC consultation, 23 February 2023). It was also noted that
 - These former institutions are important for the part they have played in the long and continuing experience of dispossession as well as the movement of Aboriginal peoples.
 - This place needs to have an in-depth cultural values assessment undertaken with all Aboriginal survivors that are still alive to truly capture the history of dispossession, movement and criminalisation of Aboriginal children, and to record these memories for the future. This would need to happen whilst the Elders are still alive.

-

This project meeting in February 2023 also included discussion of some of the places with established or potential Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and other Aboriginal associations, and a

workshop discussion of some of the heritage values these places hold for Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people.

- Further places with Aboriginal associations were also considered for possible inclusion in the report if there were any additional places that Wurundjeri Elders or representatives were aware of. Other potential places included
 - Boarding houses and hostels.
 - Links with CSL.
 - Programs through the University of Melbourne that supported Aboriginal students or the education of Aboriginal people more generally.

It was not possible to discuss these places in the workshop.

4.4 Summary of places with Aboriginal values

Drawing on discussions at the on-Country consultation with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Elders and representatives on 23 February 2023, a summary of the places visited and their associations for Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people is given below.

Place	Associations
Walmsley House	Rations, providing food for Aboriginal people; Francis Meaker.
Former Royal Park Depot (also Boys and Girls Homes; former Turana and Baltara)	Associated with the Stolen Generations. Associated with early efforts to provide cultural support for Aboriginal boys in custody
Royal Park — high ground on the west side above the railway line	Views; a strategic location; access to different groups coming to meet in this area
Royal Melbourne Zoo	██████████ and site of former Aboriginal camp that involved people at Coranderrk; this was also a place that the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Ngurungaeta Barak visited in the 1880s. Cultural practices were demonstrated here. Visiting the Zoo prompted the comment from a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung representative that they were treated as 'part of the flora and fauna' .

4.5 Aboriginal historical themes

A framework of Aboriginal historical themes and sub-themes has been used to provide background historical context to places in the Review area that have Aboriginal heritage values and/or cultural values and associations (Table 4.1).

This framework was developed in a previous report, **'Acknowledging Shared Heritage Values' (Context, 2015)**, which was prepared for a Joint Committee of the Victorian Heritage Council of Victoria and the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council. Aboriginal heritage places identified in the Parkville Heritage Review align with one or more of the historical themes and sub-themes identified in the 2015 report.

Table 4.1 Aboriginal historical themes relevant to the Parkville Heritage Review. Framework taken from **'Acknowledging Places with Shared Values', prepared for the Heritage Council of Victoria and the Victorian Aboriginal Heritage Council (Context, 2015)**.

Aboriginal historical themes	Aboriginal historical sub-themes
1. Living on Country	1.1 Creating the land and its people 1.2 Ceremonies and celebration 1.3 Dwelling places and managing and harvesting resources 1.4 Changing landscapes
2. Making contact with newcomers	2.1 Encounters and negotiating access to Country 2.2 Kidnappings, disease and violence 2.3 Exchange
3. Defending Country	3.1 Conflict 3.2 Frontier warfare 3.3 Military service
4. Segregation, incarceration and institutionalisation	4.1 Loss of land and livelihood 4.2 Becoming British subjects and Australian citizens 4.3 Punishment and incarceration 4.4 Being forcibly moved to missions, reserves and protectorate stations 4.5 Forced removal of children
5. Collecting and exhibiting Aboriginal cultural material, and its repatriation	5.1 Collecting Aboriginal cultural material 5.2 Being put on public display 5.3 Being represented in museum exhibits and cultural collections 5.4 Repatriation of cultural material and Ancestral remains

Aboriginal historical themes	Aboriginal historical sub-themes
	5.5 Appropriation of art/music/ artefacts by non-Aboriginal people 5.6 Developing and managing collections of Aboriginal cultural material
6. New types of work	6.1 Working as labourers 6.2 Working as police 6.3 Exploring 6.4 Domestic service (private homes and hotels) 6.5 Forced labour 6.6 Tour guiding/ interpreting cultural heritage places 6.7 Playing professional sport 6.8 The arts 6.9 Health services
7. Expressing cultural and spiritual life	7.1 Respecting and acknowledging spiritual places and maintaining ceremonial practices 7.2 Adopting and adapting Christianity 7.3 Commemorating the past 7.4 Honouring significant people 7.5 Performing (music, dance, song, film) 7.6 Producing art and crafts 7.7 Engaging the tourist (e.g. art sales and boomerang throwing) 7.8 Educating
8. Taking political action and overcoming disadvantage	8.1 Fighting for land 8.2 Campaigning to keep communities together and for civil rights 8.3 Achieving positive political and legal changes, including self-determination (e.g. land rights, native title, land management, control over Aboriginal organisations and policies) 8.4 Fighting racism 8.5 Establishing health and welfare organisations, and legal services 8.6 Education 8.7 Creating political organisations
9. Remembering and rediscovering the past	9.1 Repatriation grounds 9.2 Erecting monuments and memorials 9.3 Remembering and re-enacting historic events

Aboriginal historical themes	Aboriginal historical sub-themes
	9.4 Protesting against past wrongs 9.5 Recognition of Aboriginal people as Traditional Owners and First Peoples

4.6 Aboriginal history and associations covered in the Thematic Environmental History

The Thematic Environmental History for the Parkville Review area (Vol. 3) was developed around key historical themes and sub-themes. Consideration of how and where the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung associations have been borne out through the Thematic Environmental History are summarised in Table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2. Parkville historical themes and related Aboriginal historical and cultural associations.

Historical themes and sub-themes	Discussion points—Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung associations with these historical themes
1 Aboriginal Country 1.1 Living on Country 1.2 Fighting for identity 1.3 Survival PLACE TYPES: Living and meeting places; ration depots; police sites; scarred trees; archaeology sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Experience of invasion and loss of Country. • topography (high ground) and views (west end of Royal Park) of the Barrabool Hills, Mount Cottrell, etc. • Open space. • Vegetation. • Quor-nóng: Woi-wurrung placename for Parkville. • Noted gatherings of different tribes at Royal Park – meetings on Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Country. Eg William Westgarth in 1843.
2 Adapting land and water 2.1 Exploiting natural resources 2.2 Altering the lagoons and waterways 2.3 Grazing 2.4 Farming 2.5 Horticulture PLACE TYPES: Former waterways and creeklines; Drains and culverts; farm sites; Zoo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impact on Aboriginal people re loss of land, resources, fresh water, etc. • Drainage of creeks, loss of springs and soaks. • Original vegetation replaced with introduced plants. • Exotic animals introduced to the Zoo and Australian animals and birds caged at the Zoo.

3 Governing and administering

- 3.1 Promoting settlement
- 3.2 Managing Crown lands
- 3.3 Maintaining law and order
- 3.4 Establishing local government

PLACE TYPES: Park
keeper's residence; police
buildings, including lock-up,
children's homes

- Crown land: Territorial claim of the British Crown.
- Impact of colonial land management system on Aboriginal people and as a tool of dispossession.
- Public parks allowed large areas of open space in Melbourne that were relatively undisturbed so the area has potential for Aboriginal cultural heritage.
- Turana, Baltara and the Juvenile Justice Centre (former site of the Royal Park Depot).

4 Public recreation

- 4.1 Developing Royal Park
- 4.2 Royal Melbourne Zoo
- 4.3 Parks and reserves
- 4.4 Participating in sport

PLACE TYPES: parkland;
sports fields; sports pavilions
and clubhouses; Tennis
courts; park furniture;
Designed landscapes

- Further loss of Country.
- **Aboriginal people's participation in sport**, for example netball.
- Examples of Aboriginal people restricted/excluded from playing sport.
- Public parks were often used as living and sleeping places by Aboriginal people (parkies).
- Melbourne Zoo — Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people were encouraged to live in an encampment at the Zoo in the 1880s to provide an attraction for visitors.

5 Building transport and communication networks

- 5.1 Roads and bridges
- 5.2 Railways
- 5.3 Tramways
- 5.4 Postal and telephone communication

PLACE TYPES: roads and
bridges; railway stations;
railway buildings; tram lines
and tramstops

- Early tracks to Royal Park as a meeting place.
- Aboriginal people travelled on major thoroughfares — for example to the goldfields along Mount Alexander Road.
- Desecration of the landscape, such as the railway construction.

6 Building the city and suburbs

6.1 Suburban development

6.2 Building homes

6.3 Development of flats

6.4 Student accommodation

6.5 Essential services

6.6 Street trees

6.7 Public amenities

- Housing in Parkville, a middle-class suburb, was largely inaccessible for Aboriginal people.
- During the 1930s and 1940s, when more Aboriginal people were returning to and settling in Melbourne few Aboriginal people were living in Parkville as the housing was relatively expensive (there was, however, a large Aboriginal population in West Melbourne and North Melbourne).
- From the late twentieth century Aboriginal students lived in student housing, including residential colleges.

PLACE TYPES: houses; flats and apartments; hostels and boarding houses; layout of roads and lanes; horse troughs; public drinking fountains; street furniture; lamp posts

7 Commercial development

7.1 Markets and retail

7.3 Hotels

7.4 Other businesses

7.5 Working life

7.6 Tourism

- Aboriginal people worked at the cattle market as stockmen (and stockwomen). They worked as drovers and brought stock to market. They were often poorly paid.
- Aboriginal people were excluded from hotels and were also exploited and ridiculed at or outside hotels.

PLACE TYPES: shops; hotels; workshops; motels

8 Building military capability

8.1 Defending Melbourne and Victoria

8.2 Military camps and barracks

- The role of Aboriginal people in military life was significant with a large number of servicemen and servicewomen. Aboriginal service personnel were not recorded as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people until the 1980s (<https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/encyclopedia/indigenou s>).
- Absence of any acknowledgement of the frontier wars (of the 1830s and 1840s).

PLACE TYPES: places of military activity; military buildings; military camps

9 Community and cultural life

9.1 Church communities

9.2 Community and political organisations

9.3 Meeting places

9.4 Marking the phases of life

9.5 Immigrant communities

9.6 Preserving traditions and commemorating

9.7 Nurturing the arts

9.8 Protecting Parkville's heritage

PLACE TYPES: community buildings; churches; church halls and Sunday School halls; cultural centres; memorials and monuments; school camps

- The loss and destruction of Aboriginal culture.
- The loss of the Woi-wurrung place name of Quor-nóng.
- Some Aboriginal cultural practices were brought to the Zoo from Coranderrk – eg Barak and Charley (possibly Charley Cable) demonstrated boomerang throwing at the Zoo in 1886.
- Display of Aboriginal culture at the Zoo in the 1880s, including the display of people from Coranderrk.
- Absence of memorials to Aboriginal people.

10 Education

10.1 Primary education

10.2 Secondary education

10.3 Tertiary education

PLACE TYPES: school buildings; residential colleges; industrial school, **children's homes**; makeshift state school at Camp Pell

- Aboriginal children were placed in the Royal Park industrial school and the Royal Park Depot.
- Aboriginal children probably attended the makeshift public school at Camp Pell in the 1950s.
- Inequity of educational opportunities; few Aboriginal people had the opportunity for tertiary education.

11 Health and welfare services

11.1 Hospitals

11.2 Children's homes

11.3 Welfare institutions

11.4 Public housing

11.5 Infant welfare

PLACE TYPES:

existing and former hospitals and welfare buildings; fencing, gardens and landscapes associated with hospitals and welfare institutions; public housing

- Welfare institutions, the Royal Park Depot, the Mount Royal Hospital and the Royal Park psychiatric hospital were places that Aboriginal people were taken.
- The Royal Park Depot played a part in the removal of Aboriginal children from their families (the Stolen Generations)
- Juvenile Justice Centre (former site of Turana, Baltara and the Royal Park Depot)
- Child abuse (ref: Child Abuse Royal Commission, 2017)
- Aboriginal residents at Camp Pell in the 1950s – some had been relocated as a result of the slum clearances of Fitzroy.
- There are many (and complex) Aboriginal associations with hospitals with an ongoing strong distrust of hospitals.
- **Nature Play children's** playground adjacent to the Royal **Children's Hospital c2016** – the design was developed in consultation with WWCHAC and represents and celebrates the seven Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung seasons.
- Aboriginal youth workers were employed at Turana, as support workers for Aboriginal boys in custody [REDACTED]

12 Advancing science

12.1 Scientific expeditions

12.2 Acclimatisation

12.3 Biomedical research

12.4 Other research institutions

12.5 Animal health and research

- The role of Aboriginal people in the Burke and Wills expedition (Native Police, guides, musicians; keeping King alive)
- Deficiencies in medical research into improving the health outcomes for Aboriginal people
- Research in the 1940s and 1950s into the blood composition for Aboriginal people to investigate ancestral links between different First Nations people in several different countries

PLACE NAMES: The Zoo; CSL, CSIRO, other scientific research institutes

5 Applying Aboriginal historical themes to places in the Review Area

OVERVIEW

This section identifies and discusses the relevant places in the Review area that have connections (either tangible or intangible) to the Aboriginal history of the area. The history of these places is discussed. Additional focus, including historical context, is provided for particular places that are considered important. Some places may relate to more than one Aboriginal historical theme.

5.1 Living on Country.

Summary of sub-themes

1.2 Ceremonies and celebration — William Westgarth's account of an Aboriginal camp at Royal Park and seeing the light from the fires in 1843; a known meeting place, many tribes met there (Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung, Wadawurrung, Taungurong, and probably Dja Dja Wurrung); **Maddingley's and Sayers'** accounts of corroborees being held.

1.3 Dwelling places and managing and harvesting resources — recorded artefacts, scarred trees, clay / ochre; Moonee Ponds Creek; former creek lines; pond / swampy clayey ground in West Parkville; documented record of a Woi-wurrung placename of the area (Quor-nóng).

Additional sub-theme: Loss of Country and resources — Melbourne Zoo

Places of relevance

- Royal Park.
- former creek lines, including Ievers Reserve.
- [REDACTED]
- area of cultural sensitivity along the Moonee Ponds Creek corridor.
- Melbourne Zoo.
- Flemington Road.

Discussion

Royal Park – Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung biik

Parkville, just north of the central city of Melbourne, occupies the traditional Country of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people, and specifically the Wurundjeri willam clan. Archaeological records in the wider Melbourne area currently date human occupation to between 30,000 and 40,000 years ago but Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people understand that their Ancestors have lived on this Country since time immemorial. They are the custodians and caretakers of their lands and waterways and have an ongoing connection to Country today. Unlike land to the south and southwest of Royal Park, this area was sufficiently elevated not to be encroached upon by rising sea levels 6000–8000 years ago (Goldfarb, 2018). There would have been a reliable water supply in or close to this area. This suggests that it was an area that may have been used continuously for living and meeting.

This section considers:

- The extent of knowledge about Country prior to and following invasion — water, tree cover, animals and birds.
- Connections to Country prior to and following invasion.

The formation of Country and its delicate ecosystems are intimately connected with culture, Ancestors and spiritual life. Bunjil the Creator gifted Country to Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people to look after, which they did and continue to do. In doing this Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people have deep and complex local knowledge about Country. They took care of Country and lived in balance with Country, practising reciprocity with the environment, which they were guided to do by the Creator. This practice reinforced a deep spiritual connection to Country, including land, waters, sky and cosmos. The relationships that have been established through this practice link Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people with the sacredness of the animals and birds that serve as totems.

Parkville lies only a few kilometres to the north of the Birrarung (Yarra River). Small streams once flowed from the higher ground in Royal Park into the Moonee Ponds Creek, which was defined by a series of lagoons. The Moonee Ponds Creek, initially referred to by settlers as the ‘Moonee Moonee Chain of Ponds’, drained into the lagoon that was known as the West Melbourne Swamp. South of the present-day Flemington Bridge, the Moonee Ponds Creek was relatively shallow and formed part of the wider Yarra Delta, which was **described as ‘a low-lying area of marine and estuarine deposits’ (GSV, 1967: 15).**

After the last Ice Age (or the last glacial period) around 8000 years ago, when temperatures were warmer, the Country was teeming with life and offered plentiful and

varied resources for Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and Aboriginal people. Royal Park occupied rising ground just north of this important delta area. For Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people this provided suitable country for a range of uses, activities and cultural practices, including housing (willams), tool-making, ceremonies and hunting. The low-lying watery area of the Moonee Ponds lagoons would have been a good location for fishing, catching waterfowl, and sourcing grasses and reeds for making bags, baskets and fishing nets.

This was a well-watered and resource-rich area that included grasslands, creeks, springs, lagoons, rich soil and a good supply of timber. The diet of Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people relied on a wide variety of animals and birds, as well as plant foods. Plants and animals also provided materials to make shelters, tools and weapons, containers, bags and baskets, clothing and rugs, jewellery and other forms of personal ornamentation.

Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people used and managed the land, water and resources in a manner that was both sustainable and in line with their cultural practices and spiritual beliefs. There were symbiotic effects in their interactions with the natural world.

Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people gently modified the land and waterways to ensure sufficient resources for human survival. They remain deeply committed to caring for Country.

A light tree cover was maintained by seasonal burning during the cooler months. This practice stimulated the regrowth of vegetation, which not only managed the timber load and helped avert summer bushfires, but also benefited grazing animals such as kangaroos and wallabies that relied on fresh pasture. The Kulin people built earthen ovens on the banks of creeks and rivers, and constructed fish traps at the edge of lakes and lagoons. They harvested plants such as the root vegetable murnong (Yam Daisy), which was a mainstay of their diet (Zola and Gott, 1992: 7–9). This plant had once grown in profusion along the Moonee Ponds Creek. The large trees in Royal Park provided resources, including providing a habitat for possums, which were noted as being prolific in Royal Park. Manna Gums provided a sweet edible sap. The whirls that grew as a protrusion on the bark of the baal were made into tarnuks, or containers, that were used to hold water or other liquids (Brough Smyth, vol. 1, 1878: 349). Bark from large eucalypts was removed to make canoes and shields. A painting by William Craig of a scarred River Red Gum in Royal Park dates to 1867 (see Figure 5.1). A large specimen of River Red Gum with two large scars survives at the Zoo (see Figure 5.2). It is possible that this scarred tree at the Zoo is the same tree that was painted by Craig in 1867.

The invasion of their Country in the 1830s had a catastrophic impact on Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. Cultural practices were disrupted and confined to certain areas of Melbourne. Royal Park, being a large area of Crown land, was a place where Wurundjeri

Woi-wurrung (and other Eastern Kulin peoples) could continue to meet for business and ceremony (Maddingley, 1918; Daley, 1925; Sayers, 1934).



Figure 5.1. Painting by William Craig of a scarred River Red Gum in Royal Park, dated 1867. (Source: State Library Victoria)

Historical records of the area provide a historical view of the character of the Country post-invasion. Until the 1850s and 1860s, there were many large old trees in Royal Park, which was sometimes described as a forest. A description in the 1880s noted the native **grass and 'primeval gum trees'** (Sutherland, 1888). There was high ground with extensive views; there were gullies and low, swampy ground. Several creeks flowed south and west into the chain of lagoons (and intermittent watercourse) that became the Moonee Ponds Creek. There was evidence of baal (River Red Gum), which indicated an intermittent wet ground. The **'old stump'** that stood at the junction of Flemington Road

and Sydney Road in the 1850s was most likely a River Red Gum. These were the largest trees and the most difficult to completely remove and so they were often left as stumps in early Melbourne.



Figure 5.2. [REDACTED]



Figure 5.3. Painting by Albert Aldis titled *Royal Park Summer*, 1892, depicting a view towards the Melbourne Zoo, looking west. (Source: Deutscherandhackett, copyright permission provided)

The records of settlers about the appearance of Royal Park in the early period of colonisation provide a clear picture of a place that retained much of its original vegetation and was a haven for birds. In 1856, William Westgarth noted Black Cockatoos **'perched upon the indigenous trees in the present Royal Park'** (Westgarth, 1856: 451). Alfred Mattingley recalled the great variety of birds in the area in the 1850s:

Hundreds of parrots and parakeets of beautiful plumage, the scarlet lory being quite common among them, the sulphur-crested cockatoo ... and occasionally the black cockatoo ... kookaburras, magpies and several varieties of honey-eaters were to be seen and heard ... while overhead wedge-tailed eagles, hawks and kestrels soared aloft. At night time the nocturne of the mopoke resounded when opossums and native cats emerged from hollows in the trees or from holes in the ground (Mattingley, 1934: 13)

In 1929, kookaburras, willie wagtails and galahs were noted (*Age*, 9 November 1929: 7).

The existence of a Woi-wurrung name, Quor-nóng, for the Royal Park area, reinforces the historical documentary evidence that this was a place of significance for Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people. The name Quor-nóng was recorded in the c1880s-90s by amateur anthropologist AW Howitt who used Barak as his main source of information for the

'Wurunjerrri' [*sic*] tribe'. No associated meaning was provided in Howitt's notebook. (*Age*, 10 July 2018; Howitt, 1904).

Royal Park as Crown land

In the language of colonial possession, the status of Royal Park as Crown land means it is **land that is 'unalienated from the (British) Crown'**. This area therefore represents the land that was taken possession of and occupied by the British in 1836 and which remains in public ownership.

Following invasion and colonisation, Aboriginal people continued to live on Country where they could, and these areas were largely restricted to Crown land. Royal Park was formally gazetted as public parkland in 1854. It was fenced by 1856, which possibly made this area more difficult for Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people to access.

The Zoo

The Melbourne Zoo represents the both the loss of Country and, through its early role in acclimatisation, the damage caused to Country by introduced species of animals, birds, fish and plants. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The existence of three waterholes can be seen in a map of the Zoo dating to the c1880s. These were constructed in the 1860s as part of the landscape design for the Zoo, but they were most likely were adapted from existing waterholes or natural depressions in the land.

The site of the Melbourne Zoo was originally part of the wider Royal Park public reserve. The entire reserve was allocated as an experimental farm in c1862, under the management of the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria. A central area in Royal Park was laid out as Acclimatisation Gardens, although the foreign animals also roamed the wider area.

A high brick fence was constructed around the boundary of the Zoo in 1938. [REDACTED]

5.2 Making contact with newcomers

Summary of sub-themes

2.1 Encounters and negotiating access to Country — adoption of Aboriginal tracks as roads; William Westgarth account of 1843; Camp in a gully; Francis Meaker; ration depot in the 1860s.

Places of relevance

- Royal Park.
- Walmsley House.

Discussion

Royal Park

Following colonisation, various historical records note that the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and other Eastern Kulin peoples occupied Royal Park from the 1840s until the 1860s (Daley, 1925; Eidelson, 1997). Early settler William Westgarth visited an Aboriginal camp in Royal Park around 1843, after seeing the fires of the camp in the distance as he walked southwards from Sydney Road, Brunswick (Westgarth, 1888). Another settler recalled in 1912 that there **had been 'a large tribe [that] used to camp in one of the gullies where the Royal Park now is'** (*Coburg Leader*, 8 March 1912: 4). Other accounts noted that different tribes of Kulin, including Bunurong and Wadawurrung, occupied specific areas of Royal Park (Kyle, 1906). Like other areas of Crown land close to Melbourne, Royal Park offered a place of refuge for Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and Aboriginal people from the dangers presented by growing city, including racially motivated attacks and abuse. Traditional resources could also be obtained here. One account of the tree cover being retained, the park had plenty of timber and was also known as a good place to find possums, which the men did by climbing trees. Possums were a critical resource as they were used in the making of possum skin cloaks, an essential item of clothing, and were also used as items of trade with settlers (Cahir, 2006).

Le Souef family associations

Historian Michael Christie discusses the matter of Le Souef (senior) and why he was unpopular with the Aboriginal people (Christie, 1979: 65).

Walmsley House

Crown land bailiff Francis Meaker and his family provided rations to Aboriginal people who came through Royal Park up until the 1860s. This account was passed down in the Meaker family (Reeves, 2008; GML, 2023). It is claimed that from 1862 Aboriginal people visited Walmsley House where they received hospitality from the Meaker family (Anthony Fraser Ferguson, 'The Meaker Legacy of Royal Park', c2000s, [n.d.]).



Figure 5.4. Walmsley House, Royal Park, dates to the mid-1850s. (Source: Heritage Council of Victoria)

Aboriginal tracks

A number of rough tracks are marked on early maps of the area north of Melbourne. Some of these most likely followed traditional Aboriginal routes. One was marked as a '**Track to the Barrabool Hills**' by John Helder Wedge in 1836 (Wedge, 1836; Context, 2020).



Figure 5.5. Thomas Ham, *Map of the Settled District of Melbourne*, 1853. (Source: State Library Victoria)

5.3 Defending Country

Summary of sub-themes

3.1 Conflict – opposition to invasion and dispossession.

3.3 Military service - Royal Park military camps, World War I and World War II; Camp Pell; University High School was used by the US Army.

Places of relevance to this theme

- Royal Park (army camps).
- Brens Drive, Royal Park.
- Anzac House.

Discussion

Opposition to invasion and dispossession

The invasion of Country from the mid-1830s severely disrupted the lives of Eastern Kulin in the Melbourne area and the wider Port Phillip District. In their colonisation of New South Wales (which was the entire eastern third of Australia), the British had effectively also claimed Victoria (all the country south of the Murray River) for the British Crown. Aboriginal people in Victoria, however, did not cede the sovereignty of their Country and continued to fight for the right to occupy and use their land, water and resources.

In June 1835, Wurundjeri leaders, including Jaga Jaga, had made an agreement with John Batman that a small group of white men and their families could occupy their Country in exchange for agreed items and a yearly payment. (Jaga Jaga is remembered in the name of the cadastral parish of Jika Jika, in which Royal Park is located). As unlawful as **Batman's so-called 'treaty' was** according to British law, Wurundjeri leaders were seemingly satisfied with this arrangement at the time, at least in terms of what they understood it to mean. The invasion of their Country by tens of thousands of people, the loss of their land and resources, and the ravages of disease, which eventuated within just a few years of this agreement being made, signalled a supreme failure of justice.

While no evidence of direct physical conflict between Aboriginal people and settlers has been found in the historical records relating to the Review area, a situation of conflict — **often described as 'war'** — consumed the colony, including Melbourne, by the early 1840s. Since this time the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people have remained steadfast in their opposition to their traditional Country being taken from them, and in their efforts to secure their own land where they could live in peace.

While there most likely would have been cases of racial conflict in the Review area, no clear evidence of this has been found for the purpose of this report, and the matter would need further investigation. Eastern Kulin people were involved in conflicts with colonists in the wider Melbourne area. For example, the 30–40 Taungurung and Woi-wurrung people who were arrested and imprisoned in 1840 for the crime of entering the township were possibly detained or transported to gaol via the Sydney Road.

From the 1860s, when many the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung, Taungurung, Bunurong, Wadawurrung and Dja Dja Wurrung peoples had been moved to the Coranderrk Aboriginal Reserve, they continued to fight for their right to land and to justice, and to preserve their cultural identity and cultural traditions. In the 1870s and 1880s, the Coranderrk community, led by Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Ngurungaeta Barak, successfully fought the authorities against the closure of the Coranderrk Aboriginal Reserve.

There were negative associations with the Le Souef family. William Le Souef was unpopular with the Taungurong and Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung peoples owing to this role as manager of the Acheron Aboriginal Reserve (Christie, 1979: 65).

Conflict inherent in placenames

The adoption of the name 'Royal Park', in use from 1854, represented both a functional and symbolic link to the royal parks of Britain, represented in London by Hyde Park and Regent Park; these were large areas of Crown land that represented a royal domain or *demesne* that were once the exclusive domain of royalty. With the passage of the *Crown Lands Act* in Britain in 1851, many of these royal parks were designated for public recreation and enjoyment. In the Colony of Victoria appreciation of the importance of public parkland was seen in the allocation of large areas of Crown land for this purpose. In Melbourne the designated naming of 'Royal Park' north of the city, and its derivations, 'Parkside' and 'Parkville', reinforced Aboriginal dispossession by the British Crown of the 'unoccupied' lands and the 'waste' lands of the colony.

Military camps, Royal Park

Royal Park had been the venue for various military events in Melbourne since the 1860s. During World War I, a military camp operated at Royal Park from 1915 to 1917. In 1915, following an outbreak of disease at the other military camps in Victoria caused by overcrowding, the southern area of Royal Park was given over for a new military camp (*Perth Daily News*, 15 September 1915). **The camp occupied a large space, in 'a healthy situation, high above the city of Melbourne'** (*Euroa Adv*, 2 February 1917:5). While many Aboriginal men enlisted for military service, a large number were also refused by the recruitment officers on the basis that they were Aboriginal. The story of Aboriginal people and the Australian military is another example of racial discrimination but at the same time there is a proud military history among Aboriginal ex-service personnel and their families.

During World War II (1939–1945), the Australian army was once again authorised to occupy an area of Royal Park. A military camp was established here in 1940 and this developed on a much larger scale than during World War I. Following America entering the war in the Pacific in 1941, American troops established a base in Melbourne. This was **named 'Camp Pell' after an American general who had been killed in action in the Pacific.** The military camp was established in 1941 on high ground at Royal Park near the present-day State Netball Centre and accessed by what is now Brens Drive.

Royal Park housed hundreds of servicemen and women during World War II. Many of the Aboriginal men and women who served in World War II were based at Royal Park

(Canning and Thiele, 2010: 15). It is estimated that around 3000 Aboriginal soldiers served in World War II.

5.4 Segregation, incarceration and institutionalisation

Note that many of the names that were used historically for the institutions at Royal Park are now considered inappropriate; these have been marked with an asterix ()*

Summary of sub-themes

4.3 Punishment and incarceration — relates to operations at the former Royal Park Industrial School, Royal Park Depot, Home for the Destitute*, Lunatic Asylum*, Turana and Baltara (now the Juvenile Detention Centre). There was also a police station and lock-up on Royal Parade, Parkville.

4.5 Forced removal of children — Royal Park Industrial School, Royal Park Depot, Baltara.

Places of relevance to this theme

- Former Royal Park Depot (now Juvenile Justice Centre).
- Site of former Royal Park Receiving Home (now Orygen Youth Health).
- Mount Royal Hospital (North West Hospital).
- Melbourne Zoo (area where the Aboriginal camp exhibit was located).
- Former police station, Royal Parade.
- Ayr Cottage, Leonard Street.

Discussion

Former Royal Park Depot (now Juvenile Justice Centre)

From the 1850s and 1860s, the northern end of Royal Park was utilised for various health and welfare purposes, many of which have associations with Aboriginal people.

Following the ***Neglected Children's Act 1864***, a number of industrial schools were established in Victoria, including one at Royal Park in 1867. Similar institutions were established at Geelong and Sunbury in the 1860s. Industrial schools were established to address child vagrancy and poor attendance at school, but in reality they were part of what would be considered today to be a harsh system of child exploitation (masked as 'protection') where the children carried out menial work in poor conditions. Children were accommodated at Royal Park from the mid-1860s, before an official industrial school had

been established (VGG, 13 March 1874: 539; Blake, 1973, vol. 2). Children at the Royal Park industrial School were occupied with farming work because of **the school's** proximity to the Model Farm.

The *Aborigines Protection Act 1869* established the Aborigines Protection Board and set the pattern for subsequent laws applying to Indigenous people in Victoria. Regulations allowed for Aboriginal boys under 14 years and Aboriginal girls up to 18 years who were considered neglected by their parents or left unprotected, to be taken to a mission, a government reserve, or an industrial or reformatory school. The Act and its regulations gave the Victorian Government the power to make arrangements about the 'care, custody and education' of Aboriginal children. Subsequent regulations allowed government policies for the highly regimented treatment of Indigenous children to change without the scrutiny of the Victorian Parliament.

In 1878, the Public Works Department invited tenders for 'Industrial schools, Royal-park, Laundry Shed, and Repairs, &c, Receiving House and new Entrance Gates, Fencing &c to Grounds' (*Argus*, 21 December 1878: 5). The new industrial school building at Royal Park was located within (or close to) the grounds of the Model Farm for children aged 6 to 13 years, **who were deemed to be 'neglected or criminal'. A 'nursery' school for children** under 6 years of age was also opened at Royal Park soon after. Aboriginal children were amongst those sent to the Royal Park Industrial School.

The Royal Park Industrial School operated for four years before closing in 1880. It became the Royal Park Depot in 1880, which was the sole institution for and central **registration depot for 'neglected' children in Victoria**. In 1892, a home for girls was established, which was known as the Royal Park Reformatory School for Protestant Girls (VGG, 27 May 1892: 2168). The 1878 complex at Royal Park was retained for other uses, including a mental asylum* **and a children's home, and later as the Mount Royal Hospital.**

The Royal Park Depot, which operated for over eighty years from 1880 until 1961, acted as a receiving house for children who were wards of the State, and who were provided with short-term accommodation. The Royal Park Depot was not regarded favourably and was criticised for overcrowding. A new wing was built in 1907. The Royal Park Depot operated under a number of different names over its history. It was also known as the **Parkville Neglected Children's Home. Other names include:**

- Children's Welfare Department Receiving Depot.
- Royal Park Depots and Receiving Homes.
- Boys' Receiving Depot, Royal Park.
- Girls' Receiving Depot, Royal Park.

- Receiving Depots, Royal Park.
- Neglected Children's Depot, Royal Park.

The institution was known as Turana from 1955, and later the Turana Youth Training Unit until 1993. Some changes were made to the system following the *Social Work Act 1960*, which introduced the 'cottage' system of accommodation. A high security facility continued to operate at Turana, which was known as Poplar House.



Figure 5.6. The various institutions at Royal Park, c1910, including the Industrial Schools for Girls and Boys, the Victorian Home for the Aged, and the Royal Park Receiving House. (Source: Royal Park Rs file 5242, DEECA)

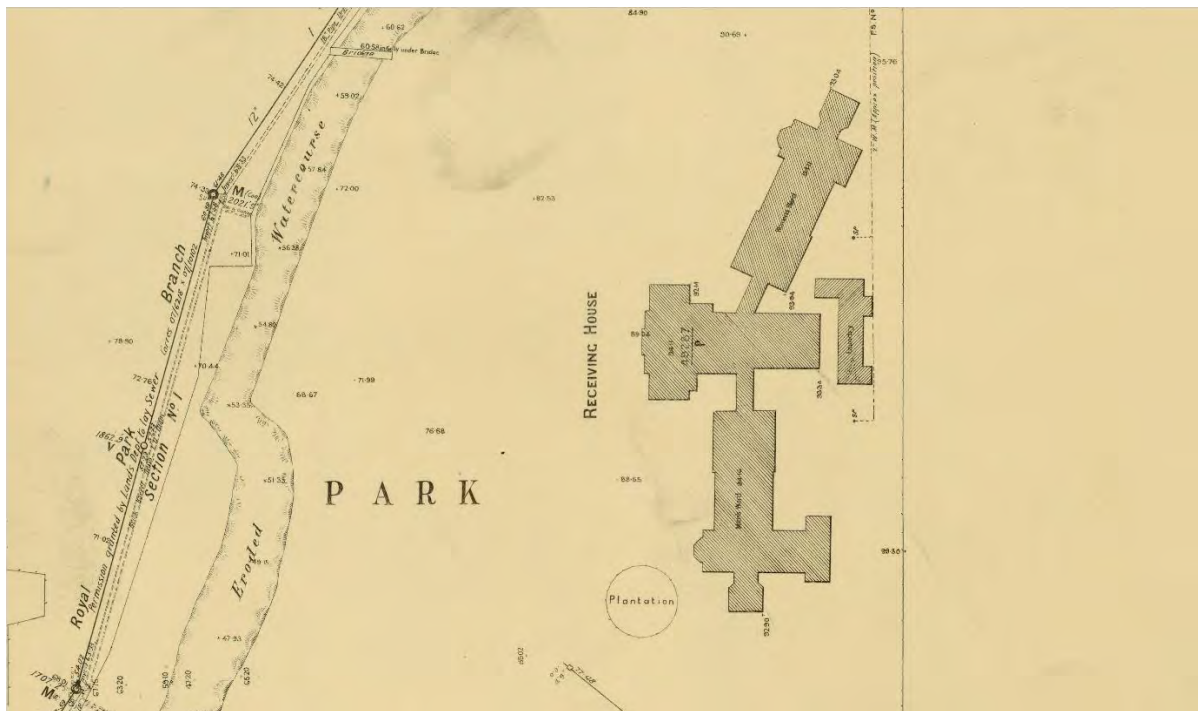


Figure 5.7. The site of the former Royal Park Receiving House, taken from MMBW Detail Plan No. 1120, dated 1896. (Source: State Library Victoria)

Aboriginal children were subject to cruel and unjust treatment in both the welfare institutions and juvenile detention facilities at Royal Park. Evidence of abuse of Aboriginal children at the Royal Park facilities emerged in the 1980s (*Aboriginal Law Bulletin*, 1982). Evidence of abuse was also heard as part of the Royal Commission into the Removal of Children from their Families (*Bringing Them Home* report, 1997) and the Child Abuse Royal Commission (2017). Among the many hundreds, and possibly thousands, of Aboriginal children taken to the Royal Park Depot was the late Gunditjmara Elder Archie Roach (Roach, 2019).



Figure 5.8. Mount Royal Hospital, Parkville, photographed in 1974. The building was originally intended as a children's home and industrial school and was used briefly for this purpose. (Source: John T Collins Collection, State Library Victoria, Accession No. H98.250/1548)



Figure 5.9. Aerial photograph by Charles Pratt of the complex of welfare institutions at the northwestern corner of Royal Park, c1930–40. CSL is also shown on the right-hand side. (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. H91.160/852)

Now operating as the Juvenile Justice Centre, the institution continues to incarcerate a high proportion of Aboriginal children and youths relative to the general population. A report by NITV stated that 'Aboriginal young people aged 10 to 17 years are nearly six times more likely to be processed by police as alleged offenders than their non-Aboriginal peers. They are also nine times more likely to be detained in youth justice custody'

(NITV: <https://www.sbs.com.au/nitv/article/yoorrook-hears-racist-treatment-of-aboriginal-children-by-vic-police/xhbj515e>).

Long-established systemic racism in the justice system and police force in Victoria means that Aboriginal young people at the Juvenile Justice Centre face additional challenges and difficulties. They are highly likely to be from a family that has suffered historically from the impact of child removal policies.

The site of the former Royal Park Receiving House is now occupied by the Orygen Youth Health, a mental health research centre.

Mount Royal Hospital

A refuge for immigrants in need of shelter and employment was established in Royal Park by the Immigrants Aid Society in 1882, occupying the former buildings of the Royal Park Industrial School (*Argus*, 8 September 1883). By the early 1900s, this had been adapted as the Victorian Home for the Aged and Infirm. A new building for women was constructed in the 1930s. The Mount Royal Special Hospital for the Aged was established in 1959.

The Mount Royal Hospital, under all its various earlier names dating back to 1882, was a hospital for the aged, the homeless and the destitute. It is likely that Aboriginal men and women were admitted to the Mount Royal Hospital during its long history. The main building survives and is now part of the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

Institutionalisation of the mentally ill

There were various asylums or homes for those who were considered 'lunatics' or 'insane'. The Receiving House and the Hospital for the Insane* were two separate institutions dealing with the early treatment of mental illness in Melbourne.

In 1864 the powder magazine at Batman's Hill was relocated to Royal Park to be used for 'the temporary reception of male lunatics' and to be classified as a public gaol (VGG, 4 November 1864:2462). The building was extended in the following years (VGG, 1866). It is possible that Aboriginal men were among those sent here but further research is required to confirm this.

A new mental hospital was established at Royal Park in 1907, the first such institution to be established in the wake of new mental health legislation in 1903. The hospital operated for 90 years and became an important centre for psychiatric research. Several of its buildings survive and several are listed on the VHR. Aboriginal people are known to have been admitted to this institution. This building was incorporated as part of the development of the Commonwealth Games Village at Royal Park in 2006.

Ayr Cottage

From 1901-02, Ayr Cottage in Leonard Street, Parkville, was used for charitable purposes **as a rehabilitation home for the Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society. Additions** were undertaken to the building in 1904-05 to make it suitable for this purpose. The building also functioned as a registered state school from c1907 (RNE; Blake, 1973). In **the 1960s the Children's Aid Society** was relocated to Black Rock (Find and Connect website).

There was an association of this building with the children's welfare advocate Selina Sutherland, who established the Sutherland Homes for children. Aboriginal children were among those who were taken to the Sutherland Homes, for example a case of the two Major children in 1901 (*Herald*, 16 January 1901: 1). It is likely that Ayr Cottage in Leonard Street also had associations with the welfare of Aboriginal children.

Former Police Station, Royal Parade

New measures in policing in Victoria were introduced in response to the gold rushes, which commenced in 1851. When Royal Park was bush land in the 1850s a lodge in Royal Park was used **'as barracks for the mounted troopers in charge of gold escorts'** (*Argus*, 28 August 1923: 7, cited in VHR citation).

The first police station in the Parkville area was established in the 1850s. There were strategic reasons for the location of the police station on the edge of Royal Park, as the large expanse of public parkland was often associated with anti-social or criminal **behaviour that the police sought to curb, such as 'larking' and vagrancy. A new bluestone** police station with a second lock-up was built in 1860. The building is now used as a private residence. A new police station and lock-up was erected on Royal Parade, Parkville, in 1878 (VGG, 1878; Sanderson, 1932).

As public parkland, Royal Park provided a retreat for the homeless and for itinerant workers. It is likely that Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and other Aboriginal people would have been among those seeking refuge in Royal Park. Under the *Vagrancy Act*, first introduced in 1852, the police could arrest and gaol people who were rough sleeping in the parks. The crime of vagrancy included **'having no visible lawful means of support, begging, consorting, and occupying public places at night without lawful excuse'** (Davies, 2008). Royal Park also provided a convenient escape route and hide-**out for those 'on the run'**.



Figure 5.10. the former Royal Park Police Station (with rear lock-up), Royal Parade, built in 1878. (Source: Police Museum, Melbourne)

5.5 Collecting and exhibiting Aboriginal cultural material, and its repatriation

Summary of sub-themes

5.1 Collecting Aboriginal cultural material - **The former Director's House at the Zoo** (demolished). The Le Souef Collection, auctioned in the 1920s.

5.2 Being put on public display – the Zoo, 1880s

Places of relevance to this theme

- **Former Director's house**, Melbourne Zoo (demolished).
- **Site of Aboriginal 'encampment'**, Melbourne Zoo.
- Associated cultural items formerly held at the Zoo and Royal Park House; now held in other collections.

Discussion

Site of Aboriginal 'encampment', The Zoo

In the 1880s and 1890s, the Director of the Zoo Albert Le Souef sought to develop the tourist potential of the Zoo. He opened the Zoo to the public seven days a week and entry was made free on a Sunday (VGG, 13 January 1882: 70). As part of developing the

Zoo for tourism in the 1880s Le Souef built a number of novelty animal enclosures that replicated particular models—for example, ‘the bush hut’ and ‘the chalet’ (Le Souef 1883). In early 1882, Le Souef added a new exhibit of an ‘old native encampment’ at the Zoo, created to look like ‘an Aboriginal camp of 40 years ago’. Small fires were burning in front of the shelters ‘to give it a very life-like appearance’ (*Argus*, 8 April 1882:8). He then developed this as a living Aboriginal exhibit as an attraction for visitors. By **September 1882, it was reported that ‘a large party of natives is camped at Royal Park’** (*Herald*, September 1882). Several family groups from Coranderrk were brought to the Melbourne Zoo to be part of the exhibit (see Figure 5.11). It is not known whether those involved were willing participants or not. A later photograph of 1889 shows eleven people at the camp, as well as dogs (see Figure 5.22). The camp comprised at least three traditional timber shelters and tools and weapons. It remained a tourist attraction through the 1880s, with a bark canoe acquired in 1884 to add to the display. The Zoo reported at this time that:

a native bark canoe, such as ... [was] used before the advent of the whites, has been obtained through Mr Goodall, the manager of the Coranderrk aboriginal [sic] station. It has been placed on a small lake close to the ... camp, and will no doubt prove of interest to visitors (*Australasian*, 20 Sept 1884, p 28).

The camp was mentioned in the Minutes of the Acclimatisation and Zoological Society in 1882, 1885 and 1886 (from notes on the reverse of a photograph provided by staff at the Melbourne Zoo).

[REDACTED]

According to a contemporary newspaper report in 1888, **this ‘camp’ appears to have** been constructed by the Board for the Protection of Aborigines (BPA), in connection with the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition being held that year. Alfred Le Souef (junior) was a member of the BPA. The camp created in 1882 appears to have been revamped in 1888. The *Age* newspaper noted at the time,

A report was received from the committee appointed to take steps to form a native encampment at the Royal Park during the Centennial Exhibition. The report stated that the site selected was a very good one. On the site it is intended to erect five or six mia mias under the gum trees near the pond of water. The pond is also such a one as the men would have chosen for themselves in the early days. It is proposed to have one or two bark canoes similar to those used in the olden times. The formation of the camp has been agreed to by the Zoological society. The huts will be made of box bark, which has been cut ready for use. The board requires special assistance in furnishing the mia mias

and will be glad to receive any donations or loan of old nets, 'possum clocks, native weapons, in order to carry out the ideal Aboriginal hut as near to real life as possible. The encampment will be a very neat additional to the Zoological Gardens and should also be of special interest to the visitors coming to Melbourne during the Exhibition (*Age*, 6 February 1888: 6)

The pond was one of several that had been designed by 'Mr [Josiah] Mitchell' as part of the layout of the zoological gardens in the 1860s. In 1864 it was noted that they included some 'newly formed islands' (*Australasian*, 29 October 1864: 4). In 1890, it was noted that the pond had not been touched for thirty years (*Argus*, 18 April 1890: 9). The Aboriginal camp was still present at the Zoo at that time, though seemingly without occupants. The encampment appears to have survived until at least 1901 but was possibly removed some time after that. In 1901 it was reported:

A small aboriginal [*sic*] encampment has lately been added, giving a faithful representation of the only human habitations on the site of Melbourne 50 years ago. All the old time weapons of the blacks [*sic*] are shown in this realistic camp (*Argus*, 3 May 1901:8).

That same year, the Duchess of York visited the 'old Aboriginal encampment' at the Zoo (*Australasian*, 18 May 1901: 42). No further mentions of the camp have been found after 1901. The area has since been developed.



Figure 5.11. Sketch of the Aboriginal camp at the Zoo that appeared in the *Australasian Sketcher* in 1882. There are three shelters depicted. (Source: *Australasian Sketcher*, 26 August 1882; higher resolution version is from the State Library Victoria Picture Collection)

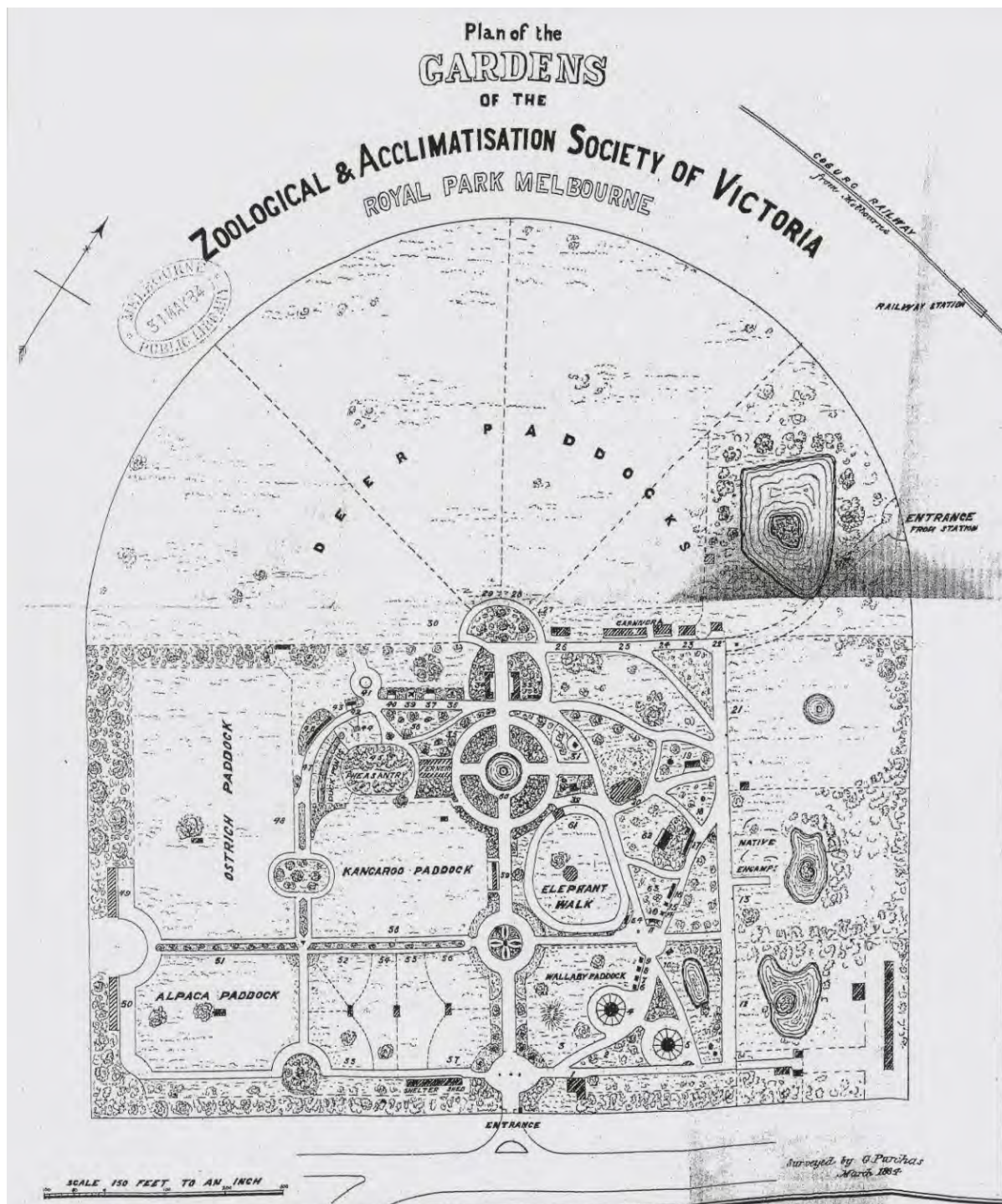


Figure 5.12. Guyon Purchas, Plan of the Zoological Gardens, 1884, showing 'Native Encamp' and ponds on the far right. (Source: Map Collection, State Library Victoria)



Figure 5.13. View of the see-saw and mature gum at the Melbourne Zoo in the 1890s, with lake behind, from *Illustrated Australian News*, 1 December 1893, p. 13. (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. IAN01/12/93/13)

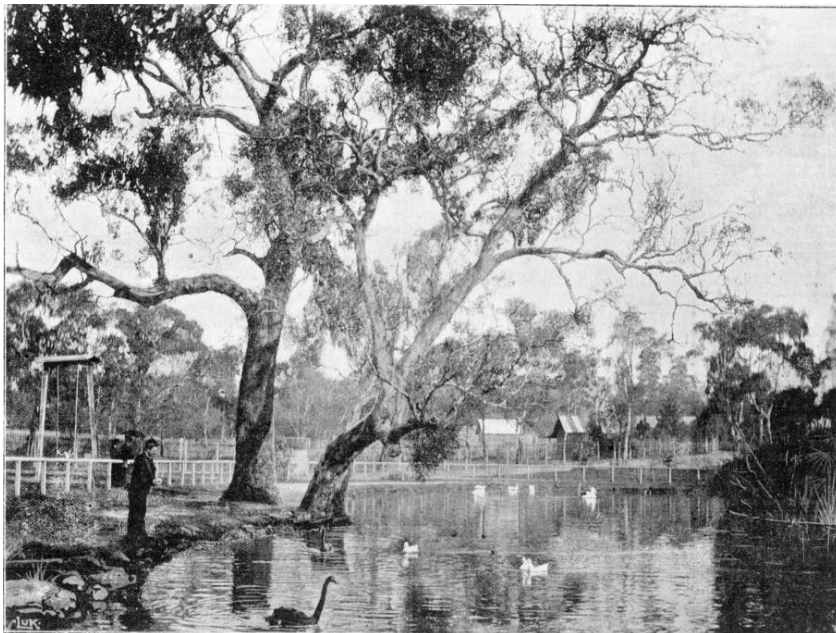


Figure 5.14. Photograph titled 'Water fowl pond at the Zoo', published in the *Illustrated Australian News* in 1893, shows a view of the lake and mature gums at the Melbourne Zoo, with children's swing in the background. (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. IAN01/12/93/17)

A visit to the Zoo in February 2023, as part of the on-Country visit with the RAP, revealed that this area of the former Aboriginal camp had seen considerable development with a new structure recently erected in 2022–23 (see Figure 5.15). During ground works associated with construction it had become apparent, through the composition of the soil, that there had been a body of water in the vicinity (Robbie Rosso, pers com, 23 Feb 2023). While visiting the site in February 2023, a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung representative remarked that they had a strong feeling or sense about where the camp had been located (WWCHAC, 23 February 2023).



Figure 5.15. New building on the site where a body of water had been identified during construction work, indicating this was probably on the site of the pond / original waterhole near where the camp had been situated. (Source: City of Melbourne, February 2023)

The Le Souef collection

AC Le Souef, who was the Director of the Melbourne Zoo, inherited a large collection of Aboriginal cultural material that was auctioned by the Le Souef family in the 1920s. The father of A C Le Souef, Albert Alexander Cochrane Le Souef (1828–1902), had probably inherited some of the collection from his father William Le Souef from the time the family arrived in Victoria in 1839. Albert Alexander Cochrane Le Souef probably also acquired cultural items through his role as a member of the BPA. The items in the collection were listed for sale in the auction catalogue dated 1923. Although only a portion of the items are given their origin, it is likely that some items would have been collected in early Melbourne and would have a provenance to Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people (Leonard Joel, 1923).

These items were sold and their whereabouts today is not known. Royal Park House was demolished in the c1930s.



Figure 5.16. Director of the Zoo AC Le Souef with his wife and children outside **the director's** residence, 'Royal Park House', c1904 (since demolished). (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. H31865)

5.6 New types of work

Summary of sub-themes

6.1 Working as labourers – Stockmen (cattle and horse markets); travelling to the goldmines to work as miners and guides (ref: Cahir, *Black Gold*)

6.2 Working as police – Native Police – eg at the Burke and Wills departure from Royal Park; accompanying the gold escort

6.9 Health services – working as nurses; working with Aboriginal youth services at Turana

Places of relevance to this theme

- Site of former stock markets (South Parkville Precinct).
- Flemington Road.
- Juvenile Detention Centre.
- Nurses' Home, Royal Melbourne Hospital.

Discussion

Native Police

A Native Police Corps was first established in Melbourne in the late 1830s and operated briefly before being re-established in the 1840s and operating until 1852. The Native Police Corps, which was largely comprised of Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and Bunurong men, was initially employed to keep order in the pastoral districts in the 1840s but was later used for tracking and for ceremonial purposes. The Native Police also worked with the gold escort, which would have travelled along Flemington Road. They were present at the departure ceremony for Burke and Wills at Royal Park in 1860.

Stock workers

A Cattle Market Reserve was set aside in South Parkville in the 1850s to support the pastoral industry and Melbourne as a centre for stock agents and cattle sales. There is a remnant wall on Story Street (dating to the 1880s) that is associated with cattle market site and also possibly some bluestone cobbling. These markets were still operating in the early decades of the twentieth century.

In country areas of Victoria in the nineteenth century there are a number of accounts of Aboriginal people to working as stockmen (and stockwomen) and drovers. They were often poorly paid. They would have brought stock to the markets in Melbourne (Context, 2020). Aboriginal stockmen would have used Flemington Road and Sydney Road to drive stock to the markets at Parkville, and prior to that, from 1841, to the earlier cattle markets on the north side of the town centre. These roads were sufficiently wide to be used as stock routes.

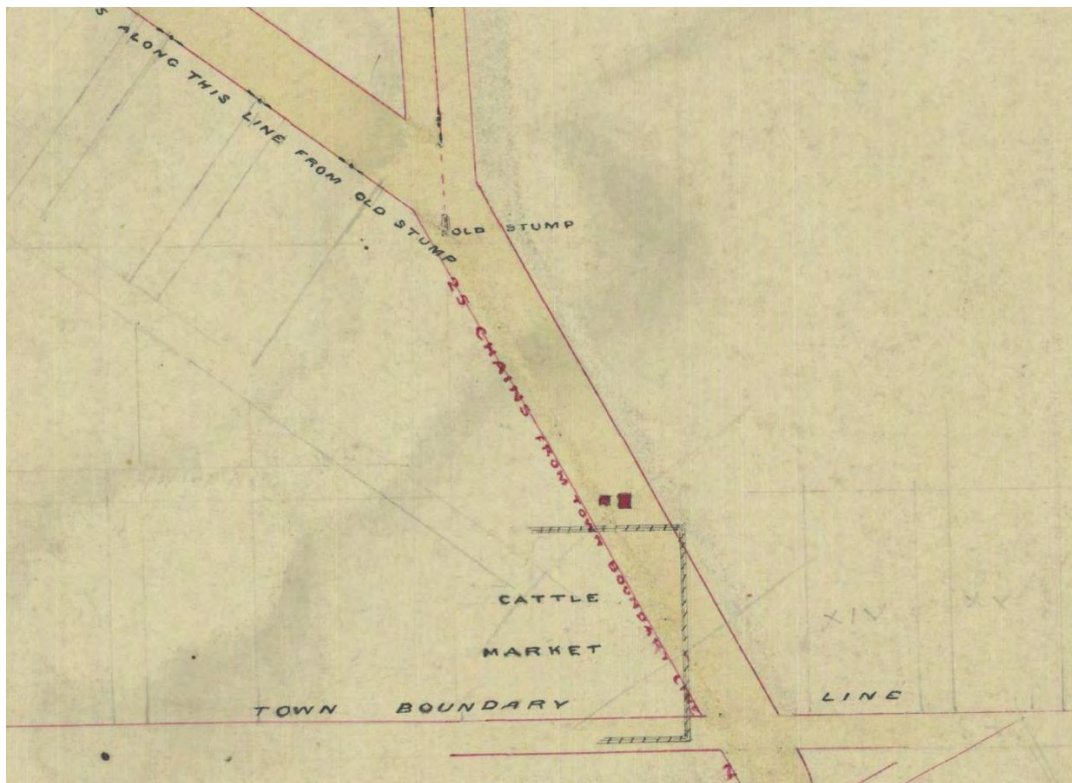


Figure 5.17. The second cattle market in Melbourne, established in 1846, was located south of the Review area. In this map, an 'old stump' marks the junction of Sydney Road and Flemington Road. Plan 60 B: Elizabeth Street - Flemington Bridge Sydney Road, c.1852-53. (Source: Historic Plans Collection, VPRS 8168/P0004, PROV)

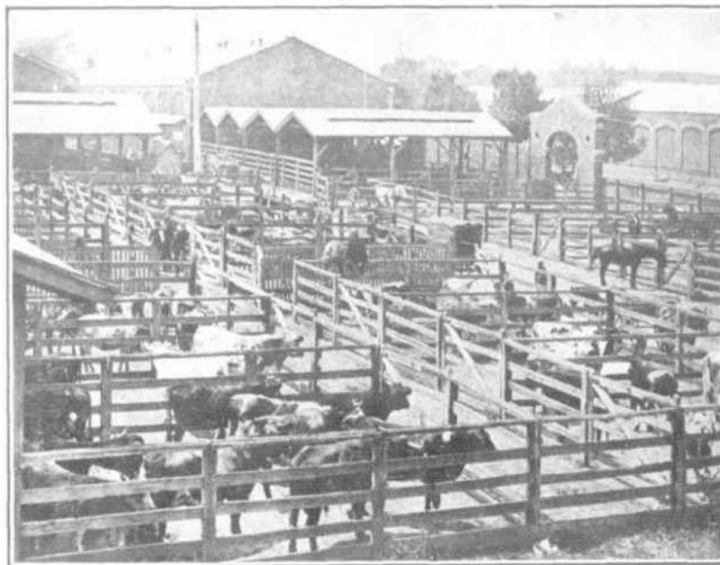


Figure 5.18. Holding pens at the cattle market, Sydney Road, Parkville, 1919. (Source: *Australasian*, 1 February 1919:56)

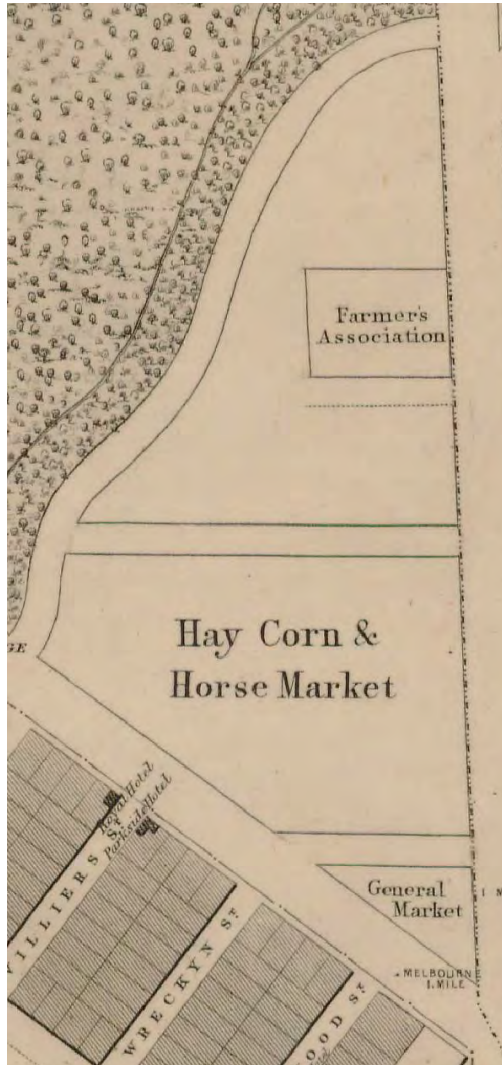


Figure 5.19. James Kearney, *Plan of Melbourne and Suburbs*, 1855. (Source: Map Collection, State Library Victoria)

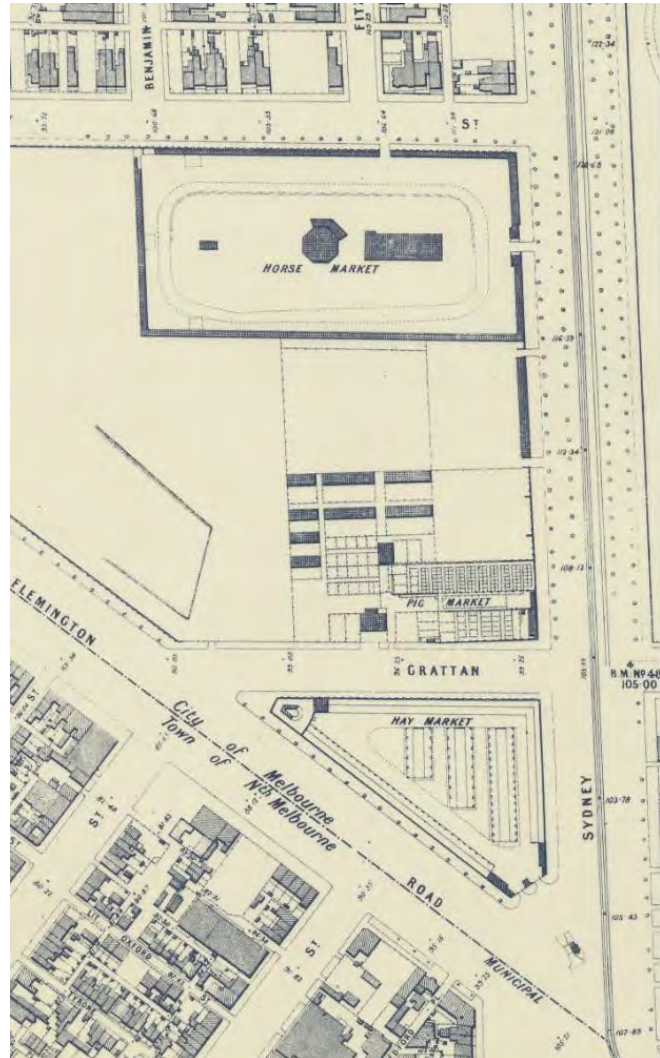


Figure 5.20. Layout of the market site, from MMBW Detail Plan No. 30, 1896. (Source: Map Collection, State Library Victoria)

Working on the goldfields

Fred Cahir's ground-breaking work, *Black Gold* (Cahir, 2012), revealed close working relationships between gold miners and Aboriginal people. This mainly involved Wadawurrung and Dja Dja Wurrung people, but also included other Aboriginal people who were at the diggings. Flemington Road (formerly Mount Alexander Road) was the principal route to the goldfields at Ballarat, Castlemaine and Bendigo, and would have been used by Aboriginal people who were part of the heavy traffic to and from the

goldfields in the 1850s. Aboriginal people served as guides to diggers and also traded goods such as rugs along the road.

A toll bar was positioned on Mount Alexander Road, just north of Flemington Bridge (Kearney, 1855); a bridge was erected by 1858. Aboriginal people were exempt from paying the toll. Gold was also transported from the goldfields to the Treasury in Melbourne.

Working as nurses

A nurses' home was built at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, Parkville, c1949. Several Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women trained as nurses in Melbourne and lived at the nurses' home while training at the Royal Melbourne Hospital (City of Melbourne, pers com, 2022).

Working at Turana – providing cultural and spiritual support to Aboriginal boys

Social workers or youth workers were employed at Turana from the 1970s to provide support to the Aboriginal boys in custody.

Ewan Macarthur Gardiner (1929–2000) and Gloria Grace Gardiner (1936–1984) (née Terrick) of Noble Park and parents of the late Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Elder Margaret Gardiner, were leaders of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung community in Melbourne from the 1970s. Ewan Gardiner, born in Scotland, was employed as a youth officer from at least 1972 and worked with the Aboriginal boys who were in custody at Turana in the 1970s and 1980s (ER 1972, 1980). His wife Gloria Gardiner also worked at Turana in the 1980s.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5.7 Expressing cultural and spiritual life

Summary of sub-themes

7.1 Respecting and acknowledging spiritual places and maintaining ceremonial practices – There would have been ceremonies and meetings at Royal Park given that it was an identified meeting place.

7.4 Honouring significant people — the naming of Lisa Belleair House, Royal Parade.

7.5 Performing (music, dance, song, film) — Aboriginal musicians performed at the departure of the Burke and Wills expedition in 1860.

7.7 Engaging the tourist (e.g. art sales, boomerang throwing, fire-making) — eg **Aboriginal 'encampment'** exhibit at the Zoo from 1882; a canoe was added to the camp in 1884; 'Barak and Charley' demonstrated boomerang throwing at the Zoo in 1888.

7.8 Educating — boomerang demonstration in 1888; Nature Play **children's** playground which was designed around the seven Wurundjeri seasons; there is a possibility that the scarred tree at the Zoo was used to demonstrate culture but this is not known.

Places of relevance to this theme

- Royal Park (ceremonies).
- Burke and Wills cairn.
- Melbourne Zoo.
- Former Zebra Motel (now Lisa Belleair House).
- **Nature Play children's playground.**
- Turana and Baltara (former Royal Park Depot, now the Juvenile Justice Centre).

Discussion

Departure of Burke and Wills, 1860

The departure of the Victorian Exploring Expedition from Royal Park on 20 August 1860 was a momentous event in Melbourne, with around 15,000 people in attendance.

The site of the Burke and Wills bluestone cairn represents both the expedition itself, with its complex associations for Aboriginal people across different Country in Victoria, South Australia and the Northern Territory, and the departure ceremony, in which Aboriginal people were present not only as Native Police escorts and as part of the large crowd of onlookers, but also as performing musicians.

The Melbourne Zoo in the 1880s

In 1888 Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Ngurungaeta Barak and fellow Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung **man 'Charley' (probably Charles Cable)**, described as **'both elderly men'**, performed boomerang-throwing, spear-throwing and fire-making at the Melbourne Zoo as part of activities associated with the Melbourne International Exhibition. The Director of the Zoo, A A C Le Souef, who was also a member of the BPA, had arranged the visit and display with Mr Shaw, the superintendent of Coranderrk (*Argus*, 22 October 1888:8). Barak was known for his skill using boomerangs and spears, and in fire-making.

The Aboriginal camp at the Melbourne Zoo, which was a short-term place of occupation for people from Coranderrk in the 1880s, operated from 1882 and through to c1901. It is likely that the demonstration of tools and weapons by Barak and Charley at the Zoo in

1888 took place in the vicinity of the camp. It is also possible that Barak and Charley were living or staying at the camp with other Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people at the time. The identity of those who were living at the encampment in the 1880s has not been confirmed.



Figure 5.21. Detail from a photograph dated March 1886, depicting Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Ngurungaeta Barak (left) and Charles Cable (front right), the latter is likely to be **the 'Charley'** mentioned in 1888. This photograph was taken two years before the report of Barak and Charley demonstrating boomerang throwing at the Melbourne Zoo. The original photograph depicts of the deputation of leaders from Coranderrk on the occasion of the departure of former premier Graham Berry in March 1886. (Source: Museum Victoria, Item XP 20467)



Figure 5.22. Photograph by John Steel, 1889, showing the camp at the Melbourne Zoo that was occupied by people from Coranderrk Aboriginal Reserve. Eleven people are depicted in this image. (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. H32938)



Figure 5.23. Photograph showing the 'Native Encampment' at the Zoo, 1888. Cultural items, including weapons, tools, bags and toys, are displayed. (Source: State Library Victoria)

It is not known if the people from Coranderrk came to this camp at the Zoo as willing participants, or whether there were complaints about the set-up during their stay. Did they have sufficient food and fresh water for example? It is difficult to understand the reason for creating this extraordinary living exhibit at the Melbourne Zoo without considering the underlying racist attitudes in which it was conceived. During the discussion about this exhibit at the Zoo, a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung representative **commented that her people were considered 'part of flora and fauna'** (WWCHAC consultation, 23 February 2023).

Nature Play Children's Playground

A new playground at the Royal **Children's Hospital, developed c2016, was designed** through a partnership between the City of Melbourne and the Department of Health and Human Services in collaboration with Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Elders. The overall design represents the seven Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung seasons that are experienced in Narm, the Melbourne area. Designed to encourage interaction with nature, the playground has been created using natural materials and surfaces, organic forms, meandering paths, and a varied topography of hills and gullies.



Figure 5.24. Nature Play children's playground, designed in collaboration with WWCHAC, 2016.

5.8 Taking political action and overcoming disadvantage

Summary of sub-themes

8.5 Establishing health and welfare organisations, and legal services – the work of social workers at Turana, including Aboriginal staff, through the Aboriginal Youth Support Unit

8.6 Education

- Aboriginal students in university colleges; the work of Leslie Batman Weire in promoting the education of Aboriginal children; boys at Turana attending Brunswick Technical College; a TAFE formerly existed on the Model Farm site in Royal Park
- Scientific research by CSL into human blood types in the 1950s helped to debunk myths about a superior race.

Places of relevance to this theme

- Former Royal Park Depot (Juvenile Justice Centre).
- 8 Church Street, Parkville West (home of Leslie Batman Weire).
- Commonwealth Serum Laboratories.

Discussion

Leslie Batman Weire

Leslie Batman Weire who lived at 6 Church Street, West Parkville, was a great-grandson of John Batman, and the grandson of William Weire and Elizabeth Batman (John **Batman's daughter**). **Leslie** Batman Weire was a champion of the memory of John **Batman as the 'founder of Melbourne'**. His single-storey timber house in West Parkville was named '**Batman**' (Attwood, 2015). Leslie Batman Weire also provided support to Aboriginal people by offering prizes relating to education to Aboriginal children who lived on missions (ER, 1914, 1924, 1936; *Herald*, 4 March 1939: 3).

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories (CSL)

With its close proximity to the University of Melbourne and the Royal Melbourne Hospital, Parkville emerged as a centre of biomedical research through the twentieth century. Prior to this, the site was used for the development of a smallpox vaccine.

The CSL site has indirect associations with Aboriginal history, in terms of public health programs. The central work of the CSL was the production and distribution of sera and

vaccines for the Australian population. Their use was significant for Aboriginal communities that had suffered high rates of illness.

CSL was also involved in world-leading research to investigate the genetic composition of Aboriginal people through testing of blood samples in the 1940s (*Herald*, 11 December 1944: 3). Anthropologists and geneticists Roy T Simmons and Dr J J Graydon at CSL undertook extensive research in the 1940s and 1950s into the composition of blood types across many different First Nations people, including Maori, Polynesians, Indian Chenchus and the First People of America, to help understand historical patterns of social movement and connections between different groups. This work contributed to the debunking of commonly held and **popular theories about race, finding that 'there is no superior race'** (*Courier-Mail*, 22 September 1952: 2). This scientific work was part of a larger movement towards improved understandings about different ethnic groups, which possibly contributed to the growing intolerance of the racist attitudes of Europeans towards First Nations people. A report in 1952 noted:

Mr. Roy T. Simmons and Or. J. J. Graydon, of the Parkville Commonwealth Serum Laboratories — are probing further than the most adventurous expedition. Quietly exploring and comparing the blood group systems of thousands of native people, they are finding rare inherited blood similarities in peoples separated by half a world. They are finding blood evidence to support some long held anthropological theories on the kinship **and origin of races'**. [1952]

Improving education for Aboriginal people

Various programs at the University of Melbourne and its affiliated residential colleges support Aboriginal students in tertiary education, although these are mainly outside the Review area. This includes bursaries and other services and recognition:

- Murrup Barak (Spirit of Barak), Melbourne Institute for Indigenous Development – through the University of Melbourne.
- **Billibellary's Walk** (heritage walk at the University campus).
- Trinity College Aboriginal student support - <https://www.trinity.unimelb.edu.au/residential-college/indigenous-support>.
- Ormond College Aboriginal student support - <https://www.ormnd.unimelb.edu.au/future-students/indigenous-students/>

At the University of Melbourne (outside the Review area), there was a 15-year campaign for action to be taken to rename the Richard Berry Building. Activists included Aboriginal students and staff. The building was renamed in honour of Peter Hall in December 2016 (<https://melbourne-cshe.unimelb.edu.au/research/research-projects/policy-and-management-in-higher-education/indigenous-history-project>). Other academics

associated with the eugenics movement who have been the target of protests at the University of Melbourne include Baldwin Spencer, Wilfred Agar and John Medley.

5.9 Remembering and rediscovering the past

Places of relevance to this theme

- Former Zebra Motel (now Lisa Belleair House).
- **Nature Play children’s playground.**

Discussion

Lisa Belleair House

The University of Melbourne named the student accommodation at 303 Royal Parade ‘Lisa Belleair House’ after Lisa Belleair (1961–2006). Belleair was a poet, playwright and academic and was involved in the early teaching of Aboriginal history at the University of Melbourne. She was a niece of the Aboriginal activist Sol Belleair (1951–2017). Her early death at the age of 45 was a significant loss to the Aboriginal community.

Nature Play children’s playground

The Nature Play children’s playground constructed on public behind the Royal Children’s Hospital in c2018 has won numerous accolades for its innovative design. Central to its conception was a desire to incorporate and interpret something of Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung culture into the design. This has been done through reference to the seven seasons recognised in Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung culture and in more subtle ways through the use of particular forms, materials and vegetation.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

6 Conclusions and recommendations

6.1 Outcomes

The Parkville Heritage Review provides the following:

- A detailed Thematic Environmental History that recognises the Aboriginal history of the Review area.
- A set of Aboriginal themes and sub-themes.
- The recognition and consideration of Aboriginal history and heritage in the assessment of heritage places in the Review area.

6.2 Recommended tasks

In acknowledging the Aboriginal cultural values and associations relating to the Parkville Review area, a number of recommendations are provided.

1. Where a place on the Heritage Overlay (HO) is found to have sufficient and direct Aboriginal associations to warrant being considered an Aboriginal heritage place, **the column headed 'Aboriginal heritage place?' in the Melbourne Planning Scheme Schedule to Clause 43.01 Heritage Overlay should be changed from 'No' to 'Yes'**. This applies to the places identified in Point (3) below and in Table 6.1 below. In order **to change this designation from 'No' to 'Yes', it is necessary that the place is recognised as such on the VAHR and this is subject to the approval of the RAP (WWCHAC)**.
2. Recognise Aboriginal cultural values in the citations of the following heritage places recommended for inclusion on the HO, subject to agreement and review by WWCHAC, namely:
 - South Parkville Precinct.
 - Former Royal Park Depot.
 - West Parkville Precinct.
 - Ayr Cottage, 1 Leonard Street, Parkville.
 - Former Zebra Motel, 303 Royal Parade, Parkville.
3. Nominate the following heritage places to the VAHR, as agreed by WWCHAC. These include:

- The site of the former Aboriginal camp at the Zoo (1882-c1901).
- Mount Royal Hospital (and former Royal Park Industrial School).
- Former Royal Park Depot (and former Turana); now the Juvenile Justice Centre.
- South Parkville Precinct.

6.3 Recommendations for VHR places

A number of VHR places have Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and/or other Aboriginal values or associations that are inadequately recognised in either the citation and/or the extent of the registration. It is recommended that these values be recognised in the citations and that the extent of VHR registration of the Melbourne Zoo is extended, subject to the agreement and approval of WWCHAC.

These places are:

- Royal Melbourne Zoological Gardens (VHR H1074).
- North West Hospital (former Mount Royal Hospital) (VHR H1725).
- Northern Market Reserve Wall (VHR H1920).
- Walmsley House (VHR H1946).
- Royal Park (VHR H2337).
- Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital (VHR H2606).

6.4 Other potential associations for further investigation

The following places or place types could be investigated for potential Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung or other Aboriginal associations:

- Boarding houses, rooming houses.
- Student accommodation associated with the University of Melbourne and other tertiary education institutions. Student housing in the area, 1960s, 1970s, 1980, 1990s.
- Contemporary associations with Aboriginal students at the University of Melbourne.
- University High School (1911).

- Domestic Arts College, Royal Parade, from the 1920s.
- **Royal Women's Hospital** (built c2015–16).
- Royal Melbourne Hospital

6.5 Summary table

A succinct picture of what the recommendations are in relation to the Aboriginal heritage values for the various places identified in the Review area is provided in Table 6.1 (below).

Table 6.1 Summary of recommendations

Place	Existing listing	Recommendation
██████████	██████████	██████████
Mount Royal Hospital (and former Industrial School)	VHR	Nominate to the VAHR
Site of former Aboriginal camp at the Zoo	nil	Nominate to the VAHR Full assessment of the Zoo
Former Royal Park Depot (and former Turana)	nil	Nominate to the VAHR Recognise Aboriginal values through Interpretation
South Parkville Precinct	(Recommended HO) Existing VAHR site within precinct	Nominate to the VAHR, ██████████ Recognise and document the associations in the citation
Ayr Cottage 1 Leonard Street, Parkville	(Recommended HO)	Recognise and document the associations in the citation
Former Zebra Motel (now Lisa Belliar House) 303 Royal Parade, Parkville	(Recommended HO)	Recognise and document the associations in the citation
Site of former Royal Park Receiving House (now Orygen)	nil	Nominate to the VAHR Recognise Aboriginal values through interpretation

6.6 Further recommendations

- A detailed assessment of the history and heritage of the Melbourne Zoo should be undertaken that includes its Aboriginal history and heritage.
- WWCHAC are in support of a thorough Aboriginal heritage survey being carried out for Royal Park, including an investigation on former creek lines and water bodies.
- Consideration of the strong associations in the Review area with the removal of Aboriginal children by government agencies, welfare groups and the police, which impacted on all First Nations people in Victoria, and how this might be recognised. This relates specifically to places in the north of the Review area — the sites of the former Royal Park Receiving House and the former Royal Park Depot. The following points should be noted:
 - The appropriateness of this recommendation to be considered by WWCHAC.
 - The former Royal Park Receiving House (now Orygen Youth Health) may in fact incorporate such an acknowledgement, however the site was not visited for the purpose of this Review.
- Greater and more visible acknowledgement of Country and First Peoples within the Review area is recommended. The following could be considered:
 - Incorporation of Woi-wurrung language in signage and in place-naming of public areas, if and when opportunities arise.
 - Developing heritage interpretation in the public areas of the Review area to better communicate its Aboriginal history and heritage.
 - WWCHAC as the RAP should be consulted and be a party to any of these initiatives.

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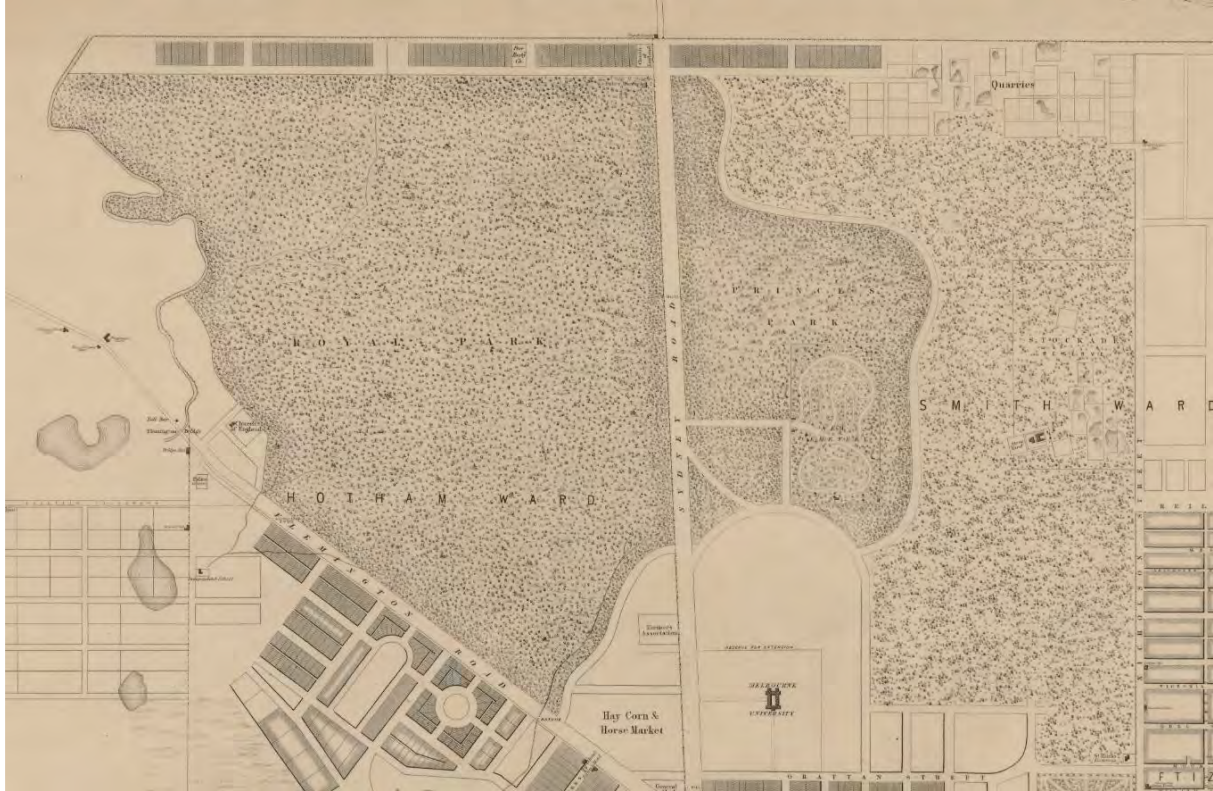
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Appendix A: Historical plans

Thomas Ham, Plan of Melbourne, 1854:



James Kearney plan of Melbourne, 1855



De Grunchy plan of Melbourne, 1866:



Sands and McDougall 1868



Part of the study area shown in Sands and McDougall Map of Melbourne, 1868. (Source: State Library Victoria)

Royal Park Estate, c1883.



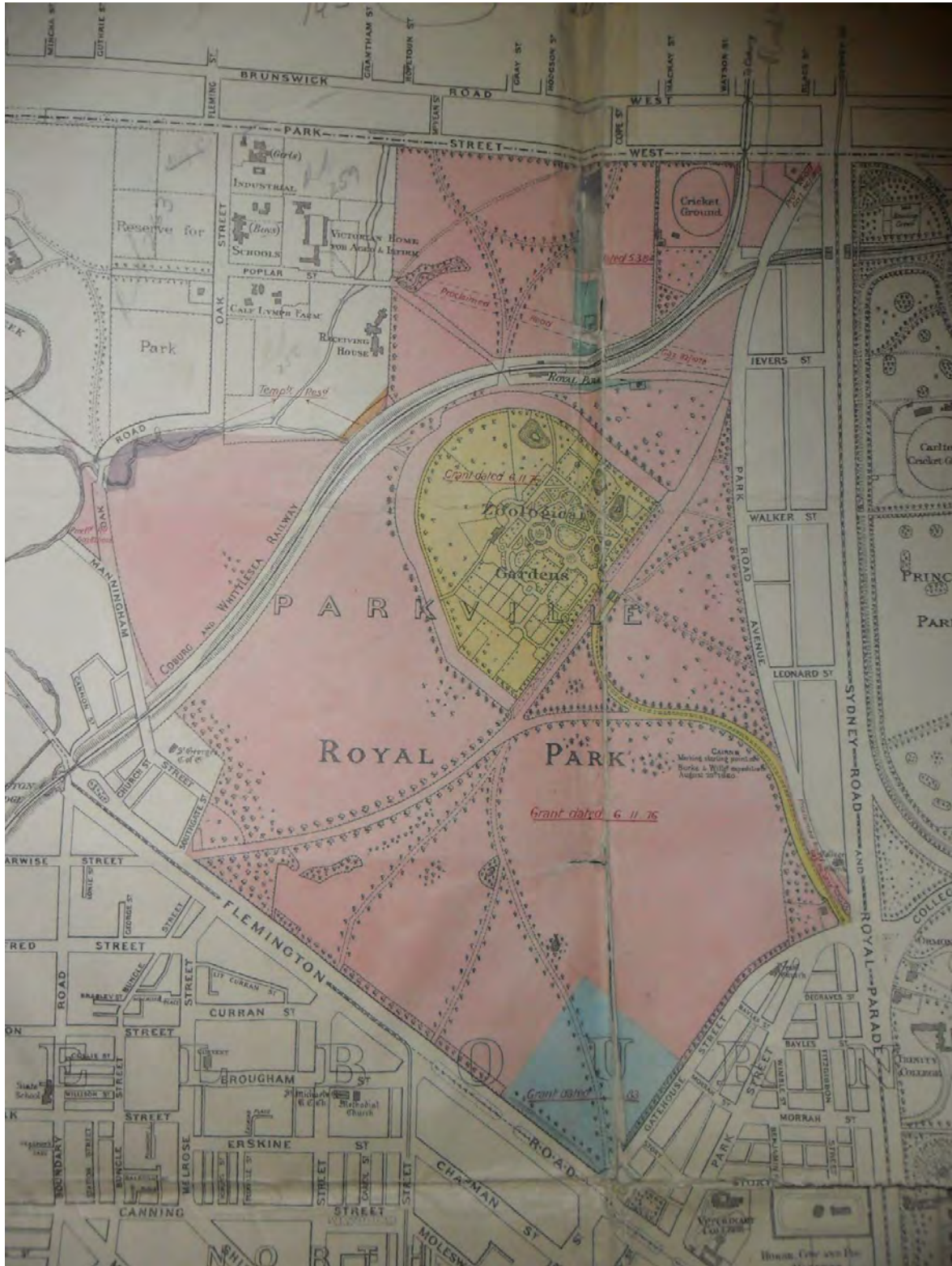
Hutchinsons new plan of Melbourne, 1888



Sands and McDougall, 1908:



Undated plan of Royal Park, c1880s–c1910.



Parkville Heritage Review Volume 3: Thematic Environmental History

October 2023

Acknowledgement of Country

We respect and acknowledge Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation, their lands and waterways, their rich cultural heritage and their deep connection to Country, and we acknowledge their Elders past and present. We are committed to truth-telling and to engaging with Traditional Owner organisations to support the protection of their culture and heritage.

We strongly advocate social and cultural justice and support the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

Cultural warning

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander readers are advised that this report may contain images or names of First Nations people who have passed away. The report also contains historical details about colonisation and its impacts that may be upsetting to readers.

Report register

The following report register documents the development of this report, in accordance with GML's Quality Management System.

Job No.	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
2899	1	First draft report	30 June 2022
2899	2	Revised first draft	21 October 2022
2899	3	Second draft	9 March 2023
2899	4	Final draft	16 June 2023
2899	5	Revised final draft	10 October 2023

Quality management

The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality management policy and procedures.

It aligns with best-practice heritage conservation and management, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* and heritage and environmental legislation and guidelines relevant to the subject place.

Indigenous cultural and intellectual property

We acknowledge and respect the inherent rights and interests of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation in Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property. We recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have the right to be acknowledged and attributed for their contribution to knowledge but also respect their rights to confidentiality. We recognise our ongoing obligations to respect, protect and uphold the continuation of Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation rights in the materials contributed as part of this project.

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Introduction

1 Introduction

1.1 Background to the study

The City of Melbourne engaged GML Heritage Victoria in November 2021 to prepare a Thematic Environmental History of Parkville as part of the Parkville Heritage Review.

This report forms Volume 3 in the four-volume Parkville Heritage Review. The four volumes are:

- Volume 1: Methodology
- Volume 2: Aboriginal Heritage and Cultural Values Assessment
- Volume 3: Thematic Environmental History
- Volume 4: Citations.

The purpose of a Thematic Environmental History is to ensure that strategic heritage planning decisions are grounded in a strong understanding of both the land-use history and development of the Parkville Review area, including its Aboriginal history, and the values and associations attributed to the place by Traditional Owners and the broader community.

While the early history of Parkville has been documented in several previous works, there is no existing Thematic Environmental History of the suburb and nor has a comprehensive history of the area been published. Significant historical accounts include the work of Hilary Lewis (*South Parkville*, 1974, 1996), E Graeme Robertson and Joan Robertson, *Parkville* (1975), and the '**Parkville Conservation Study**' (1979), prepared by Jacobs Lewis Vines for the City of Melbourne, which included a history of the area.

Aboriginal cultural values have been incorporated into the Parkville Heritage Review. The Thematic Environmental History report has allowed for input and information drawn from consultation with Elders and representatives from Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC), which is the Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for Parkville. This input requires express permission from WWCHAC to be included.

1.2 Project scope and approach

The scope of the project included researching and writing a Thematic Environmental History of Parkville, which outlines the historical development of the area from European settlement through to the present day.

The Thematic Environmental History traces the development of the area, noting the key developments, influences and important events that have shaped its character. This incorporates what is known about the rich Aboriginal history and heritage of the Review

area and its broader geographical context, through detailed history research and consultation with the RAP, WWCHAC.

The following key tasks informed the development of this report:

- identifying key resources and developing a bibliography of relevant sources for the project
- investigating the historical development (i.e. social, physical and economic change) of the Review area
- sourcing historical maps and plans, and historical images of the Review area
- incorporating the Aboriginal history of the Review area, through consultation with WWCHAC
- seeking and receiving input from local community representatives regarding local history, historical themes and places of potential heritage significance
- identifying the historical themes for the Review area, drawing on *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes*.

1.3 Review Area

The area under investigation for the Parkville Heritage Review, situated within the City of Melbourne, is shown below:

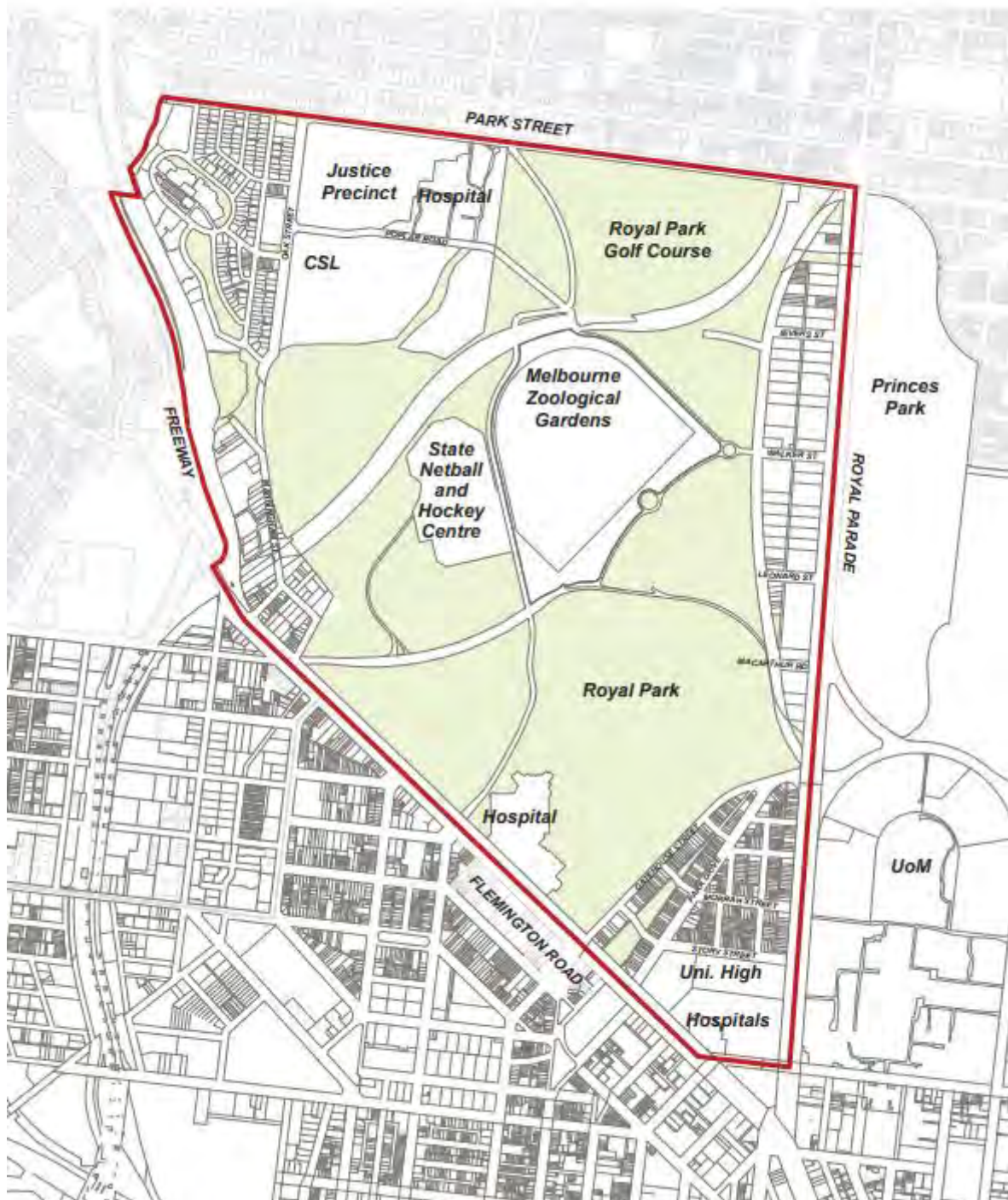


Figure 1.1 Map of the Parkville Review area. (Source: City of Melbourne, 2022)

1.4 Registered Aboriginal Party

The Registered Aboriginal Party (RAP) for the Parkville area is Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation (WWCHAC). A map showing the RAP boundary, relevant to the City of Melbourne, is shown in Figure 1.2.

The Parkville Heritage Review was developed in consultation with WWCHAC. The Thematic Environmental History was subject to further changes following discussions with WWCHAC and the development of an Aboriginal Heritage and Cultural Values report, which forms a separate volume of the Parkville Heritage Review.



Figure 1.2. The Parkville Heritage Review Area (outlined in red) shown in relation to the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung RAP boundary (dashed line). (Source: City of Melbourne)

1.5 Methodology

The sequence of key tasks involved in the production of this report are shown in Figure 1–3:

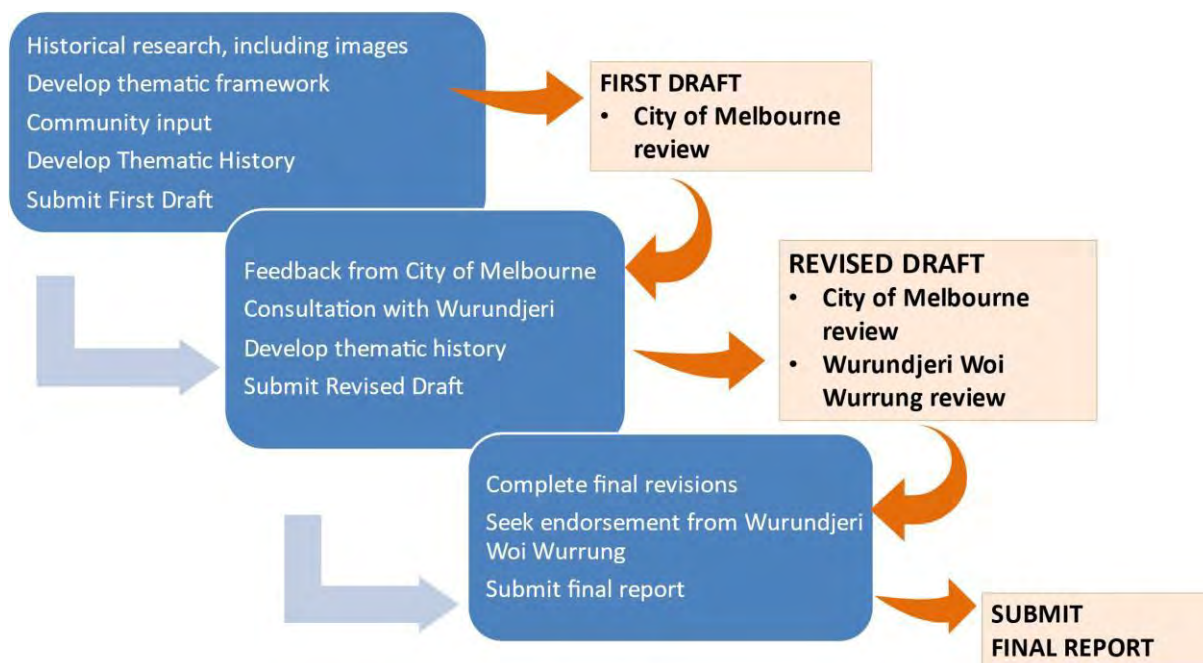


Figure 1.3. Methodology diagram showing the order of tasks involved

1.6 Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the assistance of the following individuals and organisations:

- Elders and representatives, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation.
- Dr Klara Hansen, Michelle Prasad and Kashmira Mohamed Zagor, Research Unit, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
- Members of the Parkville Association and other community members.
- Roslyn Rymer, Suellen Hunter, Lucy Lyons, Anne Laing, Naomi Keung and Tanya Wolkenberg, City Strategy, City of Melbourne.
- Rebecca Morphy, Aboriginal Melbourne, City of Melbourne.
- Robbie Russo and Dr Sally Sherwen, Royal Melbourne Zoo.
- Police Museum, Melbourne.
- James Lesh, Deakin University.
- Tim McKenna, Secretary, Coburg Historical Society.

1.7 Project team.

This report was written by Dr Helen Doyle, with assistance from Mark Huntersmith and Freya Keam.

1.8 Abbreviations

AO	Order of Australia
corres	correspondence
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
CSIR	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research
CSL	Commonwealth Serum Laboratories
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
DEECA	Department of Energy, the Environment and Climate Action
DELWP	Department of the Environment, Land, Water and Planning
dem	demolished
HO	Heritage Overlay
MCC	Melbourne City Council
MMBW	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
nd	no date
nk	not known
NLA	National Library of Australia
NT	National Trust of Australia (Victoria)
PPGG	Port Phillip Government Gazette
PROV	Public Record Office Victoria
PV	Picture Victoria
PWD	Public Works Department
RAP	Registered Aboriginal Party

RMH	Royal Melbourne Hospital
RNE	Register of the National Estate
RSL	Returned Services League
RPPG	Royal Park Protection Group
SHC	Stonnington History Centre
SJ	Society of Jesus (the Jesuits)
SLNSW	State Library of New South Wales
SLV	State Library Victoria
SMH	<i>Sydney Morning Herald</i>
TAFE	Tertiary and Further Education
US	United States
VCAT	Victorian Civil and Administrative Appeals Tribunal
VGG	<i>Victorian Government Gazette</i>
VHD	Victorian Heritage Database
VHR	Victorian Heritage Register
VPRS	Victorian Public Record Series
WWCHAC	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation

1.9 Terminology and language conventions

1.9.1 Word in First Nations languages

A number of Aboriginal words have been referred to in the text, which are listed below with their documented meanings. These words are documented in other sources, noted below.

Aboriginal word	Language	Meaning
baal	Woi-wurrung	River Red Gum (<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>)
Birrarung	Woi-wurrung	Yarra River, meaning 'river of mists'
Boonwurrung	Boonwurrung	The language of the Bunurong

Aboriginal word	Language	Meaning
Bunurong (Boonwurrung)	Boonwurrung	One of the five tribal groups of the Eastern Kulin Nation. Also referred to by colonists as the 'coastal tribe' or the 'Westernport tribe' . Their territory embraced Western Port and the sea coast around to the Werribee River.
Dutigalla; Doutta galla	n.k. probably Woi-wurrung or Wadawurrung	A name used by John Batman (and other early colonists) in the mid-1830s that was mistaken as a name for the Melbourne area but was probably instead the name of a Wadawurrung woman. The name was subsequently adopted as a parish name by surveyor Robert Hoddle (by 1840).
Jika Jika	Woi-wurrung	Jika Jika or Jaga Jaga is the name of the cadastral parish in which Parkville is located; it was named after the Eastern Kulin chief Jaga Jaga who was a signatory to the 'Batman treaty' in 1835 .
Kulin, kulin	Woi-wurrung (and other Kulin languages)	Refers to the confederacy of five groups who share a significant amount of their language and culture. The word means man or 'people' in the Woi-wurrung and Boonwurrung languages .
marn-grook	Wotjobaluk	A football game traditionally played with a possum skin ball. This game was played in many parts of Victoria, including Narm (Melbourne). The word 'marn-grook' comes from western Victoria .
Moonee Moonee	Woi-wurrung	The name of a Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung man; it is also the name given to the Moonee Ponds Creek.
murnong	Woi-wurrung (and other Kulin languages)	A tuber that was an important source of food.
Narm	Woi-wurrung	The area of central Melbourne
ngargee	Woi-wurrung	A ceremony that incorporates music, dancing and singing
Ngurungaeta	Woi-wurrung	Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Elder
Quor-nóng	Woi-wurrung	The Woi-wurrung name for the Royal Park area, recorded by A W Howitt (Age, 10 July 2018). Howitt's informant for Woi-wurrung language was Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Ngurungaeta Barak.
tanderrum	Woi-wurrung	A ceremony that involves the request for permission to come onto Country to conduct business and where gifts are exchanged.
Taungurung	Taungurung	One of the five language groups of the Eastern Kulin Nation; referred to by colonists as the 'Goulburn tribe' . Their territory is on the Goulburn River and the High Country north-east of Melbourne.
tarnuk	Woi-wurrung	A vessel for carrying water or other things.

Aboriginal word	Language	Meaning
Wadawurrung	Wadawurrung	One of the five language groups of the Eastern Kulin Nation; also referred to by colonists as the 'Barrabool tribe' . Their territory is west of Werribee River and includes Bacchus Marsh and Geelong.
willam	Woi-wurrung, Boonwurrung (and other Kulin languages)	A shelter made from tree limbs and bark.
Woi-wurrung	Woi-wurrung	The language of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people.
Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung	Woi-wurrung	One of the five language groups of the Eastern Kulin Nation; also referred to by colonists as the 'Yarra tribe' . Their territory is the area that is drained by the Birrarung (Yarra River) and her tributaries.

References: Stephens 2014, Langhorne 1889, Blake 1977, Clark and Heydon 2002.

1.9.2 Measurements

Imperial measurements have been retained in the context of historical discussion.

For context, the measurements and their contemporary equivalents are:

LENGTH	
inches	1 inch = 2.54cm
feet	1 foot = 30.48cm
chains	1 chain = 2,011.68cm or 20.12m

Background to the Thematic Environmental History

2.0 Background to the Thematic Environmental History

2.1 Developing historical themes

This thematic environmental history traces the history of Parkville Review Area from the beginning of British colonisation. A thematic, rather than chronological, approach to the history was adopted to provide context and linkages between people, places and stories, both in the development of an overall history and for use in future heritage planning for the area, including interpretation. Local historical themes are a useful tool in understanding and assessing heritage significance. Connecting places to themes provides a broader context for their history.

A thematic history also serves the following functions, to:

- tie together historical information into a meaningful structure;
- identify important patterns and developments across time periods;
- provide a clear and meaningful context for changes in the physical and social fabric of a place or area over time;
- guide future heritage-related work for a particular place or area—for example, understanding the heritage significance of a place or precinct; and heritage interpretation.

2.2 Draft historical themes for Parkville

The historical themes have been informed by *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes*. These have been shaped through research into the history of the Parkville area of the City of Melbourne.

The themes for Parkville can be compared to the themes developed in *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes* (see Table 2.2).

Table 2.1: Historical themes for Parkville

Historical themes for Parkville	Sub-themes	Place types
1 Aboriginal Country	1.1 Living on Country 1.2 Fighting for identity 1.3 Survival	Living and meeting places Ration depots Police sites Scar trees

Historical themes for Parkville	Sub-themes	Place types
		(Archaeological sites)
2 Adapting the land and water	2.1 Altering the lagoons and waterways 2.2 Exploiting resources 2.3 Grazing 2.4 Farming 2.5 Horticulture	Former waterways Drains and culverts Farm sites
3 Governing and administering	3.1 Promoting colonial settlement 3.2 Managing Crown lands 3.3 Maintaining law and order 3.4 Establishing local government	Park keeper's residence Police buildings Prisons and lock-ups
4 Providing for public recreation	4.1 Development of Royal Park 4.2 Royal Melbourne Zoo 4.3 Other parks and reserves 4.4 Participating in sport	Parkland Sports fields Sports pavilions and clubhouses Tennis courts and club houses Park furniture Designed landscapes
5 Building transport and communication networks	5.1 Roads and bridges 5.2 Railways 5.3 Coaches and tramways 5.4 Postal services 5.5 Telegraph and telephone communication	Bridges Railway stations Railway buildings Tram routes and tram stops
6 Building the city and suburbs	6.1 Suburban development 6.2 Building homes 6.3 Development of flats 6.4 Boarding houses and hostels 6.5 Essential services 6.6 Street trees 6.7 Public amenities	Houses Flats and apartments Hostels and boarding houses Layout of roads and lanes Horse troughs Public drinking fountains Street furniture
7 Commercial development	7.1 Markets 7.2 Shops 7.3 Other commercial activity 7.4 Hotels	Shops Markets (former sites) Hotels Workshops

Historical themes for Parkville	Sub-themes	Place types
	7.5 Holiday and guest accommodation 7.6 Motels 7.7 Other businesses 7.8 Working life	Motels
8 Building military capability	8.1 Defending Melbourne and Victoria 8.2 Military camps and barracks	Sites of military activity Military buildings Powder magazine
9 Shaping community and cultural life	9.1 Church communities 9.2 Forming community and political organisations 9.3 Immigrant communities 9.4 Community meeting places Marking the phases of life 9.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating 9.6 Nurturing the arts Protecting Parkville's heritage	Community buildings Churches Church halls and Sunday school halls Memorials and monuments
10 Education	10.1 Pre-school 10.2 Primary education 10.3 Secondary education 10.4 Tertiary education	School buildings Industrial school buildings Residential colleges Seminaries and theological colleges Other tertiary education facilities
11 Providing health and welfare services	11.1 Hospitals 11.2 Children's homes 11.3 Welfare institutions 11.4 Public housing 11.5 Infant welfare	Existing and former hospitals and welfare buildings Fencing, gardens and landscapes associated with these places Public housing
12 Advancing science and medicine	12.1 Scientific expeditions 12.2 Acclimatisation 12.3 Medical and biomedical research 12.4 Other research institutions 12.5 Animal health and research	Institutions Science laboratories Zoo Research institutes

Table 2.2 Comparing the draft historical themes for Parkville with themes in *Victoria's Framework of Historical Themes*.

Historical themes for Parkville	Historical Themes for Victoria (2010)
1 Aboriginal Country 1.1 Living on Country 1.2 Fighting for identity 1.3 Survival	1.4 Creation stories and defining country 1.5 Living with natural processes 2.1 Peopling Victoria's peoples and landscapes 4.1 Living off the land 2.6 Maintaining distinctive cultures
2 Adapting the land and water 2.1 Exploiting natural resources 2.2 Altering the lagoons and waterways 2.3 Grazing 2.4 Farming 2.5 Horticulture	4.3 Grazing and raising livestock 4.4 Farming 4.7 Transforming the land and waterways
3 Governing and administering 3.1 Promoting colonial settlement 3.2 Managing Crown lands 3.3 Maintaining law and order 3.4 Establishing local government	7.3 Maintaining law and order
4 Providing for public recreation 4.1 Developing Royal Park 4.2 Establishing Royal Melbourne Zoo 4.3 Other parks and reserves 4.4 Participating in sport	5.7 Catering for tourists 9.1 Participating in sport and recreation 9.3 Achieving distinction in the arts
5 Building transport and communication networks 5.1 Building roads and bridges 5.2 Establishing railways 5.3 Coaches and tramways 5.4 Providing postal services 5.5 Telephone and telegraph communication	3.1 Establishing pathways 3.3 Linking Victorians by rail Linking Victorians by road in the 20th century 3.4 Travelling by tram 3.7 Establishing and maintaining communications

Historical themes for Parkville	Historical Themes for Victoria (2010)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 Building the city and suburbs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.1 Suburban development 6.2 Building homes 6.3 Development of flats 6.4 Boarding houses and hostels 6.5 Student accommodation 6.5 Essential services 6.6 Street trees 6.7 Public amenities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6.2 Creating Melbourne 6.3 Shaping the suburbs 6.7 Making homes for Victorians
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7 Commercial development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 7.1 Markets 7.2 Shops 7.3 Other commercial activity 7.4 Hotels 7.5 Other businesses 7.6 Working life 7.7 Tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.3 Marketing and retailing 5.6 Entertaining and socialising
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8 Building military capability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1 Defending Melbourne and Victoria 8.2 Military camps and barracks 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 Shaping community and cultural life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.1 Church communities 9.2 Community and political organisations 9.3 Immigrant communities 9.4 Community meeting places 9.5 Marking the phases of life 9.6 Preserving traditions and commemorating 9.7 Nurturing the arts 9.8 Protecting Parkville's heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.1 Maintaining spiritual life 8.4 Forming community organisations 8.5 Preserving traditions and commemorating 7.6 Protecting Victoria's heritage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Providing education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10.1 Pre-school 10.2 Primary education 10.3 Secondary education 10.4 Tertiary education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.2 Educating people

Historical themes for Parkville	Historical Themes for Victoria (2010)
11 Providing health services and welfare 11.1 Hospitals 11.2 Children's homes 11.3 Welfare institutions 11.4 Public housing 11.5 Infant welfare	8.3 Providing health and welfare services
12 Advancing science 12.1 Scientific expeditions 12.2 Acclimatisation 12.3 Medical and biomedical research 12.4 Other scientific research 12.5 Animal health and research	2.2 Exploring, surveying and mapping 9.6 Advancing knowledge

2.3 Traditional Owner consultation

Consultation for this project with carried out with the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation. This included meetings and a review of the final report. Details of this engagement are provided in Volume 2 of this report.

2.4 Community consultation

On 16 February 2022, the City of Melbourne hosted an online community consultation session for the Parkville Heritage Review. GML delivered a PowerPoint presentation and discussed historical themes that had been identified so far to showcase some of the important aspects of the area. Four community participants attended the session, mostly representatives of the Parkville Association. Some potential places and resources were suggested. These suggestions have supported or aligned with the historical research and fieldwork completed by GML to date.

A second online consultation session was scheduled for 23 February 2022 however this was cancelled due to low registrations. Instead, the City of Melbourne project team met with the registrants online or in person and reported back to GML.

Thematic Environmental History of Parkville

3 Thematic Environmental History of Parkville

Parkville is a suburb in the north of the City of Melbourne and occupies Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Country. Historical records detailing the ongoing occupation of the area and connections to this part of Melbourne by Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and other Kulin peoples provide evidence of the rich history of the area for First Nations people, and particularly the Royal Park area.

From the beginning of the British colonisation of Victoria in 1836 through to the 1850s, Parkville remained largely open country. Before the development of the area from the early 1870s for institutional and residential purposes, the landscape retained remnant indigenous vegetation, including baal (River Red Gums, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*); binnap or wurrun (Manna Gum); she-oak; and wattles (GML, 2022). Several creeks flowed from the high ground towards the south the west and fed into the Moonee Moonee Ponds. One creek flowed west along Park Street (MMBW no. 1100), while another flowed from Royal Park and through West Parkville.

Royal Park occupies a large central area of the Parkville review area and has dominated and defined the area since it was first reserved in 1844. The presence of a large area of open parkland restricted residential development but at the same time, through the use of various areas within the large Crown land reserve, enabled the development of a large and diverse range of public institutions and facilities since the 1850s. This included the agricultural show reserve (1855), the Corporation Market in the south (1856) and the Model Farm in the north (1858). Other public institutions have included medical, welfare, education and scientific research facilities, as well as the Royal Melbourne Zoo. Although outside the Review area, the development of the University of Melbourne, from its foundation in 1854, has had a significant influence on the development of Parkville. Royal Park is associated with some of **Melbourne's** important historical developments and events, including the Burke and Wills expedition, and the development of the Melbourne Zoo.

Royal Park was originally part of a larger reserve, bisected by Sydney Road, that included Princes Park. It was set aside by Superintendent C J La Trobe in the mid-1840s and officially reserved in 1854. It provided a large area of public land earmarked for recreation on the north side of the city. The University of Melbourne was established close by, within the suburb of Parkville, and several residential colleges followed.

The suburb of Parkville is composed of several distinct pockets of residential development. The first area of Parkville to be subdivided for residential purposes was an area in West Parkville, which was subdivided in 1866. This was part of the short-lived

locality of Parkside', which incorporated both side of Flemington Road and took in part of what is now North Melbourne. The second area to be subdivided was a linear portion of land comprising three acres on the west side of Sydney Road, was excised from Royal Park (against some opposition) in 1868.

From the late 1860s, there were strict building controls on the development of the eastern and southern parts of Parkville as a distinctly middle-class suburb, as opposed to large parts of inner-suburban Melbourne, which had developed with large concentrations of sub-standard working-class housing. There were no strict regulations on the west side of Parkville and this area developed a more mixed character. This also contrasted with the immediate area to the west, North Melbourne, which had been developed from 1854 without building controls to ease the problem of an acute housing shortage that was caused by the goldrush population explosion (Sayers, 1934). The subdivision of Crown land to **create 'Parkville', also spelt 'Park Ville'**, promised more substantial and desirable housing on the north side of the city, similar to what was provided within the City of Melbourne in East Melbourne and South Yarra, and in the more salubrious pockets of Carlton. The City of Melbourne enforced strict building regulations in the Parkville area. Double-storey terraces were favoured and building materials were restricted to brick and stone. Parkville was kept free of shopping strips or large commercial zones, but a large reserve for the Corporation markets was set aside at the southern end of Royal Park. Its eastern boundary was buffered by the grounds of the University and Princes Park,

Parkville saw extensive residential development from the 1870s until the end of the land boom in the early 1890s, and as a result, Parkville retains a strong foundational character that is anchored in the Victorian era. In addition, a large number of Edwardian-era homes were built in the period up until the First World War. A further phase of development occurred in the 1930s and 1940s, with some early homes altered and modernised, making way for hostels and blocks of flats that were becoming more common.

Part of the City of Melbourne, the residential areas of South Parkville and North Parkville stood apart from it in some respects owing to their particular character, with both areas forming unusually cohesive pockets of Victorian-era and to a lesser extent Federation-era architecture with a pronounced consistency of scale and form, and a markedly low commercial component. These residential pockets of Parkville share similarities with parts of South Yarra and East Melbourne, although in the latter locality there is a greater integration of institutional and commercial buildings within the residential area. Parkville formed a social enclave of sorts and developed its own residential character. The area has retained a large proportion of its elegant terraces. In 1972, South Parkville was classified as an **'Historic Area' by the National Trust of Australia (Vic)**. The Parkville Conservation Study, prepared in 1979 by Jacobs Lewis Vines for the City of Melbourne, was the first of the neighbourhood area conservation studies undertaken by the City of

Melbourne. It was also one of the first study of its kind in Victoria, and indeed Australia. A second report was prepared in 1985 by Nigel Lewis and Meredith Gould applied gradings (using the Nigel Lewis grading system) for every significant building identified.

3.1 Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Country

3.1.1 Living on Country

Parkville, just north of the central city of Melbourne, occupies Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Country. The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people have lived on Country since time immemorial. They are the custodians and caretakers of their lands and waterways and have an ongoing connection to Country today. Archaeological records currently date human occupation to between 30,000 and 40,000 years ago.

The formation of Country, including land, waters and delicate ecosystems, are intimately connected. Bunjil the Creator bestowed Country to Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung to look after, which they did. In doing so, they developed complex local knowledge about this Country and its resources. Guided by the Creator, they lived in balance with Country, practising reciprocity toward the environment. They developed a deep spiritual connection to all aspects of Country, including the land and waters and the sky and the cosmos. The relationships that are established through this practice link Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung with the sacredness of the animals and birds that serve as totems.

Parkville lies only a few kilometres to the north of the Birrarung (Yarra River). Several small streams once flowed from the higher ground of Royal Park into the Moonee Ponds Creek, which at the time Europeans arrived was defined by a series of lagoons (a stream probably formed in seasons of heavy rainfall). The Moonee Ponds Creek, named by settlers as the **'Moonee Moonee Chain of Ponds', drained into the West Melbourne Swamp**. South of the present-day Flemington Bridge, the creek was relatively shallow and formed part of the wider Yarra **Delta, described as 'a low-lying area of marine and estuarine deposits'** (GSV, 1967: 15). Tim Flannery has re-imagined the fertile wetlands that defined this area of central Melbourne after the last Ice Age (aka the last glacial period) which took place around 8000 years ago. He compared the Yarra Delta area to **a 'temperate Kakadu'** (Flannery, 2000: 8), when temperatures were warmer, and the country was teeming with life and offered plentiful and varied resources for First Nations people. Parkville occupied rising ground just north of this delta. This area would have provided a suitable place for a range of purposes, such as housing (willams), tool-making, holding ceremonies and hunting, fishing and food gathering. The low-lying watery area of the Moonee Moonee lagoons would have been a favourable location for fishing, catching waterfowl, and sourcing grasses and reeds for weaving bags, baskets and fishing nets.

Resources

This well-watered and resource-rich area included grasslands, creeks, springs, lagoons, rich soil and a good supply of timber. It supported a wide variety of animals, birds and insects, as well as plant foods that Kulin people relied on. Plants and animals were used

for a wide range of purposes; they provided the material for housing, tools and weapons, containers, bags and baskets, clothing and rugs, jewellery and other forms of personal ornamentation for men and women.

Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people have lived with and gently modified the land and waterways to ensure sufficient resources for human survival. They used and managed land, water and resources in a manner that was both sustainable and in line with their spiritual beliefs and cultural practices. There were symbiotic effects in their interactions with the natural world. Aboriginal people remain deeply committed to caring for Country.

A light tree cover was maintained by seasonal burning during the cooler months. This practice stimulated the regrowth of vegetation, which not only managed the timber load and helped avert summer bushfires, but also benefited grazing animals such as kangaroos and wallabies that were seeking fresh pasture. The Kulin people built earthen ovens on the banks of creeks and rivers, and also designed and constructed fish traps at the edge of lakes and lagoons. They harvested plants such as the root vegetable known as murnong (Yam Daisy), which was a mainstay of their diet (Zola and Gott, 1992: 7–9). The large eucalypts were used for their bark, which was made into canoes, shields and other items. The whirls that grew on the bark of the large River Red Gums were made into tarnuks, or containers, for holding water or other liquids (Brough Smyth, vol 1, 1878: 349).

Spiritual beliefs and ceremony

Spiritual life was deeply connected with the land, water and sky, and spiritual beliefs were integral to existence and informed complex cultural practices. Of the ceremonies that were held in the wider Melbourne area, some colonists observed that these were usually held at the time of the full moon (Close 2021: 40-35). William Hull observed that the large ceremonial meetings were only held during the spring (Victoria 1859).

Royal Park was an elevated area that was known as a living and meeting place for several groups, including the Wadawurrung and other groups from the Western District. It is highly likely than ceremonies with music and dance took place here, noting that this was claimed in an account recorded in 1932, and given that such ceremonies are known to have been held in other areas of elevated ground in the central Melbourne area (for example at Parliament Hill, Emerald Hill, Punt hill and Government House hill). There is also evidence that ochre was present in Royal Park.

3.1.2 Fighting for identity

In June 1835 John Batman, an agent of the Port Phillip Association of Van Diemen's Land, arrived in Port Phillip as an illegal trespasser seeking to obtain pastoral land. He claimed to have made a treaty with the Eastern Kulin leaders. This alleged 'treaty'

claimed 600,000 acres for the Port Phillip Association in exchange for a collection of trifling **items and a 'yearly tribute' to be paid to the** Eastern Kulin people. How this agreement was understood by First Nations people at the time is impossible to know. It would seem more likely, however, to have been understood as an agreement for this select group of pastoral settlers who were associated with Batman as members of the Port Phillip Association **to 'use' and 'occupy' the land rather than an invitation for them to** own it outright and to open the floodgates to an unlimited number of settlers. The large area of land claimed by the Port Phillip Association was divided between its members.

The invasion of Country from the mid-1830s severely disrupted the lives of the Kulin people in the Melbourne area and the wider Port Phillip District. In their colonisation of New South Wales, the British government believed that claiming a beach in Sydney entitled them to take possession for the British Crown the entire eastern third of Australia, including all the area south of the Murray River. First Nations people in Victoria, however, did not cede the sovereignty of their Country and continued to fight for the right to occupy and to use their traditional land, water and resources.

From the outset, the British colonial authorities established various strategies for managing the conflict between settlers and Aboriginal people. In 1836, to provide protection for settlers, the NSW Government set up a series of military posts along the main route between Sydney and Melbourne. Border police were stationed at the major crossing points.

The illegal land claim at Port Phillip, and the inevitable land rush that followed, led to the declaration of the Port Phillip District as part of the Colony of New South Wales in 1836. The annexation of the Port Phillip District was catastrophic for the Eastern Kulin people. Settler colonialism had both tangible consequences and imposed a mindset that was founded on inherent injustices. This resulted in loss of Country, loss of resources, the denial of civil liberties and a myriad of other injustices. This created fear within First Nations communities, whilst also inciting resistance and in some cases, retaliation against the violence they were experiencing. Colonists also introduced foreign diseases and alcohol, both of which were detrimental to First Nations people.

In 1837 the Port Phillip Protectorate was established with the objective of protecting Aboriginal people from harm and exploitation. George Augustus Robinson was appointed Chief Protector, along with four assistant protectors. William Thomas was appointed Assistant Protector for the Melbourne area. A Native Police Corps was established in Melbourne in the late 1830s, which operated through the 1840s and 1850s and was tasked largely with maintaining order on the pastoral frontier.

From the mid-1830s and through the 1840s and 1850s, the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and other Kulin people faced the catastrophic impacts of invasion, which affected every aspect of life. Kulin society became increasingly fragmented due to the alienation of

people from their Country, and due to impacts on resources caused by **colonists'** mismanagement of land and water. Many of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people retaliated against the newcomers and sought justice for the loss of their Country. Other Kulin people who were gathered in central Melbourne (a traditional meeting place) shared and voiced the same concerns. Within what is now the wider Melbourne metropolitan area, the Kulin people **sometimes set fire to crops or stole food from settlers' produce gardens**. They implored the colonial authorities for autonomy and for the allocation of a portion of land for their use, including for farming.

Several small reserves were provided to the Kulin people in the 1840s and 1850s. This included a reserve for the Bunurong (Boonwurrung) people at Mordy Yallock (Mordialloc) in 1841; and a reserve in Warrandyte for the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people granted in c1850. By the late 1840s, the livelihoods of First Nations people had deteriorated, and their population had declined. The Port Phillip Protectorate was wound up in 1849. Through the 1850s, First Nations people were provided with even less **'protection'** although William Thomas stayed on as Chief Guardian for the Melbourne area.

By the 1850s, there were fewer Kulin people living in Melbourne. Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people continued to live on Country where they could, and these areas were largely restricted to Crown land. Royal Park was formally gazetted as public parkland in 1854. It was fenced by 1856, which possibly made this area more difficult for Aboriginal people to access. The population of First Nations people in Melbourne was increasingly fragmented by this time due to alienation from much of their Country. Some people had moved to Melbourne and from there moved with other Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people to the Yarra Valley, northeast of Melbourne.

3.1.3 Survival

From the beginning of colonisation at Port Phillip, various historical accounts record that Aboriginal people occupied and used Royal Park from the 1840s until the 1860s (Kyle, 1906). Colonial chronicler William Westgarth came across an Aboriginal camp in Royal Park around 1843 (Westgarth, 1888). Another colonist recalled in 1912 that there had **been 'a large tribe [that] used to camp in one of the gullies where the Royal Park now is'** (*Coburg Leader*, 8 March 1912: 4). This is presumably a reference to one of the three creek beds on the southern and western edges of the park. In his account of the history of Royal Park, WA Sanderson noted that between 1853 and 1857 the Kulin people **'held an occasional corroboree' in the park** (Sanderson, 1932a: 112). Other accounts noted that different tribes of the Kulin people, including the Bunurong and the Wadawurrung, occupied particular areas of Royal Park (Kyle, 1906: 159-60). Like other Crown land reserves close to Melbourne, Royal Park offered a place of refuge for First Nations people at a safe distance from the perceived dangers of the township. Traditional resources could also be obtained here. Royal Park had plenty of timber and was also known to be a

good place to find possums.

Some of the Kulin people who were living in Melbourne managed to remain on their own **Country. Some worked for settlers — often** this was in a formal capacity as **'servants'** under the *Master and Servants Act*, while others worked on a casual basis, often for rations rather than wages. The kind of work they did included chopping firewood, collecting water, and fencing. They also sold items to the European settlers, such as fish, eels and animal skins (Cahir et al, 2018: 242, 243; Cannon, 1983: 726; McCrae, 1910).

By the 1860s, when many of the Eastern Kulin had been moved to the Coranderrk Aboriginal Reserve, they continued to fight for their political and cultural identity and their moral rights to land of their own. At Coranderrk the Kulin leaders lobbied the authorities against the closure of the reserve in the 1870s and 1880s.

In 1882 an Aboriginal 'encampment' was set up at the Zoo in an open area on the east side (see Figure 5.6). It was designed to look **'as** much as possible like a traditional **Aboriginal camp'** with an arrangement of willams, campfires, and a display of tools, weapons and other items (*Argus*, 8 April 1882: 8). That year a large group were established at the camp (*Herald*, 1932). In 1888 several family groups from Coranderrk were brought to live at the camp in the Melbourne Zoo to form part of a public display and tourist attraction. A photograph of the camp dated 1889 shows 11 men, women and children (see Figure 3.2). It is not known whether those involved were willing participants or not. According to a contemporary newspaper report, **this 'camp' appears** to have been constructed by the Board for the Protection of Aborigines, in association with the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition:

A report was received from the committee appointed to take steps to form a native encampment at the Royal Park during the Centennial Exhibition. The report stated that the site selected was a very good one. On the site it is intended to erect five or six mia mias under the gum trees near the pond of water. The pond is also such a one as the men would have chosen for themselves in the early days. It is proposed to have one or two bark canoes similar to those used in the olden times. The formation of the camp has been agreed to by the Zoological society. The huts will be made of box bark, which has been cut ready for use. The board requires special assistance in furnishing the mia mias **and will be glad to receive any donations or loan of old nets, 'possum cloaks,** native weapons, in order to carry out the ideal Aboriginal hut as near to real life as possible. The encampment will be a very neat addition to the Zoological Gardens and should also be of special interest to the visitors coming to Melbourne during the Exhibition (*Age*, 6 February 1888: 6).

In 1888, Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung ngurungaeta Barak and fellow Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung man **'Charley' (probably Charles Cable) provided a display of boomerang-**throwing and spear-throwing at the Melbourne Zoo as part of activities associated with the Melbourne International Exhibition (*Argus*, 22 October 1888: 8). A large baal (River Red Gum) with two scars on its bark stands on the east side of the Zoo, not far from

where the camp was located in the 1880s and 1890s. This tree was possibly used for demonstrating and teaching visitors about cultural practices, but there is currently insufficient information to verify this.



Figure 3.1. Sketch of the Aboriginal camp at the Zoo that appeared in the *Australasian Sketcher* in 1882. There are three shelters (willams) depicted. (Source: *Australasian Sketcher*, 26 August 1882; higher resolution version from State Library Victoria Picture Collection)

It is unclear if the pond in this area was pre-existing when the site was set aside for the Zoological Gardens. In 1890 it was noted that the pond **hadn't** been touched for 30 years (*Argus*, 18 April 1890: 9). The site of the camp appears to have survived until at least c1905 but was later removed. The area has since been redeveloped.

In recent decades, various artefacts have been found in the Parkville Review area, mostly on the west side of Royal Park, which provide tangible evidence of occupation. In those areas of the park that have experienced relatively low ground disturbance it is possible that more Aboriginal cultural material survives.



Figure 3.2. Photograph by John Steel, 1889, showing the camp at the Melbourne Zoo that was occupied by people from Coranderrk Aboriginal Reserve. Eleven people are depicted in this image. (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. H32938)

3.2 Adapting the land and water

From the late 1830s, the colonists made significant changes to the land and waters within the Parkville Review Area.

3.2.1 Altering the lagoons and waterways

Parkville was bounded on the west by the Moonee Moonee Chain of Ponds. The 'Moonee Ponds' were described by William Westgarth in the 1850s as 'a winding chain of waterholes' that 'terminate in a salt lagoon, having no outlet'. He explained:

The Moonee Ponds have seldom any stream in the winding-bed excepting during very wet weather. The water, in many of the holes or ponds, is brackish; in others, it is fresh, according to the components of the soil on which the waters rest. When there is a stream, therefore,—generally a very feeble one,—the whole has a brackish character... (Westgarth, 1857:194–195)

The Moonee Ponds Creek and the low-lying ground on **Parkville's** western boundary, as well as the low-lying ground to the south comprising the West Melbourne Swamp, contrasted with the higher ground of Royal Park. In order to convert the low-lying areas to 'useable' land for production or for housing, the lagoons and swamps were systematically drained as settlement progressed.

The Moonee Ponds Creek was channeled through to the Birrarung (Yarra River) in the 1880s, to create a 'coal canal'. This enabled coal to be transported between the port and North Melbourne railway station (Context, 2020).

There were also smaller springs and soaks in Royal Park; a couple of small creeks that flowed down to the Moonee Ponds Creek were drained and contained where possible. A creek that followed the course of Gatehouse Street was drained by the City of Melbourne in the c1870s (City of Melbourne, 2004). Another small creek flowed south from the centre of Royal Park and then west to Moonee Ponds Creek. Nineteenth-century descriptions of Royal Park noted the gullies in the area (*Coburg Leader*, 8 March 1912: 4). One gully between Sydney Road and Flemington Road was filled and pitched in 1878 (*VGG*, 22 February 1878: 412).

The presence of baal (River Red Gum, *E camauldulensis*) in the Parkville area indicates the intermittent presence of water. Historical descriptions and images of the area in the nineteenth century attest to the large mature trees in the area, which would indicate the presence of surface water. **There was for example an 'old stump'** at the corner of Flemington Road and Sydney Road in the 1850s (PROV, c1852-53, VPRS 8168/P0004). The designed ponds at the Melbourne Zoo, developed in the 1860s, are believed to have been developed from existing waterholes. There were remnant baals (River Red Gums) at Royal Park in the mid twentieth century. [REDACTED]

3.2.2 Exploiting natural resources

Timber-cutting

During the first few decades of Melbourne's settlement, the area reserved as Royal Park was renowned for its fine timber (*Argus*, 8 February 1856: 4) and timber-felling no doubt went on. Once the area was formally reserved as parkland in the 1850s, tree-felling was prohibited.

Quarrying

There were some small quarries in Parkville in the nineteenth century. Quarry holes are evident on the MMBW plans of Royal Park that date to the 1890s.

3.2.3 Grazing

In the late 1830s and 1840s, Parkville was an area of rising ground immediately north of **the Melbourne settlement, was described as 'extensive grasslands', and** noted for its timber and fine views. It was initially used to graze sheep and cattle. **Melbourne's early** cattle market, established 1841–42, was on Sydney Road, north of the city (outside the Review Area) (*Port Phillip Gazette*, 26 January 1842: 2; (*PPGG*, 13 November 1846: 1426), The open parkland in the Parkville area, not yet formally reserved, was a convenient place for stockmen and butchers to graze animals ahead of being taken to market for sale. Dairy cattle were also grazed on Royal Park and their milk processed locally (City of Melbourne, 2004). Elsewhere in the City of Melbourne, through the nineteenth century it was a common practice for livestock to be permitted to graze on public parklands for a fee.

It is also likely that horses were grazed in Royal Park, given the proximity of the horse market in South Parkville and the occasional use of the park for horse-racing in the 1850s.

The development of Royal Park for the purposes of the Acclimatisation Society alienated the area from its former use for grazing. In 1866, new regulation of the public reserve prohibited cattle and sheep from being driven through the park (*VGG*, 13 February 1866: 381).



Figure 3.3. Painting by Albert Aldis titled *Royal Park Summer*, 1892, depicting a view looking westwards towards the Melbourne Zoo. (Source: Deutscherandhackett, <https://www.deutscherandhackett.com/auction/lot/royal-park-melbourne-%E2%80%93-summer-1892>, permission granted for reproduction)

3.2.4 Farming

In 1858 the **Port Phillip Farmers' Society** was granted a reserve in the northwest corner of Royal Park for the purpose of a Model Farm (or Experimental Farm). The Society had previously secured an area of ground in Royal Park, facing Sydney Road (now Royal Parade), for the purpose of showgrounds (Kearney, 1855). The Society developed the Model Farm at a time of significant agricultural development in the colony. Its purpose **was to test 'different pasture crops**, farming techniques and farming equipment in local conditions so to benefit the agricultural progress of the **colony'** (VHR Royal Park citation H2337). It was the site of early ploughing matches that drew large crowds, reflecting the high importance placed on agriculture at that time (VHR, Royal Park citation H2337). In 1863, Josiah Mitchell took up permanent tenancy of the Model Farm and further developed the site for experimental agriculture. He grew a range of crops and demonstrated the benefits of crop rotation (Fox, 2004).

When the National Agricultural Society of Victoria (later the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria) was formed in 1870, it took over the functions of the earlier society and

acquired the showgrounds site on Sydney Road. The new society had grand aspirations and found the old site inadequate for its purposes. It secured a larger alternative site next to the Flemington Racecourse in 1871, leaving the earlier site on Sydney Road to be appropriated for other purposes (Smith, 1904, vol II: 74).

3.2.5 Horticulture

The 'gardens' of the Acclimatisation Society in Royal Park (later the Acclimatisation and Zoological Society) were developed with the assistance of Ferdinand Mueller of the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. It was noted in 1873 however that resources were insufficient to allow much development of horticulture (*Australasian*, 1 February 1873: 7). The gardens were planted with a range of shrubs, flowering plants and specimen trees. Later, trees were provided by William Ferguson of the State Nursery, Mount Macedon, in the 1880s. By the 1880s and 1890s, the Zoological Gardens had become a prized public garden, noted for its extensive floral displays along the main pathways.

Through the twentieth century, the Zoo retained its garden character and developed new landscaped areas. In 1928, the celebrated landscape designer Edna Walling (1895–1973) prepared a plan for the Nursery Garden at the Zoological Gardens (Walling, 1928, SLV). Walling, a graduate of the Burley Horticultural College, was a pioneering female landscape architect, as well as conservationist, writer and photographer. Walling was the dominant figure in Australian garden design by the 1930s and won numerous prestigious commissions. At the time she designed the Zoo gardens and into the 1930s, Walling's style was influenced by English garden designers Gertrude Jekyll (architectural structuring) and William Robinson (his concept of the wild garden). The gardens she created around this time combined both formal and natural styles that gained enormous appeal during the interwar period. By the late 1930s, her garden designs incorporated Australian native plants and natural landscape elements such as boulders. By the 1950s, Walling advocated for a more ecological approach to planting and garden design, and the use of Australian native plants (Goad, 2002: 238-269; Dixon, 2002: 625-26).

The City of Melbourne took on the work of tree-planting in Royal Park after it was appointed the manager of the reserve in 1933. Around this time, the City of Melbourne established a Council Nursery in Royal Park (this was situated outside of the Zoo and close to the present-day State Hockey and Netball Centre). This supplied the City of Melbourne with a large proportion of its requirements for new plants, including street trees and plants for public parks. This development coincided with the City of Melbourne taking over the management of a number of public parks within its municipal jurisdiction, including Royal Park, which had previously been managed by the Crown Lands Department. Another Council depot/nursery in Royal Park was located behind the 1930s Lodge.

3.3 Governing and administering

From the 1840s, there were two levels of government operating in the Port Phillip District (Victoria): the colonial (later State) government and local government. The Colony of New South Wales (NSW) under Governor Richard Bourke had jurisdiction of the area from 1836, and the Port Phillip District had its own **administrator—initially**, from 1836, this was Police Magistrate William Lonsdale. From 1839, Superintendent C J La Trobe was the administrator. Following Separation from NSW in 1851, La Trobe was appointed lieutenant-governor of the new Colony of Victoria. Both had their offices in the City of Melbourne. The Victorian Government comprised different departments and authorities that were responsible for overseeing land management, law and order, public works, education, health and other operations. At a local government level, the Corporation of Melbourne (later Melbourne City Council) was established in 1842.

3.3.1 Promoting colonial settlement

When European settlers first arrived at Port Phillip in 1835, they encountered a landscape that had been occupied, adapted and cared for by Aboriginal people for tens of thousands years.

The ways in which it had been adapted, including the area north of the city, appeared favourably to settlers, who imagined it as a vast park-like estate. The vision of a vast **'gentleman's park'** continued to shape settlers' early descriptions of the Melbourne area. **According to early chronicler George Arden, writing in 1840, 'the whole [of Melbourne was] situated, as it were, on the verge of a beautiful park' (Arden, 1840:51).** Recording his first impressions in 1835, John Batman had also likened the appearance of the country to a **park (Batman, 1835).** The **'park'**-like landscape was a reference to the large estates in England that were set out as lightly timbered parklands rather than as a dense forest. The open country to the north of the Melbourne township, with its landscape of established trees, had been shaped in this way due to the land management practices of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung. Prior to the invasion of their Country and for an untold period of time, the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung had practised seasonal burning for an untold period of time.

3.3.2 Managing Crown land

From 1836, the British colonial authorities treated all land in the Port Phillip District as Crown land, which meant that they considered it as part of the possession of the British **sovereign—briefly William IV (until 1837), and then Queen Victoria (1837–1901).** The sovereignty of the Kulin Nation in Melbourne and of other First Nations in Victoria was **not recognised.** **Britain's possession of the eastern coast of Australia was a means of expanding its reach in the context of ongoing British–French conflict.** The land was surveyed according to the British cadastral system of parishes and counties. Melbourne

was within the County of Bourke, named after the incumbent Governor of NSW. Parishes were often given an Aboriginal name—adapted from an Aboriginal placename, such as the misunderstood name '**Douta Galla**', or were named after an Aboriginal person, for example Jika Jika (after Jaga Jaga).

From 1854, Royal Park was administered by the Crown Lands Department. Frederick Powlett, who served as Commissioner of Crown Lands in the early 1850s, was appointed Ranger of the Parks of the Metropolis of Melbourne in 1854, including Superintendent of Royal Park (VGG, 26 September 1854; VGG, 1 December 1854).

Four residences for Crown land bailiffs, or park-keepers, were built by the Crown Lands Department at the main entrances to Royal Park: these were located at the Brunswick Gate (Park Street); Southgate (on Flemington Road at present-day Southgate Street); the eastern gate at Gatehouse Street; and the Main Gate near the junction of Sydney Road and Flemington Road. The park keepers were responsible for managing and protecting the reserve from damage and unlawful activities such as felling timber, hunting and grazing without a license. Each gatekeeper's lodge had 'its private grounds, its cultivation plot, its run for fowls and its back-yard proper' (*Herald*, 10 January 1914: 1). **It was the gatekeeper's job** to open the park gates each morning and close them at night.

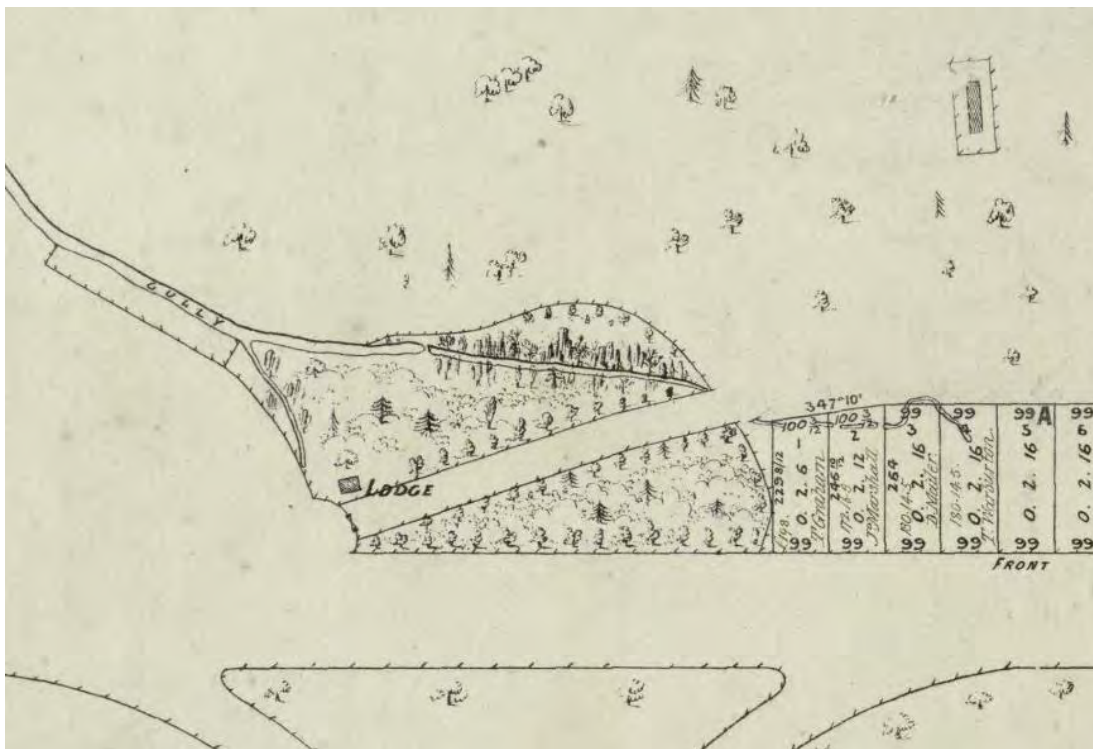


Figure 3.4 Lodge at the gate on Sydney Road, plan dated 1866. (Source: Map Collection, State Library Victoria)

3.3.3 Maintaining law and order

Policing

Three police constables from Sydney arrived in Melbourne with the newly appointed resident magistrate Captain William Lonsdale in October 1836. Their work was to enforce the *Sydney Police Act 1833*, which was extended to include Melbourne on 5 November 1838. The legislation was largely concerned with town administration. The Melbourne Police operated alongside the Border Police, the Native Police Corps that was formed in 1842 as an auxiliary police force, as well as the Mounted (Military) Police that was established **in 1838–39** (Wilson, 2008; Boxshall, 2017: 97). The Native Police Corps, which comprised mostly Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and Bunurong men, was initially employed to help keep order in the pastoral districts in the 1840s. Members of the Native Police were later employed for tracking, to provide a police escort and to officiate at public events.

In September 1839, the first troopers of the Border Police, comprising armed and mounted police, arrived in the Port Phillip District under the charge of Commissioner of Crown Lands, Henry Fysche Gisborne. Their task was to adjudicate land disputes and maintain peace between the Aboriginal peoples and the colonists.

In the early 1850s new measures in policing were introduced in response to the increased population and degree of social disorder created by the gold rushes. When Royal Park was bush land in the 1850s, **a lodge in Royal Park was used 'as barracks for the mounted troopers in charge of gold escorts'** (*Argus*, 28 August 1923: 7, cited in VHR Royal Park citation H2337).

A police station was established in Sydney Road, Parkville, in the 1850s. A new bluestone police station with a second lockup was built to the south of the original station in 1860 and is now a private residence.

A new police station and lock-up was built on Royal Parade, Parkville, in 1878 (VGG, 1878; Sanderson, 1932). The single-storey brick residence and office was constructed by the Public Works Department (PWD). The PWD invited tenders for gas and water supply, fencing, gates, and other works at the Police Station, Royal Park (*Argus*, 13 January 1879: 3, from Lewis, 2011, ref 35047).

There was a strategic purpose for siting a police station on the edge of Royal Park. The large expanse of public parkland enabled anti-social and sometimes criminal behaviour that the police sought to curb, such as **'larking'** and vagrancy. It was also used as a venue for the illegal game of two-up. Royal Park was also the scene of a number of murders, suicides and infanticides. As public parkland, it provided a retreat for vagrants, the homeless and for itinerant workers. It also would have provided a place of refuge for Aboriginal people. Under the *Vagrancy Act*, which was first passed in 1852, the police

could arrest and goal anyone who was rough sleeping in the parks. Royal Park also provided a convenient escape route and hide-out for those 'on the run'. It was also a site for stray animals and for the unlawful depasturing of stock.

In the early 1870s, the sergeant in charge at Royal Park Police Station was Irish-born James Dalton, who is credited for the first recorded use of the Australian term 'larrikin'. The word is believed to have derived from the word 'larking', spoken with an Irish brogue (*Australian National Dictionary*, 1988; *Argus*, 30 November 1888: 5).



Figure 3.5. The former Royal Park Police Station, Royal Parade, built in 1878. (Source: Police Museum, Melbourne)

Lock-ups and prisons

Royal Park was identified as a suitable place for internment because of its isolation. As noted above, a lock-up associated with the Parkville Police Station was in use from the 1850s. The powder magazine at **Batman's Hill** was relocated to Royal Park in 1864 to be used for 'the temporary reception of male lunatics' and to be classified as a public gaol (*VGG*, 4 November 1864: 2462).

Although not criminals, children who were deemed 'neglected' were confined and contained in the 'welfare' institutions at Royal Park from the late 1860s, including at the Industrial School and at the Royal Park Depot from 1880.

Turana, a facility for young male offenders, was established in 1955 under the *Children's Welfare Act* 1954 and replaced the Royal Park Depot. In 1993 Turana was remodelled as the Melbourne Youth Justice Centre. As was the case with the former Royal Park Depot, a disproportionate number of Aboriginal boys have been admitted to Turana, Baltara and the Juvenile Justice Centre.

During World War II a secure facility for prisoners-of-war was established in the military establishment at Royal Park.

Courts

The role of the colonial government included the establishing institutions that oversaw the management of law and order. The closest local courts to Parkville were North Melbourne and Carlton.

3.3.4 Establishing local government

The Corporation of Melbourne (now City of Melbourne) was established in 1842 and was divided into four electoral wards. Hotham ward, which covered the Parkville area, was proclaimed in 1855 (VGG, 26 January 1855: 233). In 1859, Parkville was re-allocated to the Smith ward (Lewis, 1996: 1).

Early local government services included road maintenance, street lighting and rubbish removal. In Parkville, local government facilities included the Corporation markets established on land excised from the southern end of the Royal Park reserve (mid-1850s), a pound (for stray animals), established in Royal Park by the 1860s, and a manure depot at the southern end of Royal Park. The manure depot, where nightsoil was dumped not only from the City of Melbourne but also from neighbouring municipalities, became a local nuisance once houses were built in the area (Carroll, 1979: 74). A number of City of Melbourne councillors lived in the review area, including Samuel Amess, a former Mayor of Melbourne, who built a two-storey residence at 73 Royal Parade (NTV B2047).

In 1993, local government areas were restructured in Victoria. In a new layout of wards for the City of Melbourne, Parkville was within the University ward.

3.4 Providing for public recreation

3.4.1 Development of Royal Park

A pleasure ground

The large area of public parkland in Parkville contributes to its distinctive character and influenced the choice of the name 'Parkville' for the new suburb in c1875. The Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung name for the area had been Quor-nóng.

As settlement encroached into the area bordering the township of Melbourne, the government authorities saw merit in preserving large reserves for public parks close to the centre of town to provide space for public recreation and enjoyment. The reservation of Royal Park is a legacy of C J La Trobe, appointed superintendent of the Port Phillip District in 1839. He had ensured that large areas of public land surrounding Melbourne on the north, east and south were set aside for public recreation. In 1844, at the request of the Corporation of Melbourne, he had asked the Governor of New South Wales, George Gipps, to reserve from sale a large area of land on the north of the city, which included the future sites of Royal Park, Princes Park, and the Melbourne General Cemetery (*Argus*, 16 June 1856: 6).

The provision of public land for recreation is a function of urban planning that can be traced back to ancient times, but the more immediate and direct impetus for creating such reservations in early Melbourne was due to the strong influence in Melbourne of planning developments in Britain. The British Government did not set aside land specifically for the purpose of public parks until the 1840s, following the 1833 report of the Select Committee on Public Parks and Places of Exercise. This report proposed the provision of public parks as a means of alleviating the social problems suffered by the working class, notably overcrowding, which had set in with rapid industrialisation in the new urban centres of Britain (Ponte, 1991: 375). By the mid-1840s, as the settlement in Melbourne began to extend beyond the initial central township, there were concerns to safeguard sufficient public parkland close to the centre of the city, and a large area of land north of the city, noted for its fine timber, was protected as a public reserve. Although the area was reserved from sale in 1844, it was not officially gazetted for the purpose of a public park at that time. Further steps were taken by La Trobe in 1850 to reserve areas of parkland around Melbourne and this included Royal Park (and Princes Park). **In communication to the City of Melbourne in 1850, La Trobe referred to the "the large reserve of 4 square miles north of the city" that the "City Council may now or at any time, judge proper to be formally set"** (*Age*, 15 May 1882: 3; Smith, 1903, cited in Lewis, 1995: 30).



Figure 3.6. Thomas Ham, plan of Melbourne, dated 1852. (Source: State Library Victoria)

In 1854, on his last day in office before departing for Europe, Governor La Trobe again authorised the reservation of several large areas of parklands around Melbourne, including Royal Park (comprising 1037 acres, and incorporating what is now Princes Park) (Sanderson, 1932; Lewis, 1995: 30). It is believed that his ascent was given to confirm an existing reservation of the land, which had been made by the NSW Government in 1844 and confirmed in communication to the City of Melbourne in 1850. Although administered as Crown land from the 1850s, the area was not gazetted as a Crown reserve until 1862 (VGG, 25 March 1862: 529). The extent of Royal Park is shown in **Kearney's 1855 plan of Melbourne**, which excludes an irregularly shaped area of land on the west side of the park, south of the Moonee Ponds Creek and east of Flemington Road. A reserve for the Church of England was provided on the west side of the park by 1854 (Kearney, 1855). Royal Park was fenced in 1854 and a layout prepared for the site by Josiah Mitchell in c1863.

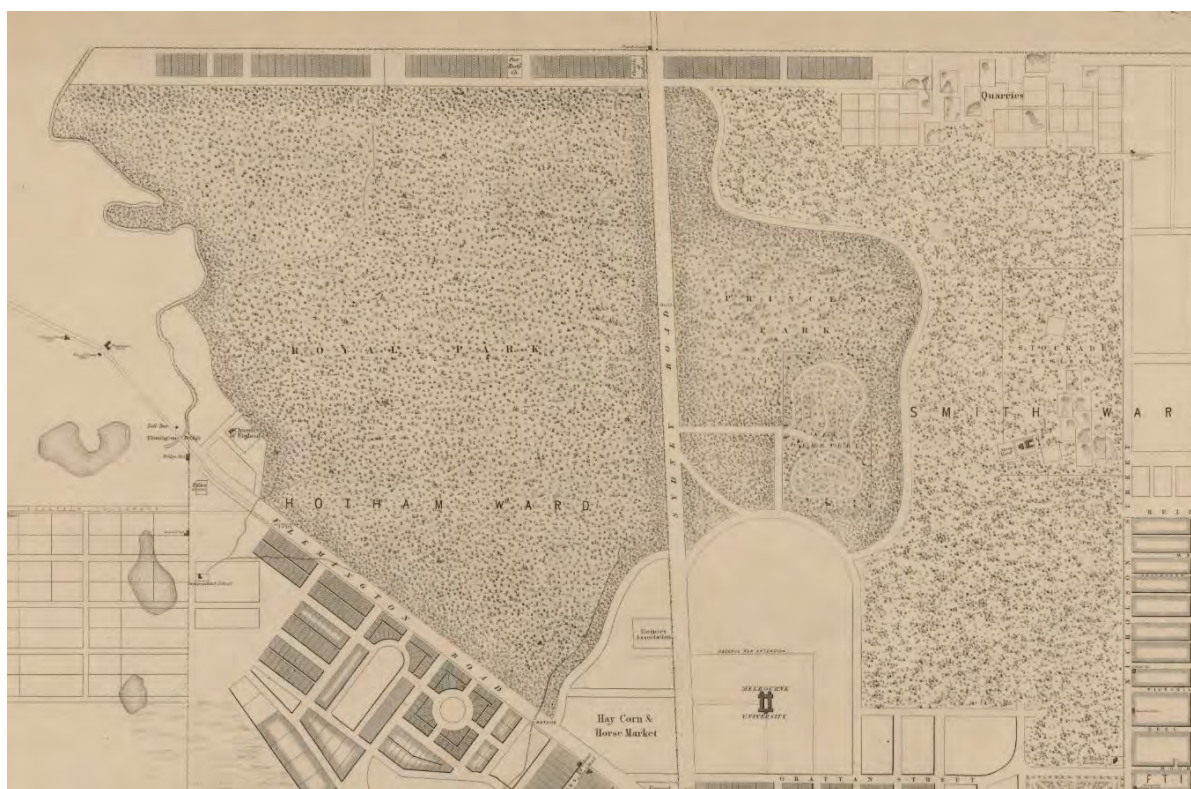


Figure 3.7. James Kearney's Plan of Melbourne, 1855. (Source: State Library Victoria)

The adoption of the name 'Royal Park', in use from 1854, represented both a functional and symbolic link to the royal parks of Britain, represented in London by Hyde Park and Regent Park; these were large areas of Crown land that represented a royal domain or *demesne* that were once the exclusive domain of royalty. With the passage of the *Crown Lands Act* in Britain in 1851, many of these royal parks were designated for public recreation and enjoyment. A growing appreciation in Victoria of the importance of public parkland was demonstrated in the allocation of large areas of Crown land for this purpose. In Melbourne, **the naming of 'Royal Park' north of the city and the 'Domain' in South Yarra**, reinforced the possession by the British Crown of the '**unoccupied**' lands and what were often referred to as **the 'waste lands'** of the colony.

In 1862, Royal Park was given over to the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria as the site for new acclimatisation gardens. By the late 1860s, the Acclimatisation Gardens (later the Melbourne Zoo) were a popular attraction for the people of Melbourne, particularly those living on the north side of the city. School and church groups used Royal Park for picnics, outings and sporting events. Public holidays drew large crowds and picnic parties, especially on Boxing Day and Easter Monday. Attendances increased after 1884, following the construction of a railway line through Royal Park and a railway station close to the Zoo; the railway provided a direct link to Parkville from Collingwood, Fitzroy and North Carlton. With the rise of leisure time in the late nineteenth century, the Zoo

developed as primarily a place of recreation rather than of science. The Zoo was a particularly popular destination on Sundays for families with children. Key attractions for children included the merry-go-round, which was installed in 1886 as a steam-powered operation (Robertson, 1975: 102), and the elephant rides.

In 1889, a new brick lodge was constructed in Royal Park, following the demolition of a **former caretaker's cottage at the corner of Royal Parade and The Avenue**, and due to the realignment of The Avenue. The single-storey dwelling was built to almost identical plans as the lodges in Fawkner Park, Princes Park and Yarra Park, which were built by the **Public Works Department (PWD) in 1885–87**.

The internal network of roads and paths at Royal Park was revised following the loss of parkland on the eastern and western sides. The Avenue was a former carriage drive within the park that became a public road (initially known as Park Road) when land on the east side was sold for residential development. Emu Road on the western side of the park may have also initially served the purpose of an internal road within the park before being repurposed in line with residential development.

In 1933, management of a large number of public parks previously managed by the Crown Lands Department, including Royal Park, was transferred to the Parks and Gardens department of the City of Melbourne. The City of Melbourne sought to improve and beautify the park with a large-scale plan that included tree-planting and new sportsgrounds and sports facilities. In 1937, the City of Melbourne built a new double-storey residence on the eastern boundary of the park for the caretaker or superintendent **of the Council's Parks and Gardens Committee**. This was used as the personal residence of the Superintendent of Parks and Gardens until at least 1978.

3.4.2 Royal Melbourne Zoo

The Acclimatisation Society of Victoria was established in 1859 with the objective of **seeking to import into the colony 'useful and rare animals'** (VGG, 1859). In 1862 the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria was granted an area within Royal Park. In its early years of the 1860s, a wide range of exotic birds and animals were accommodated within the wider grounds of Royal Park, with some being enclosed at night. The objective of the society was the liberation of the birds and animals after they had become acclimatised to the new environment (Le Souef, 1966: 222). The first animals to be acclimatised at Royal Park were the 27 camels that had been shipped from **India in 1860 for the Burke and Wills expedition**. Large **'wooden houses'** were built at Royal Park for this purpose (*Argus*, 21 August 1860: 5).

In 1861, a sum of £1000 was allocated for **'fences and buildings ... for zoological purposes'** and a prize offered for the best design for **'laying out the grounds on a system of landscape gardening'** (*Argus*, 8 August 1861: 5). The first prize was won by amateur landscape gardener Alfred Lynch of Prahran, who also designed the Horticultural

Society's Grounds at Burnley (Aitken, 2002:381–82). The development of the Zoological Gardens progressed from the early 1860s. By 1864, a number of enclosures and aviaries had been erected built, as well as artificial bodies of water for the reception of exotic fishes. It is likely that the ponds were adapted from existing waterholes (or areas where there were depressions in the ground).

The ponds, which included some 'newly formed islands', were designed in the early 1860s and in 1864 by a 'Mr Mitchell' (*Australasian*, 29 October 1864: 4). This was most likely Josiah Mitchell who had taken on the tenancy of the nearby Experimental Farm in 1863 (Fox, 2004:152–53; Aitken, 2002: 410).

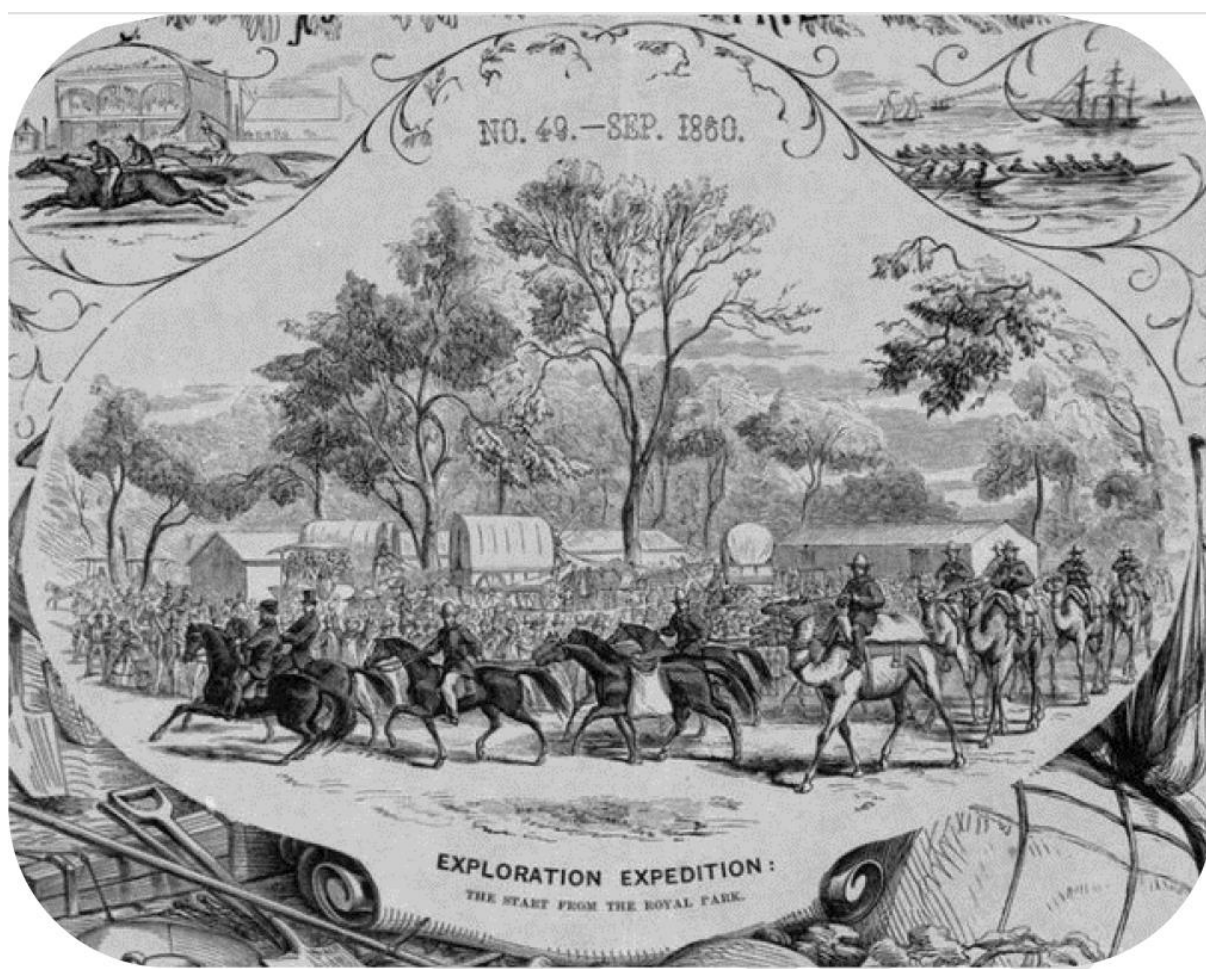


Figure 3.8. Sketch titled 'The start from the Royal Park', published by the Herald, 1860. This shows the camel sheds in the distance. (Source: National Library of Australia, Accession No. NLA00/09/60/00)

The chief purpose of the Acclimatisation Society was to introduce exotic animals to Victoria, but the rapid loss of native species prompted an additional objective of the **Society, which was to act as 'the conservator of our native game'** (*Argus*, 12 January 1865: 4). In 1864, there were wombats, echidnas, emus and a range of Australian and

exotic birds, including eagles and Cape Barren Geese (trove, 1864). In 1873, there were **six large 'eaglehawks', white cockatoos, a wombat enclosure, Tasmanian devils, emus,** and a kangaroo and wallaby enclosure. A koala occupied a large gum tree that was **enclosed with a zinc fence so that it was 'prevented from escaping'** (*Australasian*, 1 February 1873: 7).

A residence for the Director of the Zoological Gardens, designed by Alfred Purchas and **known as 'Royal Park House', was constructed in c1877.** A more formal layout for the grounds of the Zoological Gardens was developed from the 1870s, which incorporated as well as additional animal enclosures. A lion enclosure was opened in c1876 (Lewis, 2011). A reptile house was also built in the 1870s. There were a number of other enclosures, including the Giraffe House (1913), the Great Flight Aviary (1934) and the Elephant House (1944).



Figure 3.9. The Le Souef family outside the director's residence, 'Royal Park House', c1904 (the house was demolished in 1938). (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. H31865)



Figure 3.10. Scenes from the Zoo published in the *Illustrated Australian News*, 1 December 1893. (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. IAN01/12/93/13)

Both exotic and Australian native animals were displayed at the Zoo. There was a designated kangaroo park, which contained some rare white kangaroos. An elephant was **used to provide children's rides from at least 1890** (*Argus*, 18 April 1890: 9). In the 1880s and 1890s, Le Souef added various novelty enclosures for the animals, including a **'bush hut', a Swiss chalet and a Norman castle**, which are no longer extant (Le Souef, 1883: 7; *Weekly Times*, 3 January 1903: 35). In the hope of increasing patronage, Le Souef introduced a horse tram for visitors to the Zoo in 1890 that departed from Sydney Road (*Argus*, 18 April 1890: 9; possibly from 1888).

The Zoo was known as much for its impressive gardens as it was for its animals and birds. **In 1911, it was noted that 'Many people visit the Zoo just for the pleasure of seeing the gardens'** (*Age*, 18 September 1911: 6). In 1899 a strip of land on the southern side that was part of the **'botanic park' was added to the Zoo** (*Express and Telegraph* (Adel), 16 June 1899: 3).

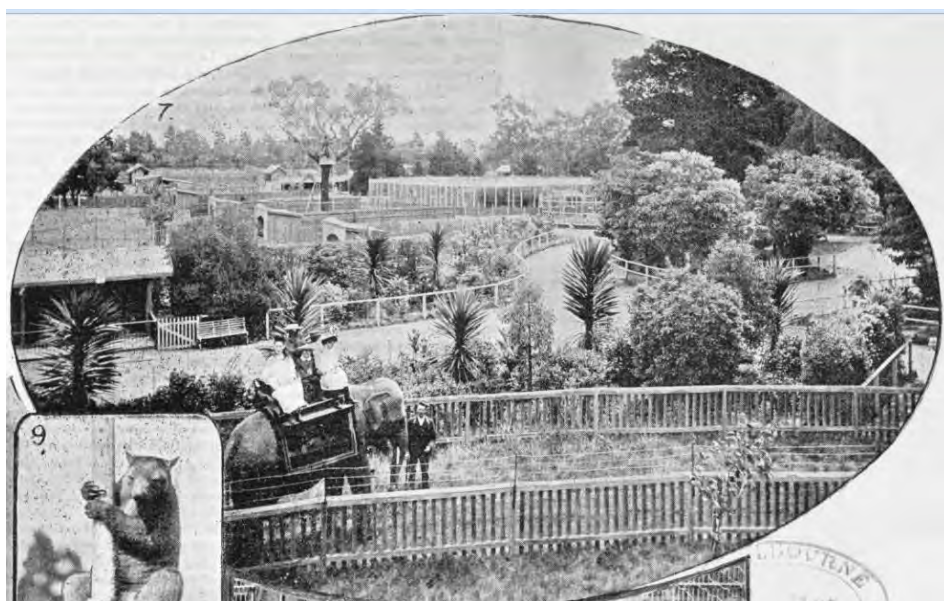


Figure 3.11. A view of the pathways and enclosures at the Zoo, 1895. (Source: State Library Victoria, Record ID 9939650671707636)

A number of changes were made to the Zoo in the late 1930s **'to make the grounds more attractive to the public'**. **The original director's residence was also demolished at this time** (*Argus*, 21 January 1938: 12). Percy Everett, Chief Architect of the Public Works Department (PWD), was responsible for the design of several new enclosures, including the novel **'Monkey Island'** (*Herald*, 24 August 1938: 6) and a new Art Deco style entrance building (and offices) that was opened in 1940. The animal hospital buildings were also built around this time. Perhaps conscious of its function as a form of public entertainment, the entrance of the new building was reminiscent of the facade of a picture theatre. A new residence for the director of the Zoo was constructed c1940 to replace the original residence.

There were further changes through the twentieth century. A number of improvements have been made to the Zoo over the last few decades, in terms of more suitable enclosures, in line with better knowledge about the wellbeing of the animals, birds and insects. This includes for example a much larger and more open lion enclosure and the Butterfly House.



Figure 3.12. Entrance to the Zoo, 1913. (Source: *Leader*, 20 December 1911)



Figure 3.13. Photograph of the new main entrance building to the Zoo, designed by Percy Everett of the PWD and built as a wartime project. (Source: *Building*, 24 September 1940: 25)

Displaying an Aboriginal camp at the Zoo

In 1882, **Le Souef set aside an area on the east side of the Zoo to establish a 'traditional Aboriginal camp'**. A large group was reportedly camping at the Zoo that year (*Herald*, 19 September 1932: 9). He arranged for Aboriginal people from Coranderrk Aboriginal Reserve to be included at the camp as an additional attraction for visitors. This was set up on the east side of the Zoo in the area of two 'ponds', which probably had been adapted from pre-existing waterholes. The camp remained an attraction at the Zoo

through the mid-1880s. A bark canoe was acquired from Coranderrk and added to the display in 1884 (*Australasian*, 20 September 1884:28). In 1886, 1888 and 1894, there are records of the Aboriginal camp at the Zoo. In 1888, two men from Coranderrk, the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung ngurungaeta Barak and **'Charley'** (probably Charley Cable), gave a demonstration of boomerang-throwing, spear-throwing and fire-making (*Age*, 22 October 1888:8). A large mature baal (River Red Gum) situated not far from camp bears two scars. It is possible that this tree was used to demonstrate Aboriginal culture as part of the **'camp' in the 1880s, but this** cannot be verified. The **'old native encampment'** at the Zoo was visited by the Duchess of Cornwall in 1901 (*Australasian*, 18 May 1901:42).



Figure 3.14 Photograph showing the **'Native Encampment'** at the Zoo, 1888. Weapons, tools, bags and toys are displayed. (Source: State Library Victoria)

The inclusion of Aboriginal people as a display at the Zoological Gardens over a period of around 20 years reflects the prevailing attitudes of the day, based on a pseudo-scientific **belief in the 'Great Chain of Being' and the belief** in the superiority of the English relative to Aboriginal people.

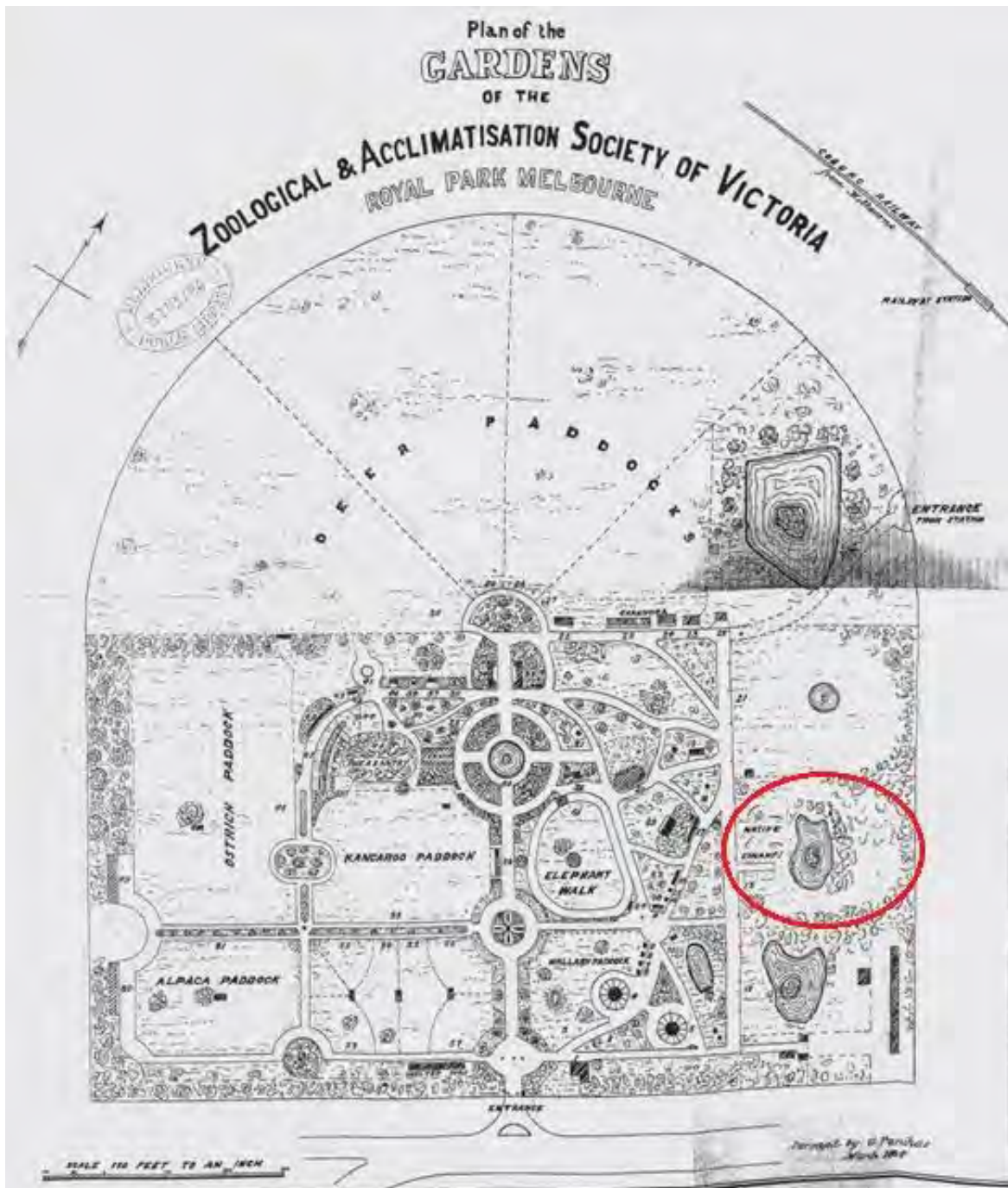


Figure 3.15. Guyon Purchas, Plan of the Zoological Gardens, c1884, showing the location of the display camp. (Source: State Library Victoria, Record ID 9915131903607636, with GML overlay)

Other parks and reserves

A gully that ran alongside Gatehouse Street, which was excluded from land set aside for building allotments, was drained and the irregularly shaped linear strip was left as a reserve (Lewis 1996: 1). It was planted with trees and is known as Levers Reserve.

The southern end of The Avenue was not included in the initial residential subdivision of the street probably due to its triangular configuration. It has remained a small public reserve. A tree reserve was set aside in Story Street, probably in the c1880s–1900s.

Participating in sport

Horse-riding

Horse-racing was a short-lived activity at Royal Park. In 1858 and 1859, it was used as an alternative venue to the lower ground at Flemington. Regulations for Royal Park gazetted in the 1860s specified the prohibition of training or exercising horses in Royal Park (VGG, 13 February 1866: 381).

As was the case at the Domain in South Yarra, there is evidence that some Parkville residents were permitted to keep horses at Royal Park in the mid-twentieth century (Lewis, 2022).

Cricket

The Brunswick Cricket Club, which was the earliest recorded tenant of Royal Park, was granted permission to establish a ground in 1858 at the north-eastern end, on Park Street, just to the west of the railway line (this ground is now occupied by the McAlister Oval). The club fielded teams in local competitions and was granted permissive occupancy by the mid-1860s (DEECA, Rs file 5242, corres). Local interclub cricket competition has continued at the ground since that time. Women have played cricket at Royal Park from at least the early 1900s (GML Heritage 2022a).

Additional cricket ovals were developed in the 1930s. Different clubs have had their home ground at Royal Park, including (former and current clubs), such as: Parkville Cricket Club and their junior team The Avenue Cricket Club, and Youlden Kensington Cricket Club. Youlden Kensington Cricket Club also fielded women's teams in the 1930s, which included Australian and Victorian representatives (GML, 2022, citing Youlden Kensington Cricket Club, pers com, July 2021).

Football

A new football code known as 'Australian Rules' was developed in Melbourne in the late 1850s by Tom Wills, his brother-in-law Henry Harrison and others. The game was designed for young men who played cricket during the summer, as a means of keeping them fit through the winter. The new code was physically demanding, and initially

games were many hours in duration. It drew on earlier football codes as well as the Indigenous football game of marn-grook, which used a ball made from possum skin that was sewn together with animal sinews (Daley, 1925: 165). Marn-grook was played by Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and other Kulin people in the Melbourne area and by other First Nations people in western Victoria and elsewhere. It and involved high marks and a large number of participants, both male and female (Dawson, 1881: 85). The first **official game of the new 'Australian' code of football was played in Yarra Park in 1858.** From the early 1860s, a number of suburban teams were established, and matches played on public parks in Melbourne throughout the winter months. Games were played on Saturday afternoons when **working men in Melbourne had a 'half-day' holiday.**

Royal Park was situated close to the predominantly working-class areas of North Melbourne, Carlton and Brunswick, where football quickly gained enormous popularity. People identified closely with their local team, including North Melbourne and Royal Park (later named Carlton). The Royal Park Football Club was formed by 1864, and matches were played at their home ground, which was Royal Park (*Australasian*, 22 July 1865; Blainey 1984: 145). The earliest recorded game of football played at Royal Park was in 1864, involving the Royal Park and Fitzroy teams (*Argus*, 16 August 1864: 4). The Royal Park Football Club was still active in the 1880s (PV ID 18208). The Carlton Football Club moved to Princes Park in 1882, and in 1897 was granted occupancy of Princes Park ('Carlton North', *Victorian Places* 2015).



Figure 3.16. An early photograph of the Carlton football team at Royal Park, believed to have been taken in 1868. (Source: Geoffrey Blainey, *A Game of Their Own*, 1983).

North Melbourne Football Club also played its first matches at Royal Park in the 1860s, and later moved to a new home ground at Arden Street. Many other clubs from further

afield played matches on the Royal Park ground from the 1860s to the 1880s, including Melbourne, Albert Park and Geelong. Football matches drew thousands of local supporters to Royal Park into the early years of the twentieth century (DEECA, Rs file 5242, corres 1914).

Soccer

Soccer has been played at Royal Park since at least the early 1900s. Records of early games include those in 1911 and 1912. The North Melbourne Presbyterians played a few matches in the 1930s. The Melbourne University Soccer Club was founded in 1947. While Princes Park has been the primary home ground throughout the club's existence, students and club members have often used Royal Park for training and matches in the areas near the University. The soccer club has used many of the grounds at Royal Park both for training and competition throughout its history, including the Western Oval, McAlister Oval, Ryder Oval, Poplar Oval, Ross Straw Fields, Lawn 7, and grounds just off The Avenue (now the Grassland Circle).

Many soccer clubs founded by European migrants had tenancy in Royal Park in the 1940s and 1950s. These included George Cross, Brunswick Latvia Hayduk, Hellenic, Juventus, Makedonia, Polonia and West Melbourne Sicilia. Some of these clubs like Juventus and Makedonia, were in the First Division and State League at the time. The Royal Park Soccer Club, formed in 1969, was part of the Albion Rovers amalgamation (the original Rovers were a Scottish club formed a few years earlier) (Albion Rovers, <https://www.albionroversfc.com.au/history>).

Tennis

Parkville Tennis Club was founded in 1904, and was established on a site near The Avenue and Royal Parade in c1912; this was an area near the former police station site that was excised from Royal Park. Two tennis courts were constructed in Royal Park proper in 1925 (*Herald*, 24 December 1925:5). A red brick tennis clubhouse was built in 1935. There were also **tennis courts on Park Street.**In 1929, The Young Women's Christian Association established the Blue Triangle Club, which was initially exclusive to women and girls, had two courts in the northeastern corner of Royal Park (corner of The Avenue and Park Street). This site expanded as other local clubs relocated to Royal Park. In 1932, the Victorian Railways Institute built six courts nearby. In 1946, the Princes Park Tennis Club (established in the northwest corner of Princes Park in 1889) took over the courts previously set up by the Blue Triangle Club, upgrading to three courts. In 1949, the St Ambrose Tennis Club established three courts along the Park Street boundary, where a further court was added to the existing three in 1952. In 1956, an ex-army hut was brought on-site and converted to a clubhouse for the Princes Park Tennis Club. In 1972, the Victorian Railways Institute transferred their courts to the Australian Post-Tel Institute (API) due to reduced membership, and the Australia Post (API Tennis

Club) moved to the site from leased courts in St Kilda. In 1984, Princes Park and St Ambrose Tennis Club amalgamated as Royal Park Tennis Club with combined facilities based on seven courts. In 1992, Royal Park and API Tennis Clubs amalgamated, establishing a complex of 14 courts. The complex is recognised as one of the leading tennis clubs in the metropolitan area, and in 2000 was awarded the title 'Metropolitan Club of the Year' by Tennis Victoria.

The North Park Tennis Club was established in Royal Park in c1985 on the southwest corner of Elliott Avenue and Flemington Road (GML 2022a, vol 1:80).

Golf

Golf became popular in Victoria in the early 1900s and a number of golf courses were established on available public land. The Royal Park golf course was one of the earliest courses established on public land in Victoria. A golf course at Albert Park was developed the same year (1903) (Roberts and Harvey, 1992:162). Prior to that, golf was mostly played on private land; an exception was the short-lived golf course in operation at Flagstaff Hill in the late 1840s. A group met in the Parkville Hotel (now Naughtons) in 1903 with the intention of establishing a golf course at Royal Park. The plan secured approval from the Royal Park Trustees and a lease of land was obtained from the railway department. An 18-hole private golf course was established the same year. The original tee-ing off point of the first hole at Royal Park was the site of the Burke and Wills cairn. Tenders were called for the construction of a clubhouse on the railway reserve in 1905, and the building was completed in 1906 (Whitehead, 1999; Hilton, 2003:8, Lewis, 2011, ref 82785). Female club members, originally known as associates, were permitted to play on the course from 1906.

The Royal Park golf course was reduced in size to nine holes in 1911. By 1950, membership had grown to 180 male members and 170 female members. The timber clubhouse was partially destroyed in a fire in 1970, and a new clubhouse was built in 1973 (Hilton, 2003:17, 22).

In February 1970, the Royal Park clubhouse was damaged by fire and the club records were lost. At the time, a major concern was that resignation from the Victorian Golf League would be necessary as a club using a public golf course could not be an affiliated member of the Association (Fulton, 2003:21). In March 1971, the 9-hole golf course became a public course that was operated and maintained by Melbourne City Council. In March 1972, the Royal Park Ladies Golf Club was formed by Mavis Boland and Olive Barass. **In 1974, the Royal Park Golf Club (men's) was formed.** Australian champion golfer Peter Thomson played his early games at Royal Park in the 1940s.

Netball

Netball, or women's basketball as it was formerly known, was developed in England in the 1890s and soon after became popular as a game for girls in other Commonwealth

countries, including Australia. Royal Park became known was important as the centre of netball in Victoria from the early development of the sport in the State. Girls played netball at Royal Park from the late 1920s where outdoor courts were provided. During the 1950s, Anne Henderson lobbied the City of Melbourne to provide better netball facilities in Royal Park and eventually the first indoor netball centre in Australia was opened there in 1969 with four courts with sprung timber floors (Swanson, 1991:21). In the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s this was the venue for schoolgirl finals and state and national level competitions. The current State Netball and Hockey Centre, which replaced this first indoor netball stadium, was built in 2001.

Women's sport

Royal Park developed as an important venue for **women's** sport, including cricket from the early 1900s when it was the home ground of the Loongana **Ladies'** Cricket team. In the mid-1930s, under the new management of the City of Melbourne, efforts were made to develop competition-**standard facilities for women's amateur athletics in the northern section of Royal Park (Poplar Oval). Men's amateur athletics (state and national level competition)** was at that time held at Olympic Park, but it was not considered **appropriate for the men's and women's competition to be held at the same venue.** A track for **women's amateur** athletics was laid at Royal Park around 1936, which was used for **inter-club competition as well as state and national level competition. Women's** athletics meetings took place at Royal Park from this time, **and this included the women's national titles in the lead up the 1938 Empire Games (held in Sydney).** A plan for a **women's** dressing pavilion was prepared in 1936 by building surveyor C W Kemp ('**Royal Park Proposed Dressing Pavilion for Women', 1936, SLV**), **and this was completed in 1937. Prior to the completion of the women's pavilion,** female athletes used the nearby tennis club change rooms. The new **women's** dressing pavilion provided a first-aid room and storage for sports equipment (trove, 1938). After the 1956 Melbourne Olympic Games, **women's and men's amateur athletics were no longer segregated,** and the athletic track at Royal Park was replaced by a hockey field in the 1960s (Swanson, 1991:21).

3.4 Building transport and communication networks

Roads and bridges

Early maps of the area north of Melbourne show rough tracks. Some of these tracks were probably routes favoured by the Kulin, which settlers subsequently used for their own purposes. An early track that skirted in a north–north-westerly direction around the edge of the escarpment above the West Melbourne Swamp, which appeared in early plans of Melbourne, probably relates to an traditional route of the Kulin. On a map drawn in 1837, John Helder Wedge had marked a route north of central Melbourne that provided a connection ‘from the Settlement to the Barrabool Hills &c’ (Wedge, 1836; see Figure 3.17). It was marked on an early plan of Robert Russell as the ‘track to Werribee and Barrabool Hills’ (Russell 1837). From at least 1851, this was known as the Mount Alexander Road (now Flemington Road).

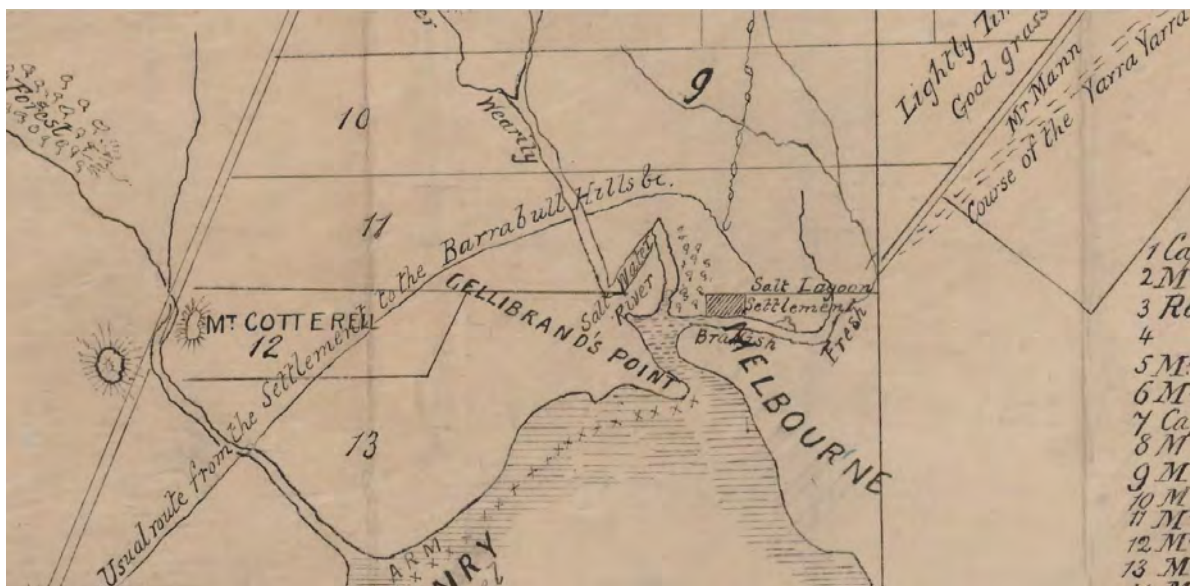


Figure 3.17. John Helder Wedge (and others), Map of Port Phillip, 1836 (1879), showing the early form of both Flemington Road and Sydney Road and the road junction existing at that time. (Source: State Library Victoria)

The first road leading north from central Melbourne (the main route to Sydney) followed the west bank of the Moonee Ponds Creek. This soon fell into disuse once the new Sydney Road was formed. From the late 1830s, the Sydney Road was regularly used by military and government officials, and also served as a stock route. In its early days it was a dusty bullock track (Lewis, 1996: 1). Several years before the high volume of gold-diggers were using Flemington Road, it was already an important route to the west. From the early 1840s and through the 1850s and 1860s, the junction of

Flemington Road and Sydney Road was arguably the most important intersection in Melbourne outside of the central township.

The Central Road Board was established in 1851 to oversee the construction of a major road network in the colony of Victoria. It was responsible for the Sydney Road (later Royal Parade). Responsibility for local road works rested with local road districts, which were funded by rate revenue; in Parkville the local authority was the Corporation of Melbourne. Support was also provided through government grants, and through tolls charged under the *Roads Act 1853*.

Improvements were made to Sydney Road and Mount Alexander Road (Flemington Road) in the 1850s, included metalling and culverts (VGG, 1850s). Stone mileposts were installed at one-mile intervals for public convenience. From 1851, Mount Alexander Road became the main route for diggers departing Melbourne for Mount Alexander (Castlemaine) and Sandhurst (Bendigo). A toll bar was positioned just north of the Flemington Bridge, which was in place by 1854 (Ham, 1854). This was the point at which those using the road were required to pay a fee to a person stationed at the toll booth. First Nations people were exempt from paying the road tolls. After getting their animals and wheeled vehicles through the quagmire of the Flemington Road–Sydney Road junction, diggers often rested their horses in Royal Park (Lewis, 1996: 1). **The Treasury's gold escort brought the gold to Melbourne from the diggings (for secure deposit at the Treasury, then in William Street) and this followed a route along Sydney Road.** The section of Sydney Road from Grattan Street to Brunswick Road in Brunswick, was named Royal Parade in the 1890s (Donati, 2005: 31).



Figure 3.18. James Kearney's Plan of Melbourne (1855), showing the toll bar and the Flemington Bridge over the Moonee Ponds Creek on the west side of Royal Park, 1855. (Source: State Library Victoria)



Figure 3.19. Town allotments, North Melbourne and Parkside, Melbourne, 1858. (Source: National Library of Australia)

A network of streets (including Church Street, Manningham Street, etc.) were formed to the east of Flemington Road in the 1850s and 1860s. The area of South Parkville was surveyed in the early 1850s and allocated to a range of public purposes. Morrah Street and Market Street (now Story Street) were formed by that time. The first dwelling in South Parkville was that of the pound-keeper Mr Falstead, who lived in Morrah Street from c1870 (*Nth Melb Adv*, 14 August 1885: 3). It was not until the early 1870s, however, that allotments in South Parkville were sold for residential development.



Figure 3.20. Plan dated c1863–68, showing the public reserves set aside in South Parkville. (Source: State Library of NSW)

Gatehouse Street was originally known as Royal Park Road. On the east side of Royal Park, The Avenue was first developed in the mid-1850s as part of the internal layout of paths and carriage drives and paths in Royal Park. When a large strip of parkland facing the Sydney Road was excised for sale in 1868, The Avenue, then known as the Park Road, became a *de facto* access road for residents who erected built new villas fronting the park. This appears to have been a private road and not in use by the general public. In 1887, the Melbourne City Council agreed to develop this as a public roadway the following year on the condition that the park gates were removed from the southern entry point on Sydney Road and also from the northern entrance point opposite the Sarah Sands Hotel (*Argus*, 26 July 1887: 6). The road It was referred to as Park Drive before being renamed The Avenue.

There was little new development in terms of new streets following the major development in the Victorian era. A road had been formed c1886 from one side of Royal Park through to Flemington Road, but it was noted the followed year that this was hardly used and had become overgrown (*Age*, 18 May 1887: 7).

A rare case of a new road being developed in the 1930s was St Georges Grove, which was created in 1938. This developed from the sale in 1929 of land belonging to the Anglican Church in Church Street, and the subsequent residential development by the late 1930s. St Georges Grove was the only interwar residential subdivision in the Parkville Review area.

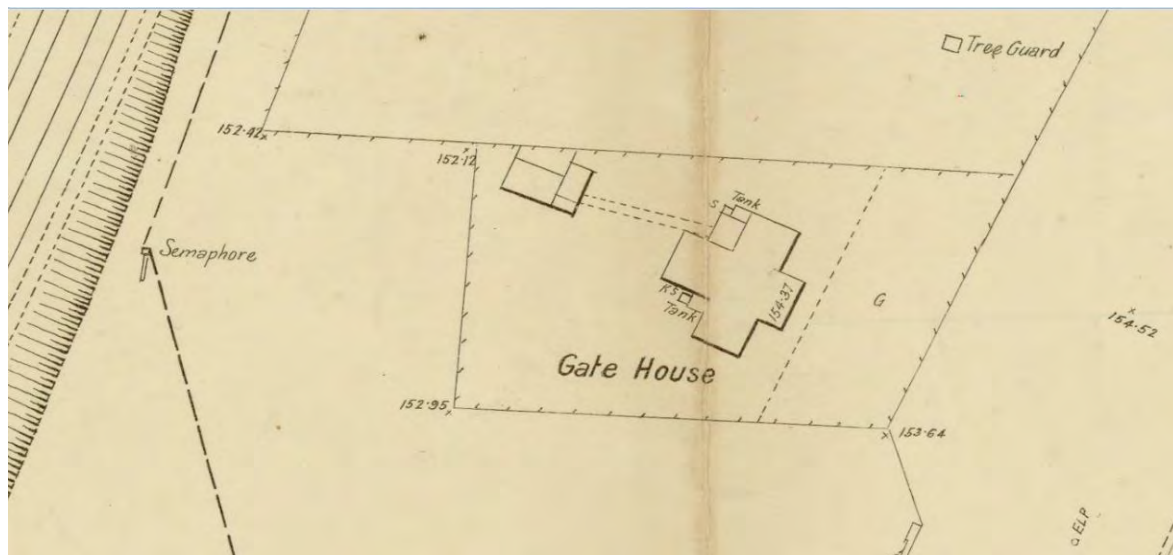
Following much debate about the merits of a road through Royal Park, and opposition from local residents in the damage this would do to the parkland, Elliott Avenue was formed in 1936.

Railways

The construction of a railway line through Royal Park in 1884, and the creation of a railway station on the north side of the Zoo, made a significant incursion into the reserve and impacted access across the park. A cutting was formed through a high point of the ground as part of construction works. Although the railway was designed as a passenger service to serve the northern suburbs, the Royal Park station enabled visitors to access the Zoo more easily and contributed to an increase in visitor numbers through establishing the Royal Park station (GML, 2022).

A second line was built to connect the Coburg line to the Heidelberg line as part of the Inner Circle railway; this new line departed the main line on the east side of Royal Park. This had been proposed in the so-called 'Octopus Act' of 1884 as a means of improving transport connections around the city and not simply radially from the city. The Inner Circle railway was abandoned in the early twentieth century.

A number of modest timber buildings and other structures were built along the railway line, including gates, gatehouses, and semaphore posts. Road bridges and foot bridges were also built, for example over Sydney Road (MMBW, 1117, 1902)



and Flemington Road.

Figure 3.21. Gatehouse on the east side of the railway through Royal Park. Detail from MMMW Detail Plan No. 1117, 1890s, showing what is most likely a railway gate house to oversee semaphore communication. (Source: State Library Victoria)

Coaches and tramways

A coach service ran between Royal Park and Brunswick in the late-nineteenth century.

A cable tramway, connecting the city with Brunswick, was built along Sydney Road (Royal Parade) in c1883-84. This was installed by the City of Melbourne (*Argus*, 1 November 1884: 13). A second cable tram in the area ran along Flemington Road and terminated at the railway bridge a little way north of Church Street (MMBW 1143, 1903). Later, in 1923, an electric tramline was built through Royal Park to Coburg. The tramline entered the park at Flemington Road and ran northwards through the park until it reached Park Street.

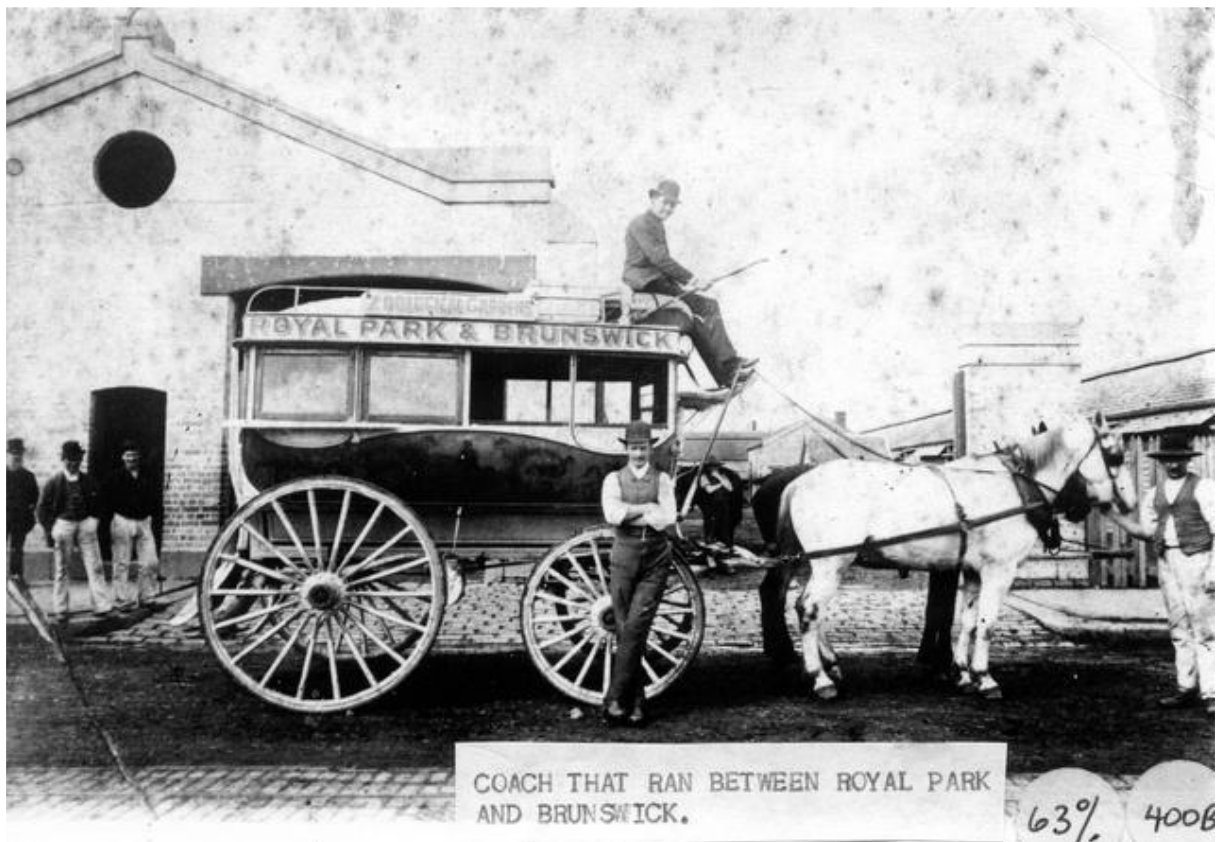


Figure 3.22. A coach service operated between Royal Park and Brunswick, c1890. (Source: Coburg Historical Society, ID 17063; permission granted for reproduction)

Tracks for a horse tram were laid in 1889 from the Sydney Road tramline to the entrance to the Zoo (*Argus*, 18 April 1890: 9; GML, 2022). This commenced near the **caretaker's lodge at the corner of Sydney Road and Gatehouse Street and terminated at the Zoo**. A waiting shelter was erected in Royal Park at the southern end of the line (MMBW 1148, 1899). The sheds and stables associated with this service and the trams were destroyed by fire in the Police Strike of 1923 (Atkinson, 2021). The tram was subsequently reinstated (Picture Victoria, ID 16364). The horse tram ceased operating in the 1970s.



Figure 3.23. Horse-drawn tram outside the Zoo in 1974; image held by Coburg Historical Society. (Source: Picture Victoria, ID 16364)



Figure 3.24. Electric tram in Royal Park, c1960s. (Source: State Library Victoria)

Postal services

A new post and telegraph office was operating in Parkville by 1885 (*Nth Melb Adv*, 1885) but a new building was proposed in 1887. A new building was constructed in Bayles Street, Parkville, in the c1890s. Management of the postal service was taken over by the Commonwealth in 1901. The former Parkville post office is now used as a private residence.



Figure 3.25. Parkville Post Office, c1917-30. (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. H89.105/187)

Telegraph and telephone communication

A telegraph line was installed along Flemington Road in the 1850s. The telephone was introduced to Melbourne in the 1880s but was largely restricted to the wealthy and those who were considered to provide essential services such as medical practitioners, hospitals, police stations and the clergy. The phone would also have been connected for the welfare institutions at the north end of Royal Park.

Telegraph poles are marked on the MMBW plans created in the 1890s. Local telephone exchanges were established in the City of Melbourne from the 1920s- 30s. 'Ultra-modern' phones were installed at the new **nurses'** home at the new Royal Melbourne Hospital in 1941 (*Herald*, 20 September 1941: 5). Other users of the telephone included the various section of the military camp during the Second World War. Presumably, temporary telephone lines were erected for this purpose.

3.5 Building the city and suburbs

Suburban development

From its early development Parkville has comprised three distinct areas of residential development: West Parkville, South Parkville and North Parkville. These areas were separated by the extensive area of the Royal Park parkland as well as large areas of land

set aside for institutional use. Geographically, Parkville is less of a cohesive suburb than it is a group of distinctive areas of development around Royal Park. Within each of these three areas there are strong unifying elements in terms of the building styles and the dominant period of development in each area. In east Parkville, along Royal Parade and The Avenue, there are significant layers of later (replacement and infill) development, including blocks and flats, motels and educational and research institutions.

Whereas elsewhere in the City of Melbourne there were multiple layers of building development which began in the 1840s and 1850s, there was, apart from early development in West Parkville, a later and generally a more uniform pattern of development in Parkville. The suburb was largely undeveloped for residential purposes up until 1872, with the vast majority occupied by Royal Park. The only area that was built on by this time was West Parkville, including Manningham Street and Church Street, which was developed from around 1855. The remainder of residential Parkville, including South Parkville and North Parkville, was developed from the early 1870s and through the 1880s and early 1890s. As such, these areas have a distinctive and consistent Victorian character. This is particularly the case in South Parkville, where the intactness of the nineteenth-century layer contributes to its Victorian-era village character.

The earliest residential area of South Parkville was surveyed for sale in 1868 and the first land sales took place in 1872. **In 1870, according to an early pioneer, 'there was not a house between the Haymarket and the Sarah Sands with the exception of the pound-keeper, Mr Falstead ... in Morrah Street'. The same account noted, 'The first house built after the sale of land was in Fitzgibbon street ... the next houses being the hotel, which was called the Port Phillip, Agricultural, Craig's, Whitfield's, Foxcroft's and Lemolln's' (Nth Melb Adv, 14 August 1885:3).** The first house in Parkville to get a permit was the double-storey villa 'Hampton', at 46 Morrah Street (Parkville Association, pers com, 2022).

The 1870s saw the emergence of the placename 'Parkville', which was used initially interchangeably with 'Royal Park'. The name 'Parkside' was also in use from the 1850s to the 1870s and appears on a plan dated 1852 (see Figure 3.24). Located adjacent to this extensive public parkland, Parkville was touted for its health-giving properties—being on high ground, with proximity to parkland and fresh air, and away from the detritus of the city. This locality captured the middle-class Victorian **ideal of 'rus in urbe' (country in the city)** (Davison, 1978: 145). To enhance its bourgeois appeal, the City of Melbourne strove to develop Parkville as a better-quality **residential area—for example by prohibiting the construction of dwellings erected on rights-of-way, a regulation also found in Jolimont.** (trove, 1885).

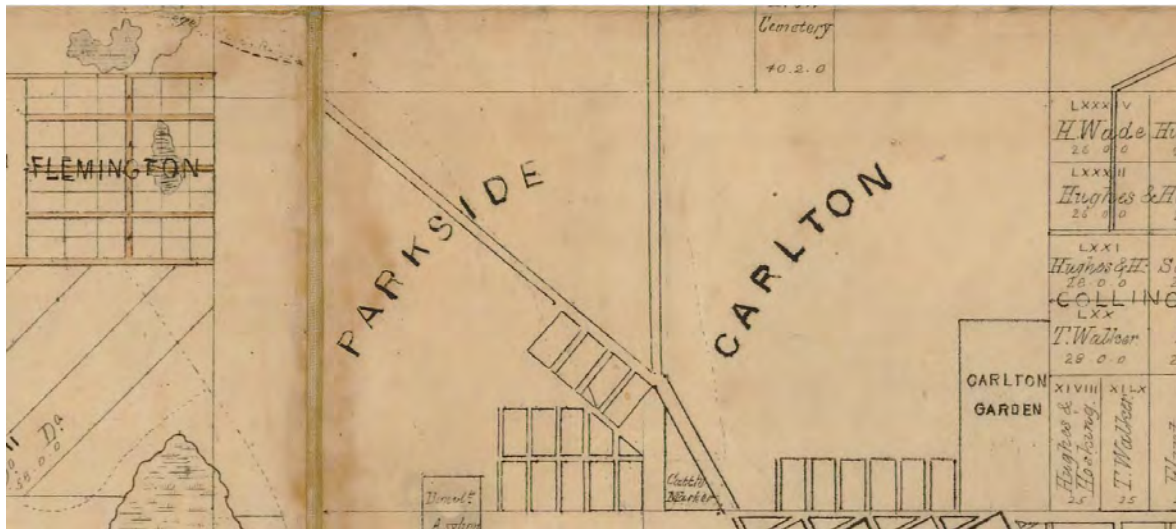


Figure 3.26. Thomas Ham & Co, *Map of the suburban lands of the City of Melbourne*, 1852, showing the locality of Parkside prior to residential subdivisions in the Parkville review area. (Source: State Library Victoria)



Figure 3.27. Early parish plan of Jika Jika, showing subdivision in West Parkville, 1850s. (Source: PROV)

Although Parkville itself was predominantly middle-class, it was surrounded by the largely working-class suburbs of Carlton, North Melbourne and Brunswick. The areas of West Parkville and South Parkville had many relatively modest middle-class homes as well as smaller residential allotments in some areas. This contrasted with the larger allotments and grander homes on Royal Parade and The Avenue.



Figure 3.28. John Noone, 'Town Lots Adjoining the Royal Park, 1882, showing the Trustees' preferred alignment of the new railway line, which did not eventuate. (Source: Map Collection, State Library Victoria)

In 1868 a linear strip of parkland facing Sydney Road was excised for residential development and subdivided into large allotments. As part of this development the former carriage drive on the eastern edge of the park was converted to become The Avenue (originally called Park Drive or Royal Park Drive). By the mid-1880s, after several years of intense development, it was noted, 'there are several fine homes on the western side of the Sydney road up to the Brunswick boundary' (*Argus*, 1 November 1884: 13). In the early 1880s Parkville was still considered a 'new suburb' (*Argus*, 27 July 1882: 5).

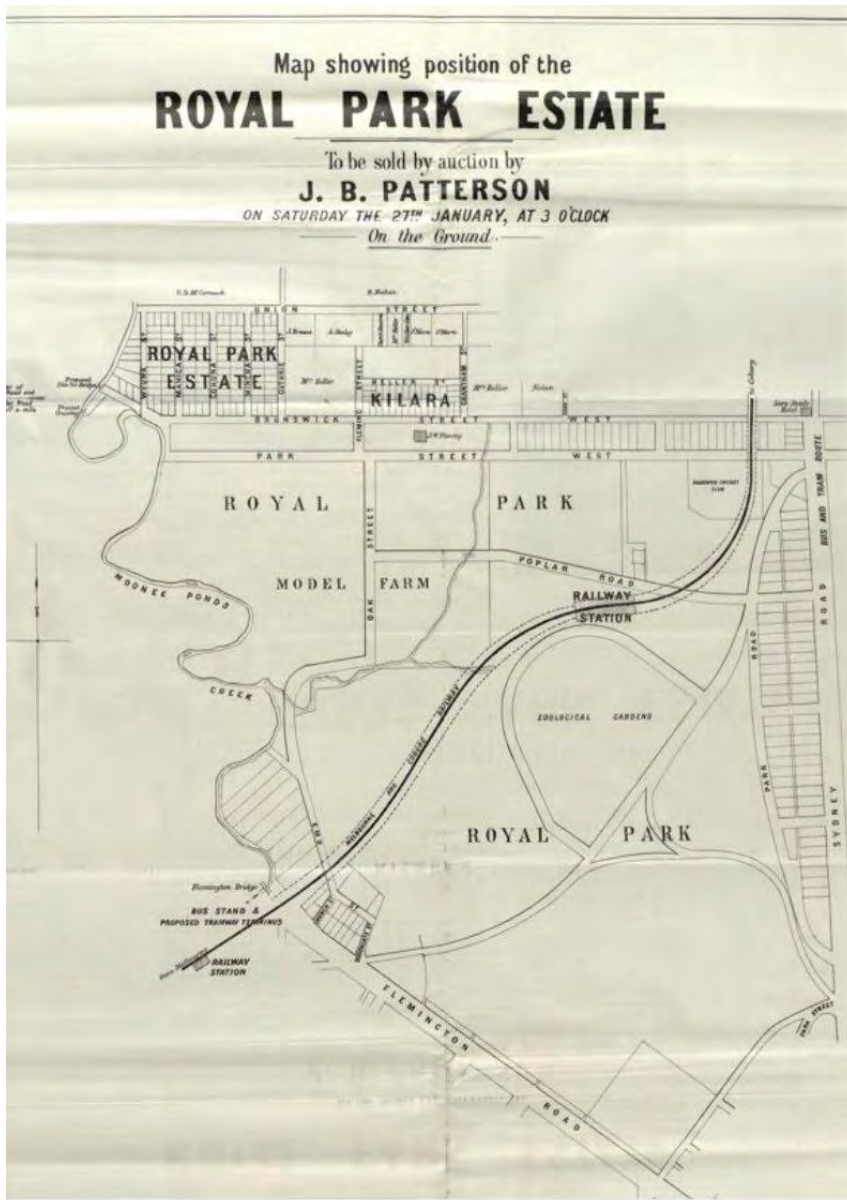


Figure 3.29. Royal Park Estate, c1883, showing the previous subdivision plan abandoned and showing the extent of subdivision (Source: xx)

Streets

In the 1850s, prior to residential development in South Parkville, Gatehouse Street was referred to as Royal Park Road. The Avenue began as a carriage drive within Royal Park and was formed as a roadway in the 1870s. An 1890s MMBW plan indicates that it was originally called Park Road. It was also initially called the Park Avenue. In the 1880s, it **was referred to as 'the Avenue Road'** (trove, 1887).

A number of new roads were formed and named in the 1870s and 1880s. Bluestone kerbing and guttering were installed, and wide lanes were provided at the rear of houses for service access – e.g. Levers Lane, with median strip.

Emu Street, which appears in the 1882 plan (of proposed railway line) may have originally been part of the layout of Royal Park.



Figure 3.30. Real estate advertisement for the Royal Park Estate in 1883. (Source: State Library Victoria)

Building homes

Victorian era

By the late-nineteenth century, Royal Parade, Parkville, was considered a salubrious address in Melbourne. The road was wide and tree-lined; it faced Princes Park and was close to Royal Park to the west. The Avenue was similarly regarded. In both Royal Parade and The Avenue, individual allotments were generous and the predominant house type built in the 1870s-1890s was the large double-storey villa, predominantly Italianate in style, built for and occupied mainly by the professional and commercial class. These were double-storey Victorian-era terrace rows were common, with decorative cast iron to front verandahs and front fences, stucco work and other ornamentation, and generous fanlights above the front doors (for example at 40 Royal Parade).

Many of the larger homes included servants' quarters as well as internal bathrooms, the latter being uncommon however in the 1870s and 1880s. The wash house was typically a separate building to the rear. Outbuildings included stables and a coach house. The larger villa residences often had a circular carriage drive at the front, a large front garden with orchards and kitchen gardens at the rear, as well as ornamental features such as fishponds, ferneries and fountains, and occasionally a summer house or conservatory. By the early 1900s, some homes had incorporated a tennis courts, for example 'Kooringa' on Sydney Road (MMBW 1136, 1903) and 'Barbiston' on The Avenue (MMBW 1137, 1900). In this eastern section of Parkville, evidence of **stables, coach houses, servants' quarters** and ornamental garden elements indicate a predominantly middle-class population. In contrast to neighbouring North Melbourne, in the area north of Gatehouse Street there was little to no working-class housing. Servants who worked in the larger homes in Parkville would have been accommodated in attached **servants' quarters** or a **designated maid's room**. Some homes in Park Drive have a semi-basement level that may have served this purpose.

During the Victorian and Edwardian periods, a number of notable architects and specialist designers worked in Parkville, including Norman Hitchcock, Charles Webb, Crouch and Wilson, Lloyd Tayler and John Beswicke (Lewis, 2011). William Ferguson of Ferguson & Urie, stained glass makers, built his own home at 1 Leonard Street, Parkville (see Figure 3.29). In South Parkville and West Parkville there were a large number of single-fronted, single-storey cottages erected from the 1870s to the 1890s. Although modest in size, these were well built and in some cases were architect designed. John Beswicke, for example, designed a row of five cottages in Church Street in 1887, which would appear to be the surviving row on the south side of Church Street (Lewis, 2011, ref. 28099). Larger homes in South Parkville were more likely to be those on corner allotments.



Figure 3.31. The family of James Ferguson outside their home, 'Ayr Cottage', at 1 Leonard Street on New Year's Day, 1888. The road appears unmaded at this time. (Source: Ferguson and Urie: <https://fergusonandurie.com/>)



Figure 3.32. Professor William Charles Kernot outside his villa 'Firenze' at 343 Royal Parade in 1886. (Source: Rivett et al, *The Lennox Legacy*)



Figure 3.33. An ornate stained-glass window commissioned in the mid-1880s by Professor W C Kernot for his villa, 'Firenze', at 343 Royal Parade. The window survives in the collection of the University of Melbourne. (Source: Facebook)

Federation/Edwardian era

After the slowdown in building brought on by the 1890s recession, residential development grew steadily in Parkville in the early 1900s. Several large homes were constructed on remaining large blocks that had not yet been built on. In West Parkville and South Parkville, a number of small Edwardian and Federation cottages and semi-detached homes were also built. These assumed a similar scale as the existing Victoria-era buildings but with significantly different built form and a new decorative palette. In many instances the decorative elements were unusual and particularly ornate.

Notable examples include 'Nocklofty' at 551 Royal Parade, which is an ornate Federation house that was designed and built by the owner Kenneth Munro between 1906 and 1908. Munro, a highly skilled wood turner, decorated the façade with ornate timber carvings, including depictions of Australian flora that were popular motifs of Federation architecture. Another decorative Federation-era residence was 'Auld Reekie', built c1905. Like 'Nocklofty', it featured a belvedere,

which is an ornamental tower or raised area of the roof that provided additional lighting and sometimes a viewing opportunity; it was usually added on one side, creating an asymmetrical form (Robertson, 1975:124–27).



Figure 3.34. 'Nocklofty' (c1906–08) is a Federation-era brick residence at 551 Royal Parade, Parkville. (Source: RNE, c1987)

Interwar period

There are pockets of interwar development in Parkville such as in St Georges Grove (c1938), West Parkville, and in Royal Parade. Rather than the construction of new detached homes, however, much of the development during this period was associated with the construction of new blocks of flats or the conversion of existing homes to flats and boarding houses. This was particularly the case in the 1930s when new development was directly affected by the Depression, and also during wartime when there were shortages in building materials.

While it was more often the case for existing residences to be adapted as boarding houses, some flats **were purpose built, for example 'Harcourt' at 35 Royal Parade**, which was built in 1923 (see South Parkville Precinct citation). Parkville was an early area of Melbourne to embrace flats, probably as they appealed to the large number of professional people who lived and worked in the Parkville area.

Postwar period

Melbourne faced a significant housing shortage in the wake of the Second World War. This was due to postwar immigration but also to ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen who were returning home and the proceeding baby boom. Construction of new housing during the war itself had been impacted by wartime austerity measures, and a subsequent shortage of building materials remained a problem after the war. To alleviate the housing shortage, emergency public housing was established in Royal Park in the late

1940s in the army barracks associated with the former military camp, known as Camp Pell. Camp Pell was used for public housing until 1956.

There were few detached homes built in the area in the period of the 1950s to the 1970s, but some existing homes were replaced by modern designs. Local architect and art historian David Saunders, together with his wife, Doreen Saunders, designed their own home in Gatehouse Street in the 1960s, in a modern style that was sympathetic to the historical character of the area (Robertson, 1975:81; Goad and Townsend, 2022).

Development of flats

Flats became popular in Melbourne from the early 1900s as an alternative form of middle- class accommodation in the context of the inner-city environs, influenced by developments in central London. There do not appear to have been any purpose-built blocks of flats in Parkville before the 1920s, but a number of large, older residences in Parkville were converted to flats in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. These buildings generally retained their external built form and façade but underwent internal changes to accommodate additional service areas. Examples include the Victorian-era villa **'Ercildoune' in The Avenue, which was converted into** three self-contained flats in the 1920s.

There was a boom in the number of flats across Melbourne in the 1930s, which was partly owing to the effects of the Depression. The number of flats in Parkville increased significantly in the mid to late 1930s, as did the number of flats per block. By the late 1930s, there were blocks of flats in Parkville that included 24, 28 and 32 flats (O'Hanlon, 2002: 116). Several **blocks of flats were erected on The Avenue** — including at those **10–12 (1937), 18–20 (1939) and 16 (1940)** — and in Royal Parade.

Flats offered an attractive alternative to traditional forms of housing. Initially flats were fashionable for the middle class and in Parkville, they provided a convenient form of housing for professional people who worked at the university, the hospitals, or in various nearby research centres and welfare institutions. **In 1949, Park Court flats (1936–37) in Royal Parade was purchased for nurses' accommodation** (*Weekly Times*, 31 August 1949: 40).

More broadly, flats fulfilled the demand for housing in central Melbourne that was affordable, modern and comfortable, and equipped with up-to-date, labour-saving conveniences. A block of eight flats on The Avenue, overlooking Royal Park, designed by **H Vivian Taylor and Soilleux, promised to 'reduce housework'** (*Age*, 6 June 1939: 8). Flats were also designed to provide health benefits, such as natural lighting, and they often had a shared garden area that residents could enjoy.

Flats appealed to European migrants who arrived in Melbourne in the late 1930s and in large numbers after World War II. Many European migrants were familiar with living in apartments. There were not many émigré architects doing substantial work during the

Parkville Review area in the postwar period, apart from Ermin Smrekar (1931–2016) who designed several buildings on The Avenue.



Figure 3.35. Newly completed block of 18 flats in Royal Parade, Parkville, 1933. (Source: *Herald*, 20 December 1933, p. 22)



Figure 3.36. Block of eight flats built in The Avenue, Parkville, in 1939, with a garden setting and overlooking Royal Park. (Source: *Age*, 6 June 1939, p. 22)

Boarding houses and hostels

Boarding houses and hostels were operating in Parkville from at least the 1880s. Such establishments were common throughout the inner suburbs of Melbourne and were relatively unregulated. In Parkville, as was the case elsewhere in Melbourne, boarding houses were more often operated by women who were unmarried or widowed (ER, 1912). In Parkville, they appealed as an affordable form of accommodation for the large population of students and staff at the University. In the case of early student hostels there was typically a segregation of male and female students.

Boarding houses and hostels typically utilised existing large residences. Some internal alterations were made (such as ensuring there were locks on doors), but service areas such as kitchens and bathrooms were usually communal, with meals and laundry services provided.

There was a small number of more respectable boarding houses in Parkville. The Victorian-era villa 'Greycourt' (formerly Carlton College) operated as a boarding house from 1924, which was advertised as offering 'comfort, class and convenience' to 'Business

Men and Women'. Features included 'Private telephone in every suite' and 'comfortable, well-appointed lounge and reception rooms' (O'Hanlon, 2002: 42).

Essential services

Water supply

The Yan Yean water supply was first turned on in central Melbourne at the Carlton Gardens in 1857. It was progressively connected throughout the city and suburban areas. It is likely that West Parkville was connected to the Yan Yean supply from the early 1860s (via a main along Flemington Road), although the backyard tanks and wells that appear on MMBW plans from the early 1900s may also date to the 1860s (MMBW 1143, 1903).

Residential development in some areas of Parkville did not proceed until after 1868. Many of the early homes in South Parkville had wells and tanks built (MMBW, c1890s-1900s). An early public well, possibly associated with watering stock, was located outside **the Parkville Hotel (later Naughton's) on Sydney Road (MMBW 1149, 1897)**.

Gas and electricity

Electricity was available in Melbourne and connected to some homes from the 1880s. Melbourne adopted electricity relatively early, in anticipation of the International Exhibition of 1880. Power was generated from electrical power stations which were located across the central city area.

The City of Melbourne installed gas streetlamps in Parkville in 1878 (trove, 1878). Residents requested additional gas lamps in a number of streets in 1879 (*Age*, 1 September 1879: 2). The MMBW detail plans of Parkville from the early 1900s show a large number of both gas lamps and electric lamp posts spaced along the main roads of the suburb.

Sewerage

From the mid nineteenth century, **Parkville's early homes were serviced by the pan** system and local nightsoil operators. From the c1870s-80s, bluestone- paved lanes (such as Miles Lane and Jageurs Lane) provided access to the rear of properties where the closets were located (MMBW 1149, 1897). From the mid-nineteenth century there were ongoing complaints from Parkville residents about the '**manure depot' in Royal Park**, not far from residential areas, and the unsavoury practice of nightsoil being dumped here. **When the MMBW's underground sewerage system for metropolitan Melbourne** was established in the 1890s, this practice ended. The extension of the MMBW's sewerage system to Parkville itself was developed in the late 1890s.

Street trees

The City of Melbourne undertook a program of street tree planting from the 1870s. These plantings were initially restricted to the major roads, with the Mayor of Melbourne James Gatehouse planting the first shade trees in the city streets in 1875 (*Leader*, 29 May 1875: 12). North of the city centre, the curator of Metropolitan Reserves Nicholas Bickford planted 865 trees in four rows along Sydney Road in 1878. The four rows comprised 442 elms (probably English Elms, *Ulmus procera*) and 433 Radiata Pines (*Pinus insignis*) (*Argus*, 28 September 1878: 7; also 1884). In 1913, the pines were replaced with English Elms. As part of a beautification scheme for Royal Parade, the City of Melbourne constructed rockeries in the median strips between the central roadway and the two service roads on either side (as had been built along St Kilda Road).

The MMBW detail plans for the area show that street trees had been planted along a number of streets by the 1890s, including Flemington Road and Manningham Street, in the median strips of Ievers Lane and Morrah Street, and along Ievers Street (MMBW 1130, 1890s). A beautification program along Flemington Road was planned as part of the Victorian Centenary Celebrations in 1934. This involved a double row of trees lining a new equestrian track (*Herald*, 29 March 1934: 4). Trees were also planted in the median strip in Ievers Lane and Ievers Street (MMBW, 1890s). In more recent decades eucalypts were planted as street trees along the north side of Story Street.

Public amenities

From the 1870s, there were demands for improvements to the amenity of the emerging residential area of Parkville. Melbourne City Council was responsible for forming footpaths and installing streetlamps.

Lamp posts, drinking fountains, public seating, hitching posts and horse troughs were installed at different times in the area. There are some surviving nineteenth-century cast iron lamp bases in the area, **including outside Naughton's Hotel on Royal Parade.**



Figure 3.37. Early concrete horse trough c1890ss-1900s, possibly Royal Parade, photographed by John T Collins, [nd], c1960s. (Source: John T Collins Collection, State Library Victoria, Accession No. H98.250/1551)

3.6 Commercial development

Markets

A Cattle Market Reserve had been established north of the Melbourne town centre by 1841; this was near Flagstaff Hill and the Old Melbourne Cemetery. A second cattle market site was set aside in 1846, just south of the Review area on Elizabeth Street, to serve Melbourne's developing meat industry (see Figure 3.36). Along with roadside inns and general stores, butchers were omnipresent in the small emerging townships.

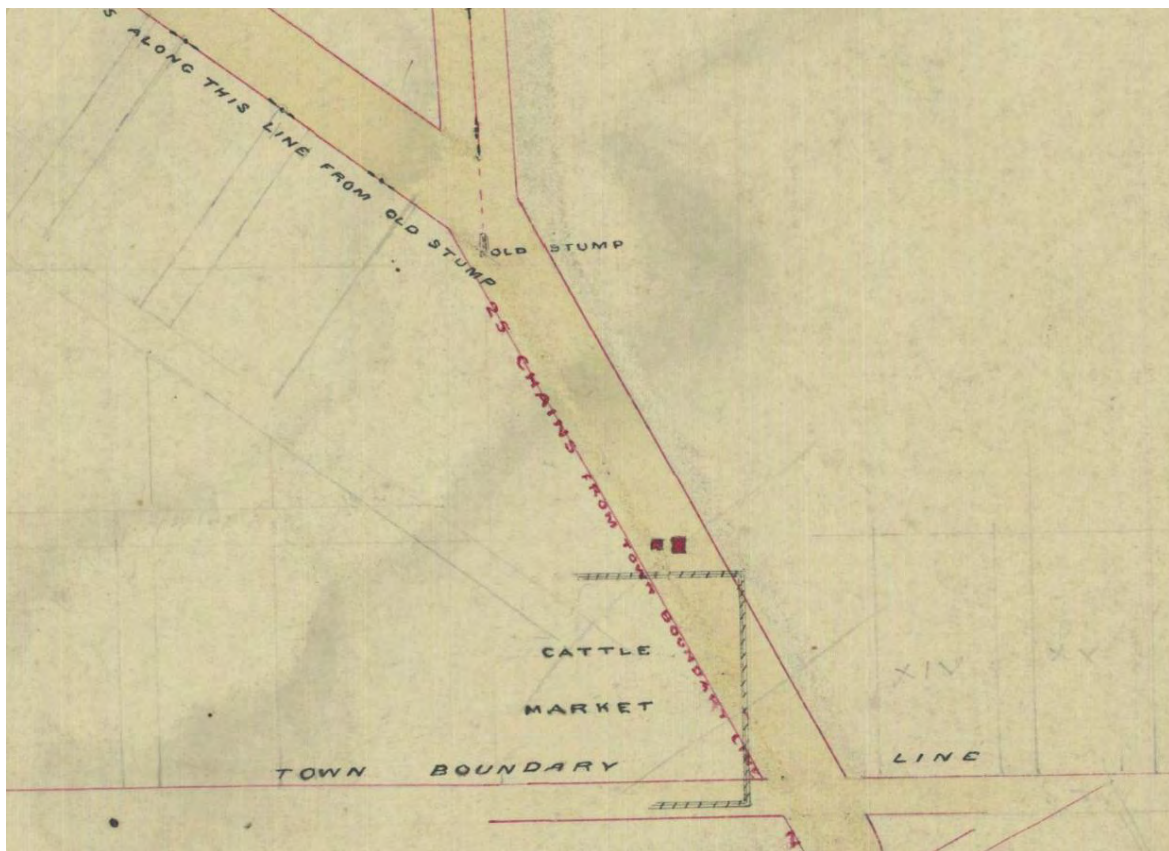


Figure 3.38. The second cattle market in Melbourne, established in 1846, was located south of the Review area. An old stump marks the junction of Sydney Road and Flemington Road. Plan 60 B: Elizabeth Street - Flemington Bridge Sydney Road, c.1852-53. (Source: Historic Plans Collection, PROV VPRS 8168/P0004)

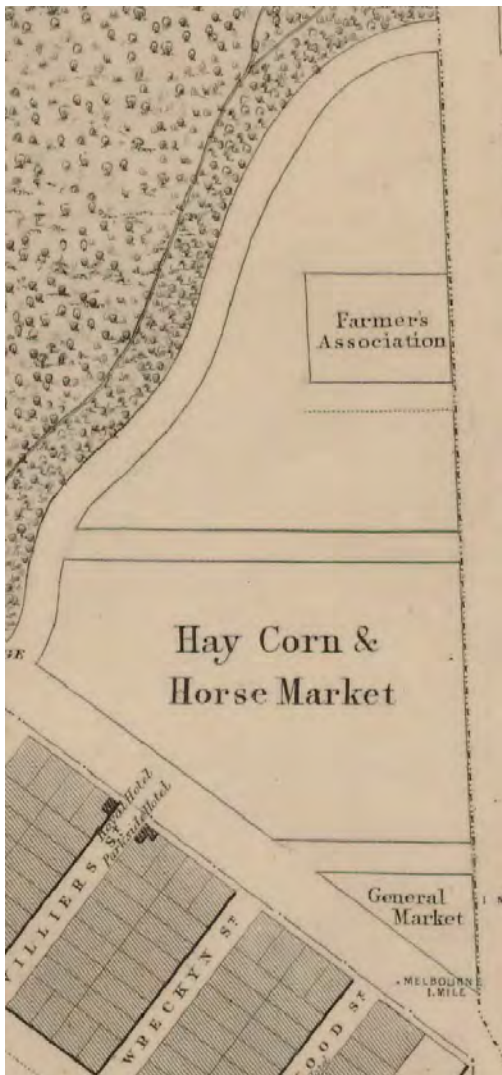


Figure 3.39. The market sites in Parkville from Kearney 1855. (Source: Map Collection, State Library Victoria)

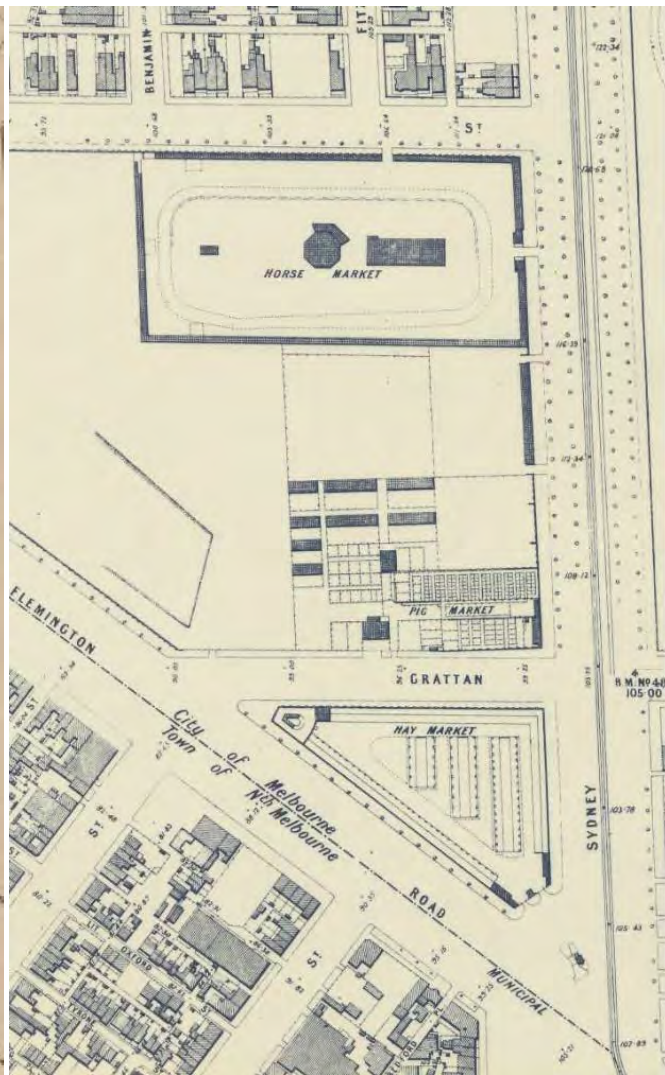


Figure 3.40. The market sites in Parkville from MMBW Detail Plan No. 30, 1896. (Source: Map Collection, State Library Victoria)

A new market reserve for the Corporation Markets was officially set aside in 1856 (but had been operating for at least a year). This was developed through the second half of the nineteenth century. In 1855 this area **was marked as the 'Hay, Corn and Horse Market' (Kearney, 1855)**. The Corporation of Melbourne (later City of Melbourne) was responsible for operating the commercial markets within its jurisdiction and this was managed by Market Commissioners. The particular areas within the market reserve changed over the years. Story Street, formerly known as Gill Street, was also briefly known as Market Street.

The horse market occupied the northern section of the reserve, bordering on Story Street, and included a training track, sale yard, feed lots, and loose boxes (MMBW 1153, 1896). **The ornamental stone entrance with the decorative horse head and wording 'City Horse Bazaar' probably dates to 1873. The horse market was a lively place. Dealers and contractors could lease space at the horse market for their own animals.** The pig market at the southern end had been operating here from the early 1870s (*Argus*, 27 July 1882: 5). The pig market was largely asphalted and included brick pig styes that were noted in the 1880s (*Argus*, 27 July 1882: 5; MMBW 1153, 1896). There were other animal pens in the central area that were used for dairy cows that were milked on site. **There was also a 'Corporation Yard'**, which was used by the City of Melbourne. The hay market occupied the triangular area south of Grattan Street.

By the 1880s, with South Parkville developed as a residential area, there were ongoing complaints from the residents of Story Street that the sights, sounds and smells of the markets were unsuitable for a residential area. To appease disgruntled residents, the City of Melbourne erected a high brick wall in 1888, designed by the City of Melbourne Architect, William Salway (trove 1888).

The increased use and availability of motor vehicles in the 1920s saw a significant decline in demand for horses and by the 1930s the horse market was closed. The cattle market was moved to Newmarket in 1936 (trove 1936). A remnant of the brick wall along Story Street and Park Drive remains is associated with the former cattle market. There is also possibly some remnant bluestone cobbling associated with the former market use.

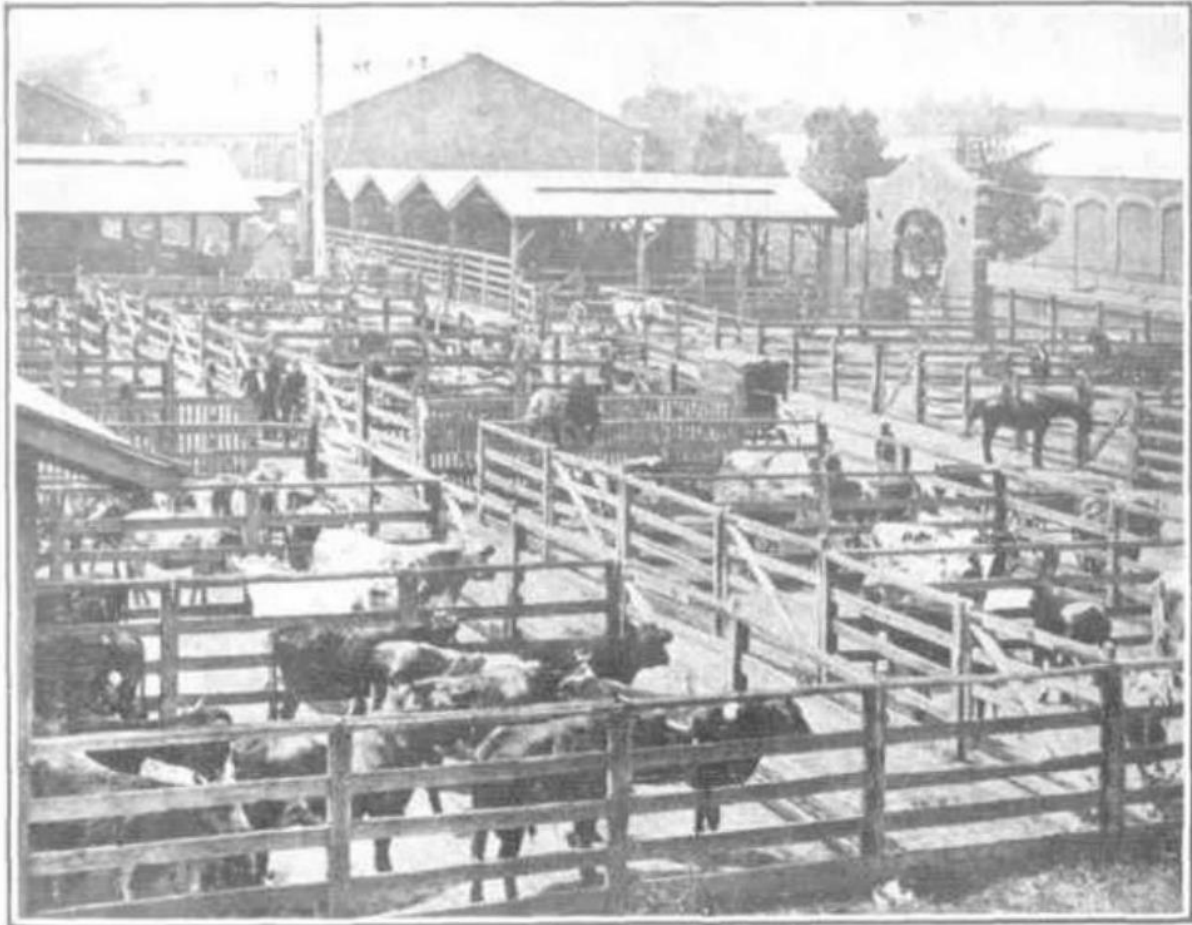


Figure 3.41. The cattle market, Sydney Road, Parkville, 1919. (Source: *Australasian*, 1 February 1919: 56)

Shops

Early commercial activity in and around the Parkville area included the various stores and services, such as blacksmiths, who serviced those travelling to the goldfields. There were hotels on Flemington Road but only one hotel in the Review area.



Figure 3.42 (left). A combined shop and residence c1880s survives at Morrah Street. (Source: Google Street View). Figure 3.29 (right). An old advertisement for John Bull Oats is visible on the side of the Parkville Store (built c1900s-10s), situated at 52 Morrah Street. (Source: Google Street View)

Apart from the concentration of markets in South Parkville, and a scattering of other shops and business, commercial operations in Parkville were limited. An exception was the Parkville Laundry, which was operating in South Parkville by the early 1890s, situated opposite the drainage channel near its intersection with Morrah Street (*Age*, 5 September 1893:8; MMBW 1150, 1895). This service employed women to wash and iron clothing and linen.

Like the other middle-class residential pockets within the City of Melbourne, namely South Yarra and East Melbourne, the residential areas of Parkville were developed relatively free of commercial trading, but some stores were permitted where necessary. This situation can be attributed to several factors: the lack of provision for a commercial area in the original residential layouts of South Parkville and along Royal Parade; and the low requirement of the upper middle class for a shopping strip due to most people having servants to acquire goods; and the relative close proximity of the Victoria Market from the 1870s. A small collection of shops appeared in the 1870s and 1880s, for example in Morrah Street, South Parkville, and along Royal Parade (MMBW, 1890s), opposite the University and near the corner of Morrah Street.

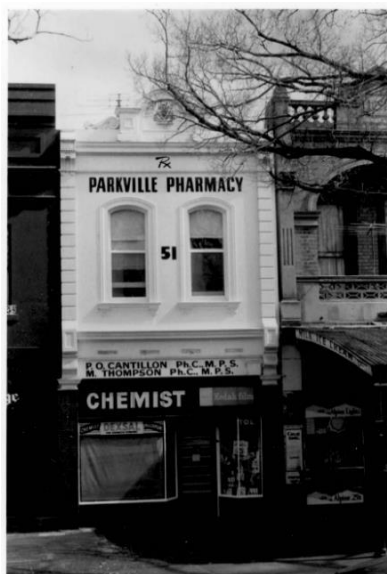


Figure 3.43. Parkville Pharmacy, 51 Royal Parade, photographed in 1981. (Source: John T Collins Collection, State Library Victoria, Accession No. H98.250/1546)

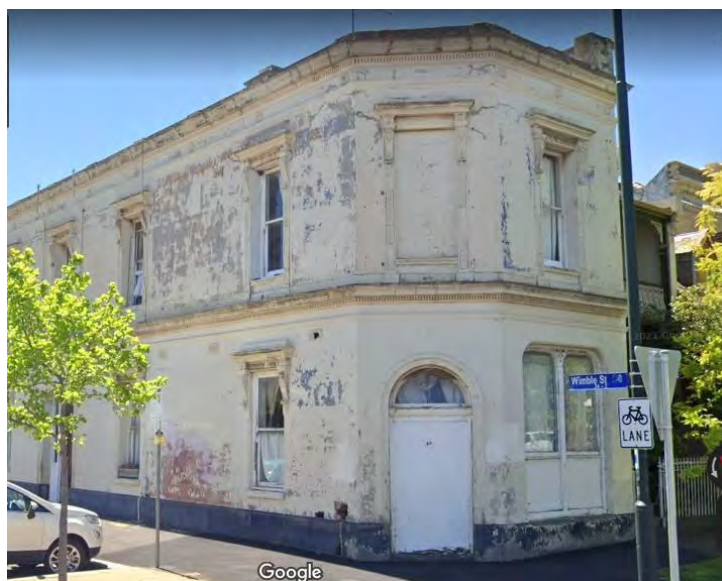


Figure 3.44. Corner shop and residence at 48 Morrah Street, built 1870s. (Source: Google Street View)

These shops served the local population as well as University students and staff. This pattern of minimal retail activity continued into the twentieth century. In the early twentieth century the shops on Royal Parade included a confectioner, a cake shop and a chemist. In the mid-1940s the Parkville review area had five shops, a dairy, a hotel, a bakery and a motor garage (*Argus*, 28 October 1944:8).

The small collection of shops in Parkville were mostly purpose built and architect designed, for example the Parkville Pharmacy, which was built in the c1890s. The prominent local architect Norman Hitchcock, invited tenders for a three-storey shop and dwelling in Parkville in 1887 (*Argus*, 25 April 1887:3, from Lewis, 2011, ref 4)

Other commercial activity

There was little to no commercial activity in the vicinity of The Avenue or Park Street, or along the northern end of Sydney Road (Royal Parade). By contrast, there were a number of commercial operations in South Parkville. In addition to the shops in the area, there was also J P Jageurs & Sons, monumental masons, which ran a large operation on Royal Parade from the late nineteenth century and into the 1920s (Sands and McDougall). Because of the proximity of South Parkville to the markets, this neighbourhood also **included wood yards, builders' yards and a steam laundry** (McConville, 1989:131). In the 1890s there was also a 'workshop' facing the drainage reserve at the rear of **110–114 Royal Parade** (MMBW 1150, 1895). When this building

was sold in the 1950s it was described as a factory but its use is unclear (*Age*, 7 November 1953: 31). It was later used as a long-established base for a vintage motor car club.

West Parkville was also close to the markets and to the industrial activities of North Melbourne. On a site off Manningham Street, in West Parkville, the carriers, R Thornton & Sons, operated commercial stables in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century (S&McD, 1904).

J P Jageurs & Son, monumental masons, operated on Royal Parade from the late nineteenth century and into the 1920s (advertisement, Sands and McDougall).

The Immigrants' Aid Society home, which was relocated to Royal Park in the 1880s (and later known as the Mount Royal Hospital building), was provided with workshops in which **the inmates worked. They manufactured 'beds, pillows and wearing apparel'** for use in the various charitable institutions (Smith, 1904, vol 2: 64).

CSL occupies an extensive site that has been concerned with chemical manufacture and experimentation which used processes of industrial chemistry, involving for example industrial brick chimneys. Although originally established as a government-run facility rather than a commercial operation, CSL was privatised in 1994 and has been a highly successful publicly listed company since that time.



Figure 3.45. Jageurs & Son, monumental masons, Royal Parade, Parkville, c1890s. (Source: Hilary Lewis, *South Parkville*)

Hotels

Hotels were relatively plentiful on the North Melbourne side of Flemington Road (outside the Review area). In 1855 the Flemington Hotel stood on the east side of Flemington Road and serviced the considerable traffic associated with the goldrush; this location is

just outside the Review area but would have served what is now the Parkville area (Kearney 1855).

Parkville is notable for its dearth of hotels in comparison to other parts of the City of Melbourne and the inner suburbs of the metropolis more broadly. This absence can be attributed to the early absence of commercial development due to the Royal Park reserve taking up most of the area. Hotels were also scarce because of the relatively late development of most of the residential area of Parkville, in the 1870s and 1880s, and the conscious effort made by the City of Melbourne to develop Parkville as a better quality and largely middle-class suburb. This meant **discouraging those elements in Melbourne's** working-class suburbs what were considered unsavoury the small allotments, the poor standard of housing, and the large number of corner hotels.

Malseed's Port Phillip Agricultural Hotel, built by Henry Malseed, opened on Sydney Road, **Parkville, around 1880. After Malseed's death in 1884, the license was taken over by** Michael Baldwin. Other names for the hotel included the Agricultural, Craig's, Whitfield's, Foxcroft's and Lemolln's (*Nth Melb Adv*, 14 August 1885:3).

The Parkville Hotel on Royal Parade was operating by 1897, which provided a horse trough out the front (MMBW, 1897). In 1923 the hotel was remodelled by architect Robert H McIntyre for the owner, John B Naughton (McIntyre 1923). **Naughton's** Hotel, as it became known, was a favourite watering hole of the medical students at the University of Melbourne.

Apart from some alterations made to Naughtons Hotel there was little further development of hotels in the Parkville review area. No new hotels were built in the area in the postwar era.



Figure 3.46. **Naughton's** Hotel, Royal Parade [n.d.], c1950s-60s. (Source: Melbourne City Libraries)

Guesthouses and holiday accommodation

From the early-twentieth century, guesthouse accommodation increased in Parkville. Guesthouses would also have served visiting academics, as well as those with connections to the hospitals and other local institutions.

Most guesthouses were converted villas. George Henry Marsden purchased **'Royal Park Villa'** in April 1911. Later known as **'Dumfries'**, the building was converted to a guesthouse offering 'superior' accommodation, probably in the 1920s and 1930s. The former Carlton College in Royal Parade, also known as **'Greycourt'**, operated as a guesthouse in the 1920s; the proprietor was the daughter of schoolteacher and historian Alexander Sutherland, who had operated Carlton College in the 1880s (RNE). The grand villa, Mount Ievers (now demolished), was also operating as a guesthouse in the 1920s (*Argus*, 24 August 1923: 5). Another guesthouse operating in this period was **'Ullswater'** at 87 Royal Parade.

Older residences continued to be converted to guesthouses into the 1950s and 1960s. **'Selwood'**, for example, was advertised in 1951 as **'Melbourne's newest guest house'** (*Advocate*, 3 December 1951: 23).

Motels

Motels were introduced to Australia in the 1950s, following their development in the United States. Encouraged by the high rates of car ownership in Australia from the 1950s, they were essentially an updated hotel that catered for guests with motor vehicles. Imitating their precursors on the west coast of the USA, they boasted modern conveniences and some provided a swimming pool and outdoor dining. Upmarket motels provided luxury features. In tourist literature, motels were presented a modern and even glamorous view of domestic travel. The long boom after the Second World War that brought improved standards of living also saw a boom in domestic tourism in Australia.

Embracing the needs of the motor car, motels were designed for both functionality and sophistication. This brought some key design characteristics, including the provision of a space or garage adjacent and an off-road entrance for vehicles. Access to private rooms was often provided directly from the car space, rather than from a common service corridor.

The practical requirements for motor car access meant that few motels, in any motels were built in the central city area of Melbourne and instead they were more often built in the suburban areas of the City of Melbourne, including Carlton and Parkville. Several motels were built on Royal Parade, Parkville, in the 1950s and 1960s, including the Caravilla Motel de Ville (1958), Parkville Travelodge (also known as the Ramada Inn; 1960), the **Motel Parkroyal (c1961–62)** and the **Zebra Motel (1969)**.

Following the opening of Tullamarine Airport in 1970, and the glamour of the 'Jet Age', motels catered for increasing numbers of interstate and overseas visitors to Melbourne. **As well as serving as a 'gateway' to the city of Melbourne for tourists, Parkville was also a** destination for those who worked in education or scientific and medical research. After the 1956 Melbourne Olympics, Melbourne increasingly promoted itself as an international destination both for tourists, and educational, medical and business conferences and conventions. Within close proximity to the University of Melbourne, motels catered to visiting academics and were also close enough to the CBD to be a convenient location to be utilised as a venue for industry conferences and seminars.



Figure 3.47. Zebra Motel, Royal Parade, Parkville, 1960s, John Squire Photography. (Source: State Library Victoria, PCLTA 2438 - Copyright restrictions apply)



Figure 3.48. Motel Park Royal, 1962. Photographed by John Sievers. (Source: State Library Victoria Copyright restrictions apply)



Figure 3.49. Postcard view of the Caravilla Motel de Ville, Royal Parade, Parkville, c1950s. (Source: State Library Victoria)

Working life

Up until the mid-twentieth century Parkville was a socially mixed area, with a significant middle-class population but also with a large proportion of working-class residents. From the early 1900s, Parkville had a relatively high proportion of residents in professional employment, including the fields of academia and education, healthcare, medical science and scientific research (ER, 1900–1939).

In the southern and western areas of Parkville, the population had a more diverse working background with more people in working-class and lower middle class employment, including for example tradespeople, contractors and commercial operators. In West Parkville and South Parkville in the early 1900s women were employed in a range of occupations, including dressmakers and costumiers, teachers and factory workers (ER, 1912).

There was also significant number of working women in Parkville, who were employed in the area of health and welfare. Some lived in boarding houses and hostels or within the institutions, for example at the Nurses' Home built at the Royal Melbourne Hospital in the 1940s.



Figure 3.50. Nurses Reading and Writing Room, Nurses Home, Royal Melbourne Hospital, 1940s. (Source: RMHA, reproduced in Alan Gregory, *The Ever-Open Door*, 1998)

Parkville provided employment to a large number of people through institutions located in the suburb that were associated with education, health, welfare, and scientific research. Royal Park also provided employment to those who maintained the grounds and gardens, and to those who worked at the Melbourne Zoo.

The Depression of the 1930s led to significant unemployment in Melbourne and across Victoria. **The State Government provided sustenance ('susso') work for the unemployed** through public construction projects and roadworks. An example was the construction of a new brick and concrete fence around the Zoo in 1938 (*Argus*, 21 January 1938: 10). The City of Melbourne also provided sustenance work for the unemployed. This included street cleaning and road-making.

3.7 Building military capability

Defending Melbourne and Victoria

Powder magazine

A powder magazine was located at Royal Park from 1860 following its removal from near **Batman's Hill at the western end of the** central city. The need for a powder magazine, which was used to store gunpowder, indicates the level of importance that was placed on defence of the Colony of Victoria. It was considered safer to store the ammunition in the relative remoteness of Royal Park than at a site so close to the city. The powder magazine at **Batman's Hill** comprised a gable-roofed inner structure that was enclosed with an external wall. It is likely that the Royal Park powder magazine followed a similar design. **A 'guard's house' was located a short distance to the south of the** powder magazine, within Royal Park; this was erected c1873 (Uhl, 1981, map on endpages; VGG, 2 May 1873:254).

Tenders were called for the construction of a powder magazine in Royal Park in 1860 for the considerable sum of £2579. The structure was most likely built of bluestone (VGG, 23 October 1860: 1997). A military squad marched from the St Kilda Road Barracks to Royal Park each day to guard the powder magazine (Swanson, 1991: 20). The powder magazine was the subject of a prank in 1872 when a false report appeared in the *Argus* about the city of Melbourne being destroyed by the blowing up of the powder magazine in Royal Park (*Argus*, 13 September 1872: 4-5). In 1878, tenders were called for the construction of a residence in Royal Park for the keeper of the powder magazine (VGG, 24 October 1873). The powder magazine was subsequently used for a range of other purposes, including a receiving house, a smallpox hospital, military barracks, a state school and a lunatic asylum (*Argus*, 8 June 1878: 9).

Early military activity

Royal Park had been the venue for early military events in Melbourne. Volunteer corps were established from the 1860s and military demonstrations were held in Royal Park from that time. The corps were maintained by communities who raised money and organised shooting competitions to equip, sustain and improve their corps.

In preparation for the combined Imperial and Victorian naval display that was part of the Centennial Exhibition in 1888, a large number of men, numbering around 5000 and representing the many different militia from all the colonies and New Zealand, were camped in Royal Park (*Bendigo Adv*, 18 February 1888). In 1901, a large contingent of soldiers from the Australian Army and the Fijian Army were stationed at Royal Park in preparation for the celebrations associated with the opening of Federal Parliament in Melbourne.

When compulsory military training for boys was introduced in 1912, a number of schools ran cadets programs, including the Carlton College Cadets Corps who trained in Royal Park.

Military parades

The open space at Royal Park was also used for military parades and displays, for example in 1888, and in 1901 for the military parade for Federation. To mark the **King's Jubilee** in May 1935, an extravagant military display was held at Royal Park. 30,000 people were present to watch the 5000 participants parade before the Governor of Victoria, Lord Huntingfield. The event included an impressive air display by the RAAF and a 21-gun salute (*SMH*, 7 May 1935). In 1937, there was another extravagant military display in Royal Park to celebrate the coronation of King George VI (*Herald*, 11 May 1937:3).

Homefront defences during World War II

Defensive measures during World War II included the construction of air raid shelters in many public parks in the City of Melbourne. The new Royal Melbourne Hospital, which was commenced during the Second World War, incorporated an underground tunnel as a security measure.

Military camps and barracks

During the First World War a military camp operated at Royal Park from 1915 to 1917. Following an outbreak of disease in 1915 at the other military camps in Victoria due to overcrowding, the Australian defence authorities requested that the southern area of Royal Park be given over for a new military camp (*Perth Daily News*, 15 Sept 1915). The **camp occupied a large space, described as 'a healthy situation, high above the city of Melbourne'** (*Euroa Adv*, 2 February 1917:5).

During the Second World War (1939–1945), the Australian Army was again authorised to occupy a designated area of Royal Park. A military camp was established here in 1940, and this developed on a much larger scale than it did during the First World War. The camp was established on high ground at Royal Park that took in Brens Drive (formed for the military camp) and the site of the present-day State Netball Centre.

Following the United States entering the war in the Pacific in 1941, American troops established their Melbourne headquarters **at Royal Park. This was named 'Camp Pell'** after US army officer, Major Floyd Joaquin Pell, who was killed in action in Darwin in early 1942 during conflict with the Japanese. The army camp was established in 1941 on high ground at Royal Park near the present-day State Netball Centre. A large number of American soldiers were based at Camp Pell during World War II. The US Army was provided with the use of the new Melbourne Hospital, which was designated as American Army Hospital No. II. The medical staff and guards were accommodated in huts that

were built on the playing fields of University High School; they also occupied the former cattle market site. Many US soldiers were also accommodated in private residences and boarding houses in Parkville (*Argus*, 25 March 1944: 3).

Anzac Hall was built at Royal Park in 1941 and officially opened by Councillor Frank Beaurepaire, the Lord Mayor of Melbourne. Built to accommodate 800 people, it was designed as a dining hall and venue for the entertainment of troops stationed at Royal Park (*Argus*, 22 April 1941: 7). Following the war, Anzac Hall came to be used as an RSL hall for soldiers (Whitehead, 1999: 33).



Figure 3.51. American soldiers at their barracks at the former Horse Bazaar, c1944. (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. H2000.200/1244)

Many First Nations men and women who served in the Second World War would have been based at Royal Park (Canning and Thiele, 2010: 15). The military depot at Royal Park grew significantly over the course of the war, with buildings, roads and infrastructure being added to an ever-growing complex. The site included medical facilities where Australian prisoners of war returning to Melbourne spent time in

quarantine. There was also a high security yard for foreign prisoners-of-war who were captured in the Pacific.



Figure 3.52. Brens Drive, Royal Park, during the Second World War, 1944. (Source: Australian War Memorial)



Figure 3.53. Aerial view looking west over Royal Park in 1942, showing the military camp during the Second World War. (Source: University of Melbourne Archives – Copyright restrictions may apply)

3.8 Shaping community and cultural life

Faith communities

Parkville's church communities established strong and longstanding social networks in the broader community and within the University community. Several church denominations were also present in the military camps during both world wars.

A brick church was built in the grounds of the Psychiatric Hospital in c1940s-50s. It was probably established as a non-denominational Christian place of worship. The absence of a crucifix on the building suggests that it is no longer restricted to the Christian faith.

Church of England

A one-acre Crown reserve was set aside for the Church of England in West Parkville in **1854** and a modest timber church, named **St George's**, was erected on the site. A larger church was built in Manningham Street, West Parkville, in 1876, occupying a one-acre Crown reserve that faced Church Street. A timber Sunday School hall, built in the Carpenter Gothic style, was built alongside the church in the c1890s. In 1925, the church was closed and relocated to Travancore. In 1938, after the former church reserve had been subdivided, a block of **flats named St George's Close** was constructed on the site. In recent years, the timber church hall was salvaged and used to develop a new home in Fish Creek, which featured on the television series, *Grand Designs Australia*.



Figure 3.54. St **George's** Church of England (right) and Sunday School Hall (left) in Parkville. (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. H90.137/105)

The Evangelical School of the Church of England leased a large villa named 'Coringa' on Sydney Road from 1912 for use as a training college for men (*Argus*, 22 March 1912: 10).

Presbyterian Church

A local Presbyterian Sunday School associated with the Erskine Church in Carlton, opened in 1885 at a house in Park Street, Carlton. This soon proved inadequate for the number of children attending and so a site for a new hall was sought. The Parkville Hall, also known as the College Hall, opened in 1887 at 188 Gatehouse Street. Evening church services were also provided at the hall soon after it opened (St Mark the Evangelist website).

Church halls were also used for community functions and public meetings. The Parkville Hall accommodated debating contests and other events since it opened in 1887.



Figure 3.55. Parkville Hall (Sunday School building), in Gatehouse Street, built in 1888. (Source: Register of the National Estate)

A Presbyterian Church opened on Sydney Road, near the corner of Park Street in 1898. The site had been purchased from the Victorian Government in 1895. The church was designed by architect R A Lawson in the Gothic Revival style, and was surmounted with **a crown spire that was modelled on the King's College tower, Aberdeen, and St Giles', Edinburgh**. The new church was intended as a place of worship for Ormond College students, who had attended church services in the **College's Wysleskie Hall from the time of the College's foundation in 1881** (*Leader*, 13 August 1898: 7; St Mark the Evangelist website). In 1977, the church joined the Uniting Church in Australia and was renamed the Parkville Uniting Church (H0394). Ownership of this church has since passed to the Mar Thoma Syrian Christian Church.

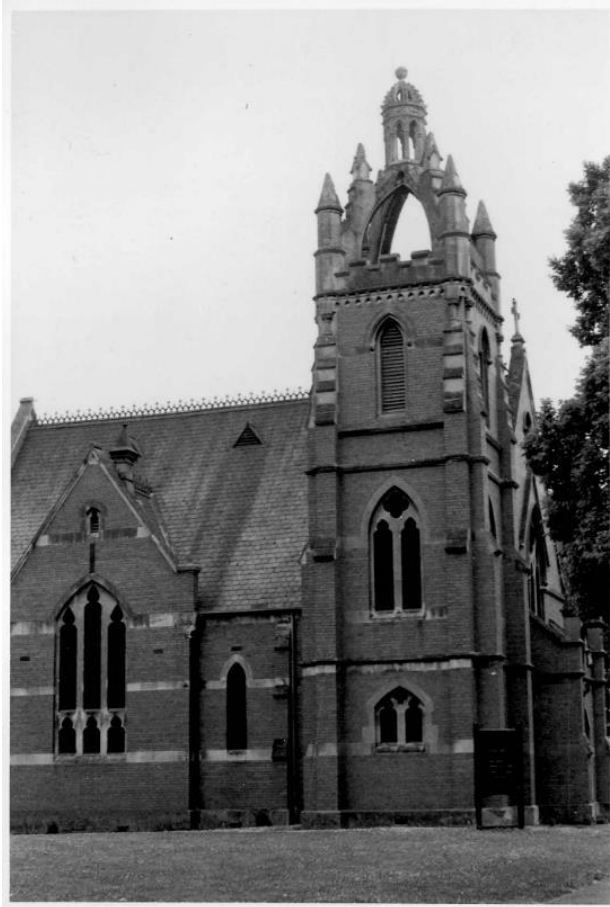


Figure 3.56. Presbyterian College Church, Parkville, photographed in 1978. (Source: John T Collins Collection, State Library Victoria, Accession No. H98.250/1482)



Figure 3.57. The newly completed College Church in Parkville in 1898. (Source: *Leader*, 13 August 1898: 7)

Catholic Church

Catholics in the Parkville area had originally worshipped at the West Melbourne parish church of St Mary's, which was established in 1854. Some also possibly attended Sacred Heart in Carlton, which had been rebuilt in 1888. As the Parkville locality became more populous a more convenient Catholic church was needed.

St Carthage's Catholic Church in Royal Parade was built in 1934 as a chapel of ease for **St Mary's Catholic** Parish, West Melbourne. Opened by Archbishop Daniel Mannix in early **1935, the new church was welcomed as being 'of service not only to the people ... of the West Melbourne parish, but also the graduates and undergraduates of the Melbourne University'** (*Advocate*, 24 January 1935:18). **The church was designed by PJ O'Connor**, who had won commissions for a large number of church buildings in the Melbourne **Catholic Archdiocese. St Carthage's was built on the former site of Jageurs & Son** monumental masonry, which had made the land available for the use of the Catholic Church (*Herald*, 27 September 1934:12). Morgan Jageurs, who died in 1932, had been a leading figure in the social, cultural and political life of **Melbourne's Irish Catholic** community.

Within the suburb of Parkville but outside the Parkville Review area, Newman College (with its own college chapel designed by Walter Burley and Marion Mahony Griffin) was established at the University of Melbourne in 1918 as a residential Catholic college for male students

Between 1967 and 1971, the Society of Jesus (Jesuit Fathers) acquired two rows of five terraces, **named 'Trinity Terrace' and 'Park Terrace'** on Royal Parade, which they used as a Jesuit theological college (JLV, 1979:184; *Canberra Times*, 19 March 1969:3; CT V2942/F356).

Methodist Church

A site for a Wesleyan Methodist Church was located on the south side of Park Street in 1855 (Kearney, 1855). (This site is outside the Review area and appears not to have been built.) For Methodists living in the Parkville area, it is likely that they attended church in North Melbourne or West Melbourne.

Within the suburb of Parkville but outside the Parkville Review area, **Queen's** College was established at the University in 1888 as a residential college for Methodists. Methodist (and later Uniting Church) services were held in the college chapel.

Baptist Union of Victoria

The Baptist Church has had a strong presence in the Parkville area through Whitley College, established in 1891 as a Baptist residential college and theological college. This was originally known as the Baptist College of Victoria.

Salvation Army

In the 1980s a Salvation Army Training College was established at the former Zebra Hotel on Royal Parade. In c2014 the Salvation Army sold this building and moved from Parkville (*SMH*, 1 February 2014).



Figure 3.58. The Zebra Motel (built 1969) was revamped as the Salvation Army Training College in the 1980s. The former motel currently operates as student accommodation and has been named Lisa Belleair House. (*SMH*, 1 February 2014)

Jewish faith

There appears not to have been a large Jewish population in the Parkville area in the nineteenth and early twentieth century. There were Jewish students at the University of Melbourne but no evidence has been found of a hostel or other student accommodation in Parkville that was established specifically for Jewish students. There was no synagogue in Parkville although it is possible that minyans were held in private homes. The nearest synagogue was in Carlton where there was a large and well-established Jewish population by the early twentieth century. The Kadimah cultural centre also operated in Lygon Street, Carlton, from c1918.

Forming community and political organisations

Within the suburb of Parkville but outside the review area, the first notable industrial strike in Victoria occurred in 1854 when stonemasons working at the University of Melbourne downed tools and marched to the city in protest against poor working conditions. This was the foundation of the Eight Hours Day movement.

Encouraged by the intellectual rigour within the wider University community, and influenced to progressive reforms elsewhere in the world, Parkville became a centre of grassroots community politics, with strong advocacy for local environment and planning issues. A local community group named the Parkville Association was established in the early 1970s and has since that time been influential in local planning matters. Other active local groups include the Royal Park Protection Group and Friends of Royal Park. Branches of the usual groups and societies also formed in Parkville, including the Australian National **Women's** League (by 1913). The Parkville Debating Club met in the Parkville Hall in the 1890s and 1890s.

Immigrant communities

Irish community

In the second part of the nineteenth century, a large number of Irish immigrants lived within close proximity to the horse and cattle markets, where many Irish worked as butchers, carters and animal-handlers. The Irish settled in large numbers in North Melbourne but also lived in South Parkville.

A large number of Irish immigrants also worked as builders and contractors. Contractor **Michael O'Meara built a double-storey villa residence, 'Loughnea', at 24 Story Street in 1886–87** and incorporated a subtle sign of his Irish nationalist sentiment through the use of green, white and orange coloured glass in a fanlight at the back door. This was most likely a sign of support for the Irish Home Rule movement, which was the prevailing issue in Irish politics at the time the house was built (Context, 2016).



Figure 3.59. The fanlight over the rear door of Michael **O'Meara's** residence 'Loughnea' at 24 Story Street, built c1886, features the colours of the Irish tricolour. (Source: Context, 2016)

Morgan Peter Jageurs, an Irish-born monumental mason, fervent Irish nationalist and Gaelic scholar, joined his **father's** monumental masonry business on Royal Parade, Parkville, in 1892. This was sited close to the Melbourne General Cemetery. His father Peter Jageurs had established the business in the c1870s (Serle, 1983). The site was **later used to establish St Carthage's Catholic Church**. The Jageurs family home survives at 122 Royal Parade. A service lane that runs parallel to Royal Parade was declared a roadway in the 1990s and named Jageurs Lane after J P Jageurs.

Italian community

Following the Second World War, a large number of Italian migrants settled in Melbourne. Italian migrants settled in a large concentration in Carlton and North Carlton where a strong community was established. Some Italians also settled in nearby Parkville.

The Italian community established a bocce ground in Parkville in the c1980s-90s. The Reggio Calabria Club relocated to Parkville in recent times.



Figure 3./60. Bocce being played in Parkville, **c1990–91**. (Source: State Library Victoria)

Maltese community

Maltese immigrants established a Maltese Community Centre in Parkville in the 1950s, initially occupying a double-storey Victorian-era residence at 477 Royal Parade. The centre was established by the Maltese Missionary Society of St Paul, which had relocated to Parkville from Carlton in 1955. As such, the centre had close ties to the Catholic Church.

The Maltese immigrants had begun arriving in Melbourne following the Second World War. Maltese immigrants in Melbourne community had established close association with **St Mary's Catholic Church in West Melbourne where Maltese feast days were celebrated** (*Age*, 3 October 1980: 47).

A new community centre was constructed at the site in 1983, which was used as the

premises of the Maltese Community Council of Victoria Inc. The centre retained close ties to the Catholic Church but was also the venue for social events and Maltese language classes and the provider of a range of welfare services for the Maltese community. A memorial was erected in the grounds of the new building to commemorate the nation of Malta being awarded the George Cross (from Britain) in 1943 for its brave service during the Second World War (*Age*, 14 June 1993: 41).



Figure 3.61. The original Maltese Community Centre at 477 Royal Parade, Parkville. (Source: Maltese Community Council of Victoria website, <https://mccv.org.au/>)

Community meeting places

Although officially a Presbyterian church hall, the Parkville Hall in Gatehouse Street, built in 1887, was also used for a range of local community needs, which were not always affiliated with the Presbyterian Church.

Anzac Hall in Brens Drive, Royal Park, was built in the 1920s as a dining hall and social venue for returned soldiers. It was used as a venue for concerts, dinners, and other events for soldiers. It was taken over by the Department of Education c1990s to be used as part of a government-run 'urban camp' based at Royal Park.

Marking the phases of life

The Melbourne General Cemetery was established in 1852, occupying land that was originally part of the combined Royal Park — Princes Park public parklands. Although the cemetery lies outside the Parkville Review area, activity associated with the cemetery impacted on the Parkville area.

The firm of M P Jageurs & Son, monumental masons, was a notable business operation on Royal Parade, situated near the corner of Park Drive. The firm produced a range of

funereal monuments and were well known for their finely sculpted Celtic Crosses (Serle, 1983).

In the days before motor transport, funeral processions often used Royal Parade; they typically included mourners on foot following a hearse carried by a horse-drawn vehicle. Such processions stopped the traffic and were met with bowed heads from pedestrians on the street.

Preserving traditions and commemorating

Commemorating the war dead

A memorial to James Roberts, who was killed while serving in the South African War (1899–1902), was built in Royal Park in 1900. Roberts had been a student at Alexander Sutherland's Carlton College in Parkville.

Following the First World War, a war memorial was constructed in Royal Parade in 1923. It was designed by Jageurs, whose son was killed in the First World War. Other memorials were formed to remember and honour those who died at war. An honour board was installed at St George's Church, which survives at Travancore. An honour board was also unveiled at University High School.



Figure 3.62. Drawing of the proposed memorial for Lieutenant James Roberts of the First Victorian Contingent sent to the South African (Boer) War, who was killed in action. (Source: *Leader*, 9 June 1900: 36)

Monuments and memorials

From the end of the nineteenth century, a number of monuments and memorials were installed in Royal Park, including the Burke and Wills monument (1890), and an Art Deco drinking fountain near the Royal Park golf clubhouse (1930s).

The departure of the Victorian Exploring Expedition from Royal Park on 20 August 1860 was a momentous event in Melbourne, with around 15,000 people reportedly in attendance. The grim news of the outcome of the expedition, with the deaths of Burke and Wills and others on their return journey, cast a heavy gloom over Melbourne. Their state funeral in 1863, which included the firing of the volunteer artillery stationed in Royal Park, brought the city to a standstill. A large gum tree close to the departure point of the expedition, probably a River Red Gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), became a memorial to the explorers and a place of pilgrimage. A fence was erected around it both as a mark of respect and to protect it (Downer, 2009; Whitehead, 1999, from Sanderson, 1932). **The 'Burke and Wills Tree' became the first unofficial memorial to the two explorers.** A fence was erected around it both as a mark of respect and to protect it (Downer, 2009; Whitehead, 1999, from Sanderson, 1932).

The tree subsequently died and the fence was removed. In 1890, the Trustees of Royal Park built a memorial cairn to Burke and Wills at a location 300 yards (180 metres) to the east of the tree (**VHR citation 'Royal Park' H2337**). The form of the memorial, a crude mound of rocks, emulated the kind of rudimentary cairns that colonial explorers were instructed to build to mark the route of their journey. The raw simplicity of the structure evoked the grim reality of the hardships they faced (*Argus*, 21 August 1860: 5). The cairn was later enclosed with an iron picket fence (Whitehead, 1999, from Sanderson, 1932: 112).

The Burke and Wills cairn became the focus of pilgrimages for Melburnians, who visited the place of their departure to remember and pay homage to the ill-fated explorers. An annual pilgrimage to the cairn and memorial service, became popular in the early 1900s, and from 1909 this involved the Boy Scouts (*Leader*, 27 August 1910: 54).

Commemorative services celebrated the bravery of Burke and Wills and drew on the rhetoric of imperial valour and heroism, and the nationalistic sentiment of the period, with the laying of eucalyptus and wattle at the cairn (*Herald*, 23 August 1913: 3). The event often followed a service at St **George's** Anglican Church in Manningham Street. A commemorative event was held to mark the jubilee of the expedition in 1910, and a 150th anniversary event was held in 2010.



Figure 3.63. A large crowd attended a commemorative event held at the Burke and Wills memorial cairn on Sunday, 20 August 1905. (Source: State Library Victoria; supplemented with text from the *Weekly Times*, 26 August 1905)

A granite drinking fountain was erected at the corner of Elliott Avenue and Poplar Road in 1936 in honour of Councillor Henry Elliott, who represented the Smith Ward of the City of Melbourne between 1903 and 1936, and after whom Elliott Avenue was named. The fountain bears the inscription 'Elliot Avenue' (City of Melbourne 2008a).

Nurturing the arts

Architecture

Throughout its history, a number of architects have lived in Parkville and the suburb has had a large number of architect-designed homes. Architects who lived in the area during the postwar period include David Sanderson and Hilary Lewis (the wife of Brian Lewis), who were both keen advocates of the heritage values of the Parkville area. The proximity of the suburb to the School of Architecture at the University was probably a factor here. Brian Lewis and his wife Hilary Lewis, and their son Miles Lewis. Architectural historian George Tibbits also lived in Parkville. Contemporary architects living in Parkville included David and Doreen Saunders.

Artists

The bohemian character of Parkville, evident from the early twentieth century, attracted artists and writers. A number of artists lived in Parkville in the twentieth century, including the celebrated Modernist Sidney Nolan, who was living in a stable at the rear of 34 Gatehouse Street, overlooking Ievers Reserve, in 1945 when he painted the first work in his iconic Ned Kelly series (Heide Collection). Kelly also painted *View from the Artist's Studio*, Parkville, in 1944 and *Parkville 1944-45* from the stable building as well as numerous other works (Anderson, 2022). The émigré artist Yosl Bergner also lived in a studio near Ievers Reserve in the early 1970s. Leonard French also worked in the local area (Anderson, 2022).



Figure 3.64. Photograph by Albert Tucker of the artist Sidney Nolan in his studio at 34 Gatehouse Street, 1945. (Source: Heide Collection)

The office tower at 'Wool House' in Royal Parade served as a gallery space for wool and textile-based exhibitions; however, it now serves as an office building.

A number of public artworks have been commissioned for the review area. This includes *Fruition*, a pair of large cast metal seed pods of the she-oak tree, which was created by metal artist Matthew Harding. This work is located in Royal Park, near the corner of Flemington Road and Elliot Avenue.

Film and television

Parkville has been used as a set for several movies and television series, including the feature film *Love and Other Catastrophes* (1996), and the comedy series *International Student* (c2016). The grand Victorian home '**Wardlow**' (1888) at 114 Park Drive has been used since 2012 for the set of the *Miss Fisher Murder Mysteries* television series. The series is based on the crime fiction of Kerry Greenwood, a professor of English at the University of Melbourne.

Writers

Published writers on architectural history who lived in the area include Brian and Hilary Lewis, E Graeme Robertson, Miles Lewis, and George Tibbits.

Performing arts

In the 1940s, a ballet school operated at the villa 'Firenze' on Royal Parade (Context, 2019).

Protecting Parkville's heritage

Built heritage

By virtue of not being extensively developed, the area of South Parkville was able to retain its own distinctive **character**. **Jacobs Lewis Vines noted in 1979 that the area 'has by historical accident been the best preserved and has developed a strong communal purpose'** (JLV, 1979:9). The architectural heritage of Parkville was identified and championed in the late 1960s by a local group known as the Parkville Association (formed in 1967) and recognised around the same time by the Victorian branch of the National Trust of Australia.

Much of the built heritage of the area was identified and documented in the 1960s and 1970s by Edward Graham Robertson and others who were members of Victorian branch of the National Trust. Robertson, a neurologist and a registrar at the Royal Melbourne Hospital, was **passionate about Melbourne's Victorian**-era architectural heritage. He was a founding member of the Victorian branch of the National Trust in 1956 and published a **photographic book in 1975 that highlighted Parkville's distinctive architectural character** (Clark, 2002). Architect Hilary Lewis provided a similarly detailed examination of the area of South Parkville in a photographic publication in 1972. Hilary Lewis was the wife of Brian Lewis, Professor of Architecture at the University of Melbourne, and the mother of Miles Lewis, also Professor of Architecture at the University of Melbourne. David Saunders was also involved in the early movement to protect heritage places in Parkville. Places identified by the National Trust were added to the Historic Buildings Council in c1975.

The Parkville Community Planning Group was formed c1976. Its Parkville Conservation Study, completed in 1979, was the first of its kind in the City of Melbourne and across metropolitan Melbourne.

An area in the north of Royal Park was excised from public parkland and developed amidst some controversy; as a result, a covenant was put in place in 1870 to control what kind of development was permitted. The legacy of this covenant, which stipulated double-storey homes, is the survival of a significant number of intact Victorian residences. When this covenant was nullified in 1972, there was an immediate risk that the area would lose

its heritage character and hence efforts commenced around that time to project the area.

There have been conflicts over a number of new developments and heritage in Parkville.

'In the 1980s ... rear extensions to a house by a well known football player resulted in litigation amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, ending with the Council granting money to pay the litigants' costs. The Wade Case (Doug Wade Consultants Pty Ltd V. City of Melbourne, 2 PABR 221), which made town planning history, focused on the 'dichotomy of the freedom of the individual to do as he/she wishes with his/her own property against the perceived public interest in the preservation and enhancement of buildings and areas' (Butler, 1997). Another example was the development of the Peter Doherty Institute in the early 2000s, which led to a VCAT hearing to argue for the removal of the Elizabeth Tower Hotel with its single helix staircase (Doherty, 2021).

Royal Park

There has been a long history of promoting and protecting the natural heritage of Royal Park. The public appreciation of Royal Park as a large intact parkland close to the centre of the city has been critical to its preservation. The public was ready with fierce opposition to any plans by the government to reduce or encroach on the parklands. There was a great outcry when a railway line was cut through the park in the 1880s, and further concern when a tramway for the horse-drawn tram was constructed through the park in 1916. **By the 1920s, the slogan 'Hands off the Park' was in wide usage. The** proposal to build a roadway through Royal Park in 1928 triggered considerable public opposition, including the voice of ardent conservationist Sir James Barrett (DEECA, Rs file 5242, corres).

The Royal Park Protection Group (RPPG) was formed in 1996 to ensure all proposed development within Royal Park was consistent with the principles of the 1984 landscape master plan by by Laceworks Landscape Collaborative. The Royal Park Protection Group led campaigns against the expansion of the State Netball and Hockey Centre, and the Melbourne Zoo, as well as the development of the Commonwealth Games Village in the early 2000s, citing concerns over the loss of public access within Royal Park. **The State Government's proposal in 1999 to construct a major new roadway, the East-West Link,** through Royal Park drew swift opposition from the RPPG. The proposed 18-kilometre tollway was to connect the Eastern Freeway at Clifton Hill with the Western Ring Road at Sunshine West. It was estimated that 6 per cent of Royal Park would be lost. The opposition campaign was spearhead by Royal Park Protection Group and the Protectors of Public Lands Victoria, led by the late community activist Julianne Bell. The project was shelved in 2014 following the election of a State Labor Government. Royal Park was added to the VHR in 2014. **The future of the East-West Link remains uncertain.**

3.9 Education

Pre-school

The Wimble Street Childcare Co-op was established at 18 Wimble Street, South Parkville, in 1973, in response to with progressive ideas among local residents about community-based childcare and other services.

Primary schools

Government schools

The earliest government schools in the City of Melbourne were National Schools. A government-funded National School briefly operated from the former powder battery in Royal Park, c1860s (Mattingley, 1934; Blake, 1973).

State schools were built in Victoria from 1873 after the *Victorian Education Act* of 1872 **established a new government school system based on the principles of 'free, compulsory and secular' education**. New state schools were built at East Brunswick and Princes Hill in North Carlton but plans to build a state school in Parkville in the late 1870s did not come to fruition (*Argus*, 2 September 1879: 6).

A state school was in operation for children living at the Victorian **Children's** Aid Society from 1910 (Blake, 1973, vol III; RNE). A temporary state school for children living at Camp Pell in Royal Park also operated from 1952 to 1956 (Victorian Places 2015; 'Parkville'; Blake 1973, vol III).

Parkville is currently zoned for Errol Street Primary School in North Melbourne.

Church-run schools

A reserve for an Anglican Church was established in West Parkville in 1854 (Kearney 1855). An Anglican day school operated in the timber church for a short period (*Herald*, 18 December 1916: 3).

A Presbyterian School Hall was built in Parkville in 1911, but this served as a Sunday School rather than a day school.

Industrial schools

Industrial schools were developed by the Victorian government following legislation in 1864. These were established in Melbourne, Geelong and Sunbury in the 1860s in an effort to address child vagrancy and poor attendance at school. Under the *Neglected and Criminal Children's Act* of 1864, children in industrial schools in Victoria were required to be given a rudimentary education, and to be taught the basics of numeracy and literacy.

Some children were accommodated at Royal Park from the mid-1860s before an official industrial school building was built in 1877 within the grounds of the Model Farm. An industrial school was proposed for Royal **Park in 1873–74** (VGG, 13 March 1874: 539; Blake, 1973, vol II). The school was designed for children aged 6 to 13 years who were deemed to be **'neglected or criminal'**. A **'nursery'** school for children under 6 years of age was also opened at Royal Park soon after. First Nations children were among those sent to the Royal Park Industrial School. Under the *Aborigines Protection Act 1869*, boys under 14 years and girls up to 18 years who were considered neglected by their parents or left unprotected could be taken to a mission, a government reserve, or an industrial or reformatory school.

In 1878, the Public Works Department invited tenders **for 'Industrial schools, Royal-park laundry shed, and repairs, etc.' Receiving house and new entrance gates, fencing to grounds** (*Argus*, 14 December 1878: 5, from Lewis, 2011, ref 37566). The Royal Park Industrial School operated for four years before closing in 1880. The number of children had declined significantly due the introduction of the boarding-out system, where children in industrial schools were sent to work as servants in private homes.

The Royal Park Reformatory School for Protestant Girls was established at the site in 1892 (VGG, 27 May 1892: 2168). The girls who lived were brought to the institution were trained as domestic servants and were sent out **'to service'** in private homes. Welfare advocate Selina Sutherland was a matron of the Parkville Girls Home in the early 1900s (*Herald*, 29 September 1908: 3). In 1904 she was listed as residing in **Leonard Street at the Neglected Children's Home** (SMcD, 1904). The complex was **subsequently used for the Royal Park Boys' Home**.

Industrial schools were part of a grim and often brutal system of child exploitation where children were required to do menial work in poor conditions without pay. Children at the Royal Park industrial School learnt farming work because of the **school's** proximity to what remained of the Model Farm.

The government soon abandoned the system of industrial schools, but the buildings at Royal Park were retained for other purposes, including a mental asylum and a **children's** home.

Secondary schools

Private secondary schools

A **private boys' school, Carlton College, was built in 1881 by the historian Alexander Sutherland**, who was the principal teacher. The school building was designed by architects Henderson and Smart as both a school and a residence (*Argus*, 3 August 1881: 3, cited in Lewis, 2011, ref 37564; RNE, NTV).

A private school for boys and girls, which was run by Miss L Gilchrist, operated in

Parkville from the late 1880s (Victoria, 1888:241) and up until at least the early 1900s. Although a private school, this was known as the Parkville High School. Following the establishment of the University High School, this school may have renamed the Parkville Grammar School, as a school with this name was operating in the late 1920s (*Herald*, 17 December 1927: 12). The building may relate to the call from Evander McIver in 1887 for tenders for a private school and classrooms at Parkville (*Argus*, 19 June 1886: 14, from Lewis, 2011, ref 37565).

From 1880, when the University permitted the admission of women students, there was a **growing demand for girls' secondary education. The Parkville Ladies' College, which was situated on Royal Parade overlooking the University, was established in 1885–86. The College provided the necessary preparation for girls to sit the University entrance examination and operated here until the late 1890s** (*Argus*, 22 December 1886: 10; MMBW 1149, 1897). Madame Buvelot, the wife of artist Louis Buvelot, held the position of French instructor (*Weekly Times*, 27 February 1886: 15). By the early 1900s the **school had relocated to premises at 'Gowanlea' in Park Drive** (*North Melb Courier*, 3 May 1912: 1).

Government secondary education

In 1911, the new University High School was established within the grounds of the University of Melbourne at the corner of Grattan Street and Swanston Street as a teaching school for the Department of Education (MMBW, c1890s). The school was relocated to a site on the west side of Royal Parade in c1930 (Blake, 1973, vol. III) where a new building was constructed to a design by the PWD.

In c1970s a TAFE College opened in the area south of the Royal Park Psychiatric Hospital (VHI H7822-0370). Parkville College, a government secondary school for children who have been involved with the justice system, was opened in 2012.

Tertiary education

University of Melbourne

Although outside the Parkville Review area, the University of Melbourne has played a defining role in shaping the suburb in terms of the dominance of the campus itself, as well as its adjunct buildings, residential colleges, and staff and student housing.

In the 1920s, the site of the former Pig Market was proposed for use by the University, **with plans for a women's college and a women's hostel** (*Herald*, 5 August 1924: 5), however this failed to come to fruition. Ultimately, this became the site of the new Royal Melbourne Hospital (RMH), which developed as a teaching hospital of the University.

The site of the former haymarket, on the southernmost corner of Flemington Road and Royal Parade, was reserved as the site of the new Dental Hospital in 1963, which was used as a teaching hospital of the University.

The Veterinary Research Institute, also known as the Veterinary College, was built on the corner of Park Drive and Story **Street in 1909–10 to a design by government architect Samuel Brittingham**. The boundary fence of the former Northern Market, dating to 1888, was retained for the purpose of the Veterinary institute (JLV 1979; *Geelong Adv*, 16 June 1909: 3).

In addition to medical students from the University being taught at the RMH, other tertiary students have also undertaken classes and training within the Parkville review area. Geology students studied the bedrock of Royal Park at the railway cutting. Students **from the Melbourne Teachers' College did some of their training at University High School**. Students of Landscape Architecture in the 1990s used the Australian Native Garden in Royal Park (developed in 1976) as part of their studies, including learning the names of Australian native plant species (City of Melbourne officer, pers com, 2022).

Residential colleges

As the University developed and expanded, there was increased demand for student accommodation. The University charter allowed for four denominational residential colleges within its **grounds—Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Catholic—though these were not built immediately**.

The development of government high schools from 1910 led to an increased demand for university places and an increase in the number of female students. As the residential colleges were only initially open to male students, accommodation for female students close to the University was needed. Trinity College, the Anglican residential college, **established a women's hostel in Parkville in 1886 (Gardiner, 1986)**.

In 1917 Archbishop Mannix purchased the villa '**Barbiston' at 124 The Avenue for use as a Catholic women's college**, the first of its kind in Australia (*Punch*, 11 April 1918: 28; *Advocate*, 20 April 1918: 13). The Loreto Order established **St Mary's Hall** at this address, which was the foundation of the present-day **St Mary's College**. In 1968 **St Mary's Hall** was replaced by **St Mary's College, which** was built adjacent to Newman College in College Crescent, Parkville (outside the Review area), adjoining Newman College (Robertson, 1975). The villa at 124 **The Avenue that was formerly used as St Mary's Hall** is now the Treacy Centre (**later St Mary's College**) (Robertson, 1975: 110).



Figure 3.65. Trinity College **Ladies' Hostel**, Royal Parade, Parkville, **c1886–87**. (Source: L Gardiner, *Janet Clarke Hall 1886–1986*)

Facing greater student numbers in the early 1900s, the council of Ridley College leased a large villa on Royal Parade, where it relocated in 1911 (*Argus*, 12 October 1911:9). In 1927, the College purchased a terrace named 'Cummock' on Royal Parade (JLV, 1979). Ridley was affiliated with the Anglican Church and also served as a theological college. Ridley College was substantially developed with a number of residential blocks and a college chapel.

Treacy College, located at 126 and 156 The Avenue, **operated as the Catholic women's college, St Mary's**, from c1918 until the 1960s when the college moved to the University campus. Both were originally built as private mansion houses in the c1870s (RNE).

Whitley College was established in Royal Parade as a residential and theological college operated by the Baptist Church and associated with the University of Melbourne as part of its broader theological college. Innovative new buildings were constructed c1965 to a design by Modernist architects Mockridge Stahle & Mitchell. The unusual circular design, set back from the street, contained a dining room, a chapel, and accommodation for 80 students (SLV).

International House was established on Royal Parade in 1957, designed as a college for students from Asia and South Asia attending the University of Melbourne. It was established in response to a housing shortage for overseas students, particularly due to the Colombo Plan, which provided government funding for students to undergo tertiary education in Australia. International House is distinguished from other residential colleges within the University of Melbourne, as the first student housing complex to be owned and managed by the University. In 1972 it became the first residential college of the University of Melbourne to admit female students. The college constructed purpose-built buildings and also acquired existing properties in the vicinity, including 'Greycourt', the former Carlton College building. A new building, known as the Founders Building, was constructed on the site as part of International House in 2004 to a design by architect Peter Elliott.

Victorian College of Pharmacy

The Victorian College of Pharmacy on Royal Parade was proposed in 1954 by the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, to replace their small and outdated existing college building on Swanston Street that was established as a private college in 1881. The new college building was constructed around 1960 with funding from the Victorian Government. The college underwent rapid transformation, establishing itself as a hub of original and exciting research, and gained the right to award a Bachelor of Pharmacy degree by 1967. By 1983, the college became a declared institution, and was able to confer degrees, giving them the same academic standing as universities. The college was originally an independent facility but was later affiliated with Monash University.

Domestic Arts Hostel

The Domestic Arts Hostel at 217 Sydney Road (Royal Parade), which was opened by the Department of Education in 1911, was established as a training school for female teachers of domestic arts in government high schools (*Advocate*, 13 January 1921: 16). The building had formerly operated as the Carlton College. Initially accommodating around 30 girls, it provided a teaching kitchen and constructed a purpose-built large laundry (*Australasian*, 13 May 1911: 46). Domestic arts education from the early 1900s was originally intended for those entering domestic service, but by the 1920s and 1930s domestic training was designed to equip young women with the skills required for married life and running a household (Blake, 1973; Doyle, 2000). The hostel closed when its function was taken over by the Emily McPherson College of Domestic Economy, when that institution opened in 1927. The building is now part of International House.

Other educational institutions

Parkville developed as a centre of theological education for several Christian denominations, including Anglican and Baptist. The Catholic Society of Jesus (Jesuit Fathers) also established a seminary in Royal Parade.

Student housing

Due to its proximity to the University, Parkville was a convenient location for student housing. The University experienced a significant growth in student numbers during some key periods of development. This included in the 1880s with the opening of the Melbourne Teachers' College; from c1918, in response to the intake from new government high schools; from 1950, with the introduction of the Commonwealth scholarship scheme; and again in 1972 following the abolition of tertiary education fees (until 1989 when they were reintroduced).

The residential colleges of the University of Melbourne had limited capacity as well as a culture and a fee structure that did not suit all prospective new students. As a result, alternative and more affordable forms of student housing were needed. Many large houses in Parkville were made available for student housing, with rooms leased cheaply to students or run as private hostels. Many students took up cramped quarters in converted stables. It was common for the owners of homes in Parkville to move south across the river and lease their homes to students. With its large student population, the **Parkville area developed into a colourful 'Bohemia', described in 1948 as having 'a flavour of the Latin quarter of Paris'** (*Argus*, 11 September 1948:2).

3.10 Providing health and welfare services

From the 1850s and 1860s, parts of Royal Park were used for a number of health and welfare purposes. From the 1870s land was excised from Royal Park to provide land for healthcare and welfare institutions.

3.10.1 Hospitals

Quarantine station

A 'quarantine ground' was established at Royal Park in 1857 following an outbreak of smallpox in Melbourne. Canvas tents were erected for the afflicted, and comforts were scarce (*Argus*, 6 November 1857). This site was chosen due to its relatively isolated location, a factor in preventing further contagion. The site was also selected at Royal Park for its setting in the 'natural' landscape, as scenic beauty was considered an aid to recovery from illness. There was plenty of health-giving fresh air, which according to the prevailing 'miasma' theory of disease was considered beneficial. Royal Park was used again for quarantine purposes during another smallpox outbreak in Melbourne in 1869.

Royal Melbourne Hospital

The beginning of the Royal Melbourne Hospital goes back to 1848, when a public hospital was established in Lonsdale Street. Initially, this was a charitable institution. A new general hospital was proposed for a site north of the city near the University in c1854, but this did not go ahead. A hospital site in Parkville was marked on Hutchinson's 1888 plan of Melbourne, on the south-eastern corner of Royal Park. The choice of site for the new hospital was influenced by the prevailing medical theory that fresh air and a 'natural' environment aided health and convalescence.

In 1908, the site of the Pig Market in Parkville was favoured as a new hospital site (*Age*, 29 January 1908: 7), but instead a new hospital was built at the Lonsdale Street site in 1911. After years of deliberation, the site for a new Royal Melbourne Hospital was reserved on the former Northern Market site and a new hospital was built on the site of the former Pig Market. This was opened in 1944 (after having been occupied by the US Army for two years). The hospital had been granted use of the 'Royal' prefix in 1905. The Royal Melbourne Hospital Nurses' Home was built in 1949 (Lewis, 2011, ref 15573). Among those who trained as nurses at the Royal Melbourne Hospital were a number of First Nations women (City of Melbourne, pers com, 2022).



Figure 3.66. Photograph of the Royal Melbourne Hospital at the time of its completion, taken by Edwin G Adamson, c1940s. (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. H42790/42)



Figure 3.67. Edwin G. Adamson, photograph of the Royal Melbourne Hospital, c1930-40. (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. H42790/42)

Royal **Children's** Hospital

A site on the southeast corner of the Royal Park reserve was excised from the park in 1950 for **the purpose of a new children's hospital. The Royal Children's Hospital was built** in the late 1940s-50s and completed in 1961 (Swanson, 1991:21). It was designed by architects Stephenson & Turner in association with WAM **Blackett. A nurses' home** opened c1949 (*Weekly Times*, 31 August 1949: 40). The grounds included a sculpture by RB Ewers that was cast in Italy (Robertson, **1975:90-91**). The hospital was granted the **use of the 'Royal' prefix in 1953.**

Ronald McDonald House, an external service **associated with the Royal Children's** Hospital, occupies a Victorian cottage residence at 24 Park Drive, Parkville. This provides accommodation for parents to use while their children are staying in hospital.

In c2016-18 it was replaced by a new hospital building, which occupies a slightly altered **site. An area of the site was returned to the Royal Park and developed as a children's** playground as part of this development. The Nature Play playground was developed by **the Department of Health and the Royal Children's Hospital in collaboration with** WWCHAC and was designed to celebrate seven Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung seasons. **The playground has won several awards, including the best children's playground in Australia.**

Mental health facilities

There was a relatively high incidence of mental illness in colonial Victoria; From the early 1850s the goldrush posed a myriad of social and economic challenges that had a negative impact on many diggers and their families, and this situation has been associated with poor mental health in colonial Victoria (Giese, 2018). Some other reasons for the high rate of mental ill-health include a high incidence of melancholia brought on by sense of physical dislocation, a sense of unmet expectations about colonial life (especially for single women); and the tendency for families to ship mentally unwell relatives out to the colonies rather than keep them at home in Britain (Bourke, 2011). The effects of late stage of syphilis were also a significant cause of mental illness at this time.

The psychiatric hospital in Parkville began as the Receiving House and the Hospital for the Insane, which were two early (but separate) institutions in Melbourne that dealt with the treatment and management of mental illness.

The establishment of mental health facilities within a large parkland setting in Royal Park reflected the two prevailing attitudes towards mental health—the preference for social segregation of those who were mentally ill, and the perceived therapeutic benefits of a natural environment. Parkland was regarded as an ideal environment for the mentally ill due to the perceived health benefits provided by nature and pleasing scenery. This had influenced the siting of the Yarra Bend Asylum in 1848, and probably also had a part to play in the selection of Royal Park for a number of welfare institutions in the nineteenth

century.

In 1864, with the Yarra Bend Asylum significantly overcrowded, the existing powder magazine at Royal Park was adapted as a temporary Receiving House for male patients. This building was extended over the following years (VGG, 1866). This was also referred to as the '**temporary lunatic asylum**', it was designed as an interim measure until patients were allocated room at Yarra Bend or another institution (Brothers, 1935: 77–78).

A new mental hospital known as Royal Park Hospital was built at Royal Park between 1907 and 1913, the first such institution to be established in the wake of new mental health legislation, the *Lunacy Act*, in 1903. Various additions and alterations were made to the building over the following decades (VHI H7822-0370). The hospital operated for 90 years and became an important centre for psychiatric research, including the development of lithium treatment. It was closed in 1999–2000 and later used as part of the Commonwealth Games Village in 2006. Several of its buildings survive and are listed on the VHR. First Nations people are known to have been admitted to this institution.

The Mount Royal Hospital (occupying the former Industrial School building), which was established as a hospital for the aged, as well as the destitute and homeless, also provided mental health services.



Figure 3.68. Mount Royal Hospital, Parkville, 1974. (Source: John T Collins Collection, State Library Victoria, Accession No. H98.250/1548)

A chapel at Mount Royal Hospital was established as a memorial to Ambrose Pratt (Uhl, **1981:183–84**). Pratt had been a leading voice in the preservation of Australian fauna and had served as vice-chairman of the Zoological Society of Victoria (Langmore, 1988).

Dental Hospital

A public dental hospital was to be erected in Parkville in 1941 on the same block as the Royal Melbourne Hospital (*Argus*, 9 November 1941: 4). The hospital **wasn't established** until 1963 and served as a teaching hospital for the University of Melbourne. The building was demolished in 2009.

Other hospitals and medical services

A number of small private hospitals, including maternity hospitals, were operating in the 1920s and 1930s, including Madeleine Private Hospital. Often these were operating out of converted residences.

3.10.2 Welfare institutions

The northern end of Parkville, which had also been part of Royal Park, was the location of a number of welfare institutions from the 1860s. Royal Park was sought after for these functions due to the availability of a large area of public land and the relative isolation of the area from the central city.

The site of the various welfare institutions in Parkville are associated with cruelty and abuse which was suffered by First Nations people and the population more broadly. The treatment of people institutionalised by the State was administered inadequately.

Children's welfare services relied on a nineteenth-century understanding of what constituted a 'neglected' child. Many officers working in these institutions had a poor understanding of mental health.



Figure 3.69. Detail from a plan dated c1910, showing the various institutions at Royal Park, including the Industrial Schools for Girls and Boys, the Victorian Home for the Aged, and the Royal Park Receiving House. (Source: Royal Park Rs file 5242, DEECA)

Industrial School and Royal Park Depot

Following the *Neglected Children's Act 1864*, a number of industrial schools were established in Melbourne, including at Royal Park in 1867. A purpose-built complex for the Royal Park Industrial School was built on a grand scale in 1873 (Uhl, 1981:102). From 1880, however, the number of children at the industrial school declined significantly due the introduction of the boarding-out system, and as a result the building was utilised **for other purposes. The former industrial school building later became the manager's** residence of the Mount Royal Hospital (Uhl, 1981:105). During its short period of operation, it is possible that Aboriginal children were among those sent to the Royal Park Industrial School as part of the systemic removal of Aboriginal children from their families.

The Royal Park Depot, established on an adjacent site in 1880, was the sole government institution for neglected children in Melbourne. It served as a receiving house for children who were wards of the state, and to be provided with short-term accommodation. A new wing was built in 1907. The Royal Park Depot operated under a number of different names over its long history. Other names include:

- Children's Welfare Department Receiving Depot
- Parkville Neglected **Children's** Home
- Royal Park Depots and Receiving Homes
- The Depot
- Boys' Receiving Depot, Royal Park
- Girls' Receiving Depot, Royal Park
- Receiving Depots, Royal Park
- Neglected Children's Depot, Royal Park

The Royal Park Depot was not regarded favourably and was criticised for overcrowding, cruelty and abuse. It was closed in 1961, following new policies enacted by the *Social Welfare Act 1960*. It is considered a place of considerable trauma.

From 1955, the former Royal Park Depot operated as Turana, a juvenile remand centre for boys aged 14-15 (later it also accommodated boys aged 17-18 years) and Baltara, for younger boys, aged 10-14 years. In 1993, it became the Juvenile Justice Centre.

The Royal Park Receiving House was designed as a central processing place for the **reception of children deemed 'neglected', who were brought here from all over Victoria.** From the late 1860s until 1970, many First Nations children who had been removed from their families—numbering in the hundreds, if not thousands, of children—were brought here. Well known First Nations people who were part of the Stolen Generations and went through Royal Park Depot included the late Archie Roach AO (Roach, 2018).



Figure 3.70. Former Girls' Home and Toddlers' Home, built c1940s; later part of Turana. (Source: PROV)



Figure 3.71. A scene at the playground of the Children's home, Royal Park, which was possibly a staged photograph for government purposes. (Source: PROV)

Immigrants' accommodation

The Immigrants Aid Society established a refuge in Royal Park for immigrants in need of shelter and employment. This was established by 1883, and probably occupied the buildings of the former Royal Park Industrial School (*Argus*, 8 September 1883). By the early 1900s, this had been adapted as the Victorian Home for the Aged and Infirm. A migrant hostel operated at Royal Park in 1953. This was most likely situated in the Camp Pell area, where emergency public housing had been made available after the Second World War.

Victorian Children's Aid Society

The Victorian Children's Aid Society operated in Parkville from c1901 until the c1960s before being relocated to Black Rock (Find and Connect). The Society acquired the property at 1 **Leonard Street c1901, for the purpose of children's rehabilitation**. The building was known as Ayr Cottage but was later known as Swinburne House and also Hilda Stevenson House. It was built in 1886 in a Gothic Revival style for James Ferguson. **It was extended in 1904–05, with additions including a large dormitory, schoolroom, kitchen, bathrooms and lavatories**. The home was formalised as a government school in 1906 and gazetted as State School No. 3522. A new wing was opened the following year (RNE). The building was acquired by International House in 1966.



Figure 3.72. **Children's** Aid Society, 1 Leonard Street, Parkville, c1960s. (Source: University of Melbourne Archives – copyright restrictions apply)

Aged care and rest homes

The Melbourne Benevolent Home was established in North Melbourne in 1850 (this was replaced in 1913 by a new aged care home in Cheltenham). In 1853 the Immigrants Aid Society had opened a benevolent home for the aged and destitute on St Kilda Road near Princes Bridge. Many immigrants had arrived in Melbourne with little means or found themselves in difficult economic circumstances. In 1882 the Immigrants Aid Society established a benevolent home for men at Royal Park (women and children remained at St Kilda Road). By the 1880s, the Society was no longer focused on poor and destitute immigrants and instead provided care to all those in need.

Under a new institution named Mount Royal, women were also accommodated at Royal Park from 1913 (Swain, 2008). A new building for women was built here in the 1930s (trove, 1930s). Mount Royal established a Special Hospital for the Aged in 1959. There were other aged care homes established in the area, including the Elderly Chinese Home in West Parkville c1980s (NLA photo, c 2009).

A rest home for **'mentally afflicted returned soldiers'** was established in Royal Park during the First World War by the Prahran Patriotic and Red Cross Society, which built and furnished the room at a cost of £560. The City of Prahran supported the operation and Prahran City Councillor E H Willis, prepared the plans and supervised the construction of the building (SHC). Returned servicemen were also rehabilitated in a special ward of the Mount Royal Hospital (RHM website).



Figure 3.73. Aerial photograph looking southeast, by Charles Pratt of the welfare institutions at the northwestern corner of Royal Park, c1930–40. (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. H91.160/852)



Figure 3.74. Royal Park Rest House for returned soldiers, c1917. (Source: Stonnington History Centre)

3.10.3 Public housing

In the aftermath of World War II, Melbourne suffered an acute housing shortage. Between 1947 and 1956, the Victorian Housing Commission operated an area of emergency public housing (for families) at the former Camp Pell military barracks in Royal Park (Swanson, 1991: 21). This was initially proposed as a short-term solution for the housing shortage and took advantage of the existing military accommodation at the **site. Nicknamed 'Camp Hell', the housing provided was rudimentary and the conditions were poor.** Aboriginal people were amongst the hundreds who were provided with temporary accommodation at Camp Pell in the early 1950s (*Age*, 23 August 1960: 2).

The camp was the subject of much public complaint and regarded by many as an eyesore. It was removed in time for the visit of Queen Elizabeth II in 1954.



Figure 3.75. Former army barracks at Royal Park were used for emergency public housing at Camp Pell, c1950s. (Source: Melbourne Library Service)

Infant welfare

A short-lived infant welfare centre was established for residents of Camp Pell in Royal Park in the early 1950s. This service was almost certainly a visiting maternal health nurse rather than a permanent building, as all the accommodation at Camp Pell utilised the existing army barracks.

It does not appear that any other infant welfare centres operated in the Parkville area. This was most likely because there were infant welfare centres in nearby North Melbourne and Carlton.

Scientific expeditions

The Victorian Scientific Expedition of 1860, which endeavoured to reach the Gulf of Carpentaria, was organised and financed by the Royal Society of Victoria. In addition to **Robert O'Hara Burke**, **William John Wills** and **John Grey**, expedition members included the naturalist and artist **Ludwig Becker**, and botanist **Herman Beckler**.

Acclimatisation

The establishment of the Acclimatisation Gardens in Royal Park in the early 1860s was designed to introduce exotic birds and animals to Victoria. It sought to develop a collection of different species and advance understanding of exotic species, particularly those that served a useful or productive purpose for the colony. It was noted in 1873, for example, that the high value of wool from the Angora goats that had been introduced at **Royal Park had 'added to the resources of the colony'** (*Australasian*, 1 February 1873: 7). The acclimatisation movement in the British colonies was in part a response to the desire of colonists who were nostalgic for the old world for the animals, birds and fish that they were familiar with. Some of the species introduced, such as deer and many varieties of birds and fish, were favoured by colonists for hunting and fishing purposes.

Medical and biomedical research

Smallpox vaccine

In 1881 the Victorian Government set aside an area in the northwest corner of the reserve for the manufacture of medicines, including the production and administration of a smallpox vaccine by the Calf Lymph Depot. Public vaccinators were appointed to oversee the operation (*VGG*, 12 September 1884: 2652). The area selected was close to the Model Farm, which provided a convenient place for the cows to be kept. The depot included a **caretaker's** residence (*Year Book of Australia*, 1890: 651) and a cow shed (MMBW 1100, 1912).

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories

With its close proximity to the University of Melbourne and the Royal Melbourne Hospital, Parkville emerged as a centre of biomedical research through the twentieth century. **'The 'Parkville strip' emerged as a major concentration of biomedical research institutes, with the Hall, Florey and later Ludwig institutes and the medical schools of the Royal Melbourne, Royal Women's and Royal Children's hospitals being joined by CSIRO laboratories of Animal Health and Protein Chemistry, the biomedical departments at the University of Melbourne, the Victorian College of Pharmacy, the Royal Dental Hospital, the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories and the State Government's long-standing Veterinary Research Institute'** (Home, 2008).

'Parkville's major industrial activity is the production of biologically based pharmaceuticals by CSL Ltd, formerly Commonwealth Serum Laboratories.' The Bio21 precinct on Flemington Road, which is devoted to biomedical research, was completed in 2004 (Carroll, 2008).

The architecture of these institutions is in many cases significant. These were often avant garde designs, reflecting the progressive nature of their function and what they

represented in pushing the boundaries of new knowledge. The new building constructed for CSL on Royal Parade in the c1970s was in the brutalist style, for example (Doherty, 2021).

In 1912, the Federal Government took over the site of the Calf Lymph Depot in Royal Park and began producing a vaccine for bubonic plague and for smallpox. This became the site of the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, which opened in a new building in 1918 (RNE ID 100512).

Up until the mid-1930s, four rooms of the building were used as stables for calves and another as an autopsy room. In 1936, the smallpox work was transferred to **CSL's** Broadmeadows Farm, and the building was modernised for laboratory use (RNE ID 100512)

A CSL museum was established on the site in the late 1970s as a means of preserving many of the historical items associated with the history of CSL. The Museum is located in the Jennerian Building, at 45 Poplar Road, which is the oldest building on the site. It was built in 1901 as the Calf Lymph Depot for the production of a smallpox vaccine. The CSL museum collection includes laboratory equipment dating to the period of the 1920s to the 1960s (RNE ID 100512).

CSIRO

The CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) was officially established in 1926 and was initially known as the CSIR (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research). Its first headquarters was established in East Melbourne. CSIRO established several research centres in Parkville. CSIRO purchased 341 and 343 Royal Parade in the c1940s-50s which included two Victorian villas: '**Homeville**' (c1890) and '**Firenze**' (c1884); the latter villa had been built as the residence of William Kernot, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Melbourne (Context, 2019). When Kernot died the house was acquired for scientific research purposes. The CSIRO facility in Parkville would have benefitted from its proximity to the University and the emerging science and medical precinct. **CSIRO's Parkville facility developed and produced vaccines for a range of purposes.**



Figure 3.76. The Victorian-era residence 'Homeville' at 343 Royal Parade, adapted for use by CSIRO. (Source: *The Lennox Legacy*)

The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute

The Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of medical research moved to Royal Parade in 1985 from its original location in Lonsdale Street in the city. Prior to that, research was also carried out by the institute in the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

Mental health research

A centre for mental health research was operating by the early 1970s on the site of the former Royal Park Receiving House. This work continues with the Orygen Youth Health institute under the direction of Professor Patrick McGorry AO.

Doherty Institute

The Doherty Institute for Infection and Immunity was established in 2006. One of the founders was immunologist Professor Peter Doherty, who shared the Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1996. The first scientific research on Covid-19 in Australia was carried out at the Doherty Institute in early 2020 (MV Collections).

National Science Centre

Clunies Ross House was established in 1962 as a National Science Centre, at 191 Royal Parade, Parkville (*Canberra Times*, 10 March 1962: 3). It was named in

hour of the former Chairman of CSIR and leading Australian scientist, Sir Ian Clunies Ross (1899–1959). The centre was used as a venue for scientific conferences and symposia during the 1970s and 1980s.

Animal health and research

Parkville has been a location for animal health and research since the 1860s when Royal Park was used as an area to acclimatise Indian camels brought to Melbourne for the Burke and Wills Expedition. This sowed the seed of the acclimatisation movement at Royal Park and the subsequent development of the Melbourne Zoological Gardens from 1861 (now Royal Melbourne Zoo). The Royal Melbourne Zoo continues to provide veterinary care and to undertake research into animal health and animal behaviour. During the Covid-19 lockdown period in 2020–21, for example, research was carried out on the behaviour of butterflies in the Butterfly House when they not subject to the interaction of humans (Dr Sally Sherwen, Royal Melbourne Zoo, pers com, 2022).

Other significant work in animal health in Parkville has been carried out by the Veterinary Research Institute, which was established in Parkville in 1909 as part of the newly established veterinary school at the University of Melbourne (*A Veterinary Awakening 2011:28–29*). Trials for the effects of myxomatosis on rabbits were carried out at the Veterinary Research Institute in 1937 (*Shep Adv*, 4 August 1936: 5).

CSIRO has also played a part in animal health, with the development of an Animal Health Research Laboratory in Flemington Road, Parkville in 1936. Originally known as the Department of Virology, it was concerned largely with understanding and preventing disease in livestock, at a time when the Australian economy relied heavily on the pastoral industry (Butcher, 2000). In 1938 architects Gawler & Drummond were commissioned to design the CSIRO Animal Health Laboratory, comprising loose boxes, sheep pens and breeding pens (Lewis, 2011, ref 32762).

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Appendices

Appendix A: Additional historical plans

De Grunchy plan of Melbourne, 1866:



Sands and McDougall 1868



Part of the study area shown in Sands and McDougall Map of Melbourne, 1868.
(Source: State Library Victoria)

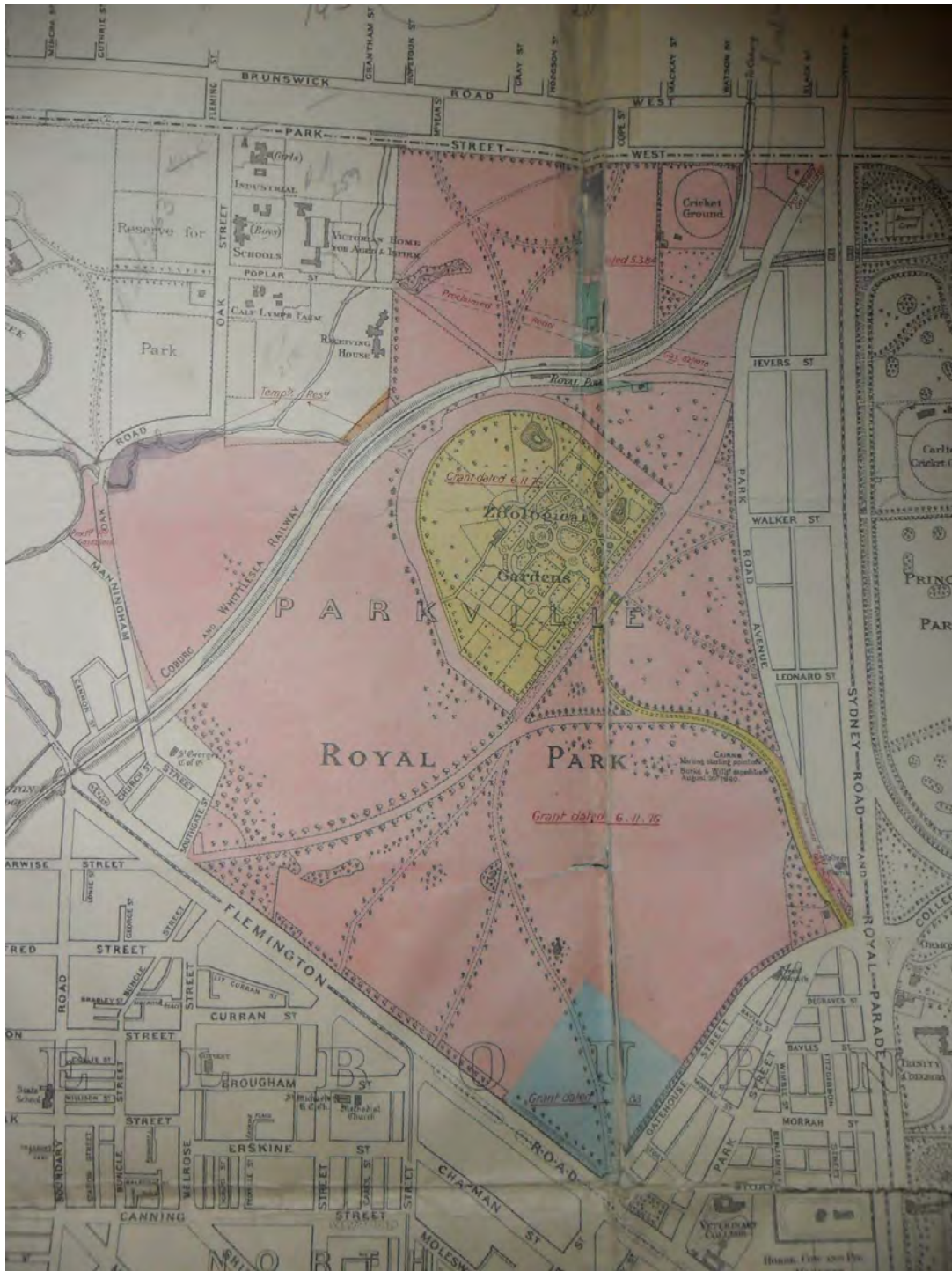
Hutchinsons new plan of Melbourne, 1888

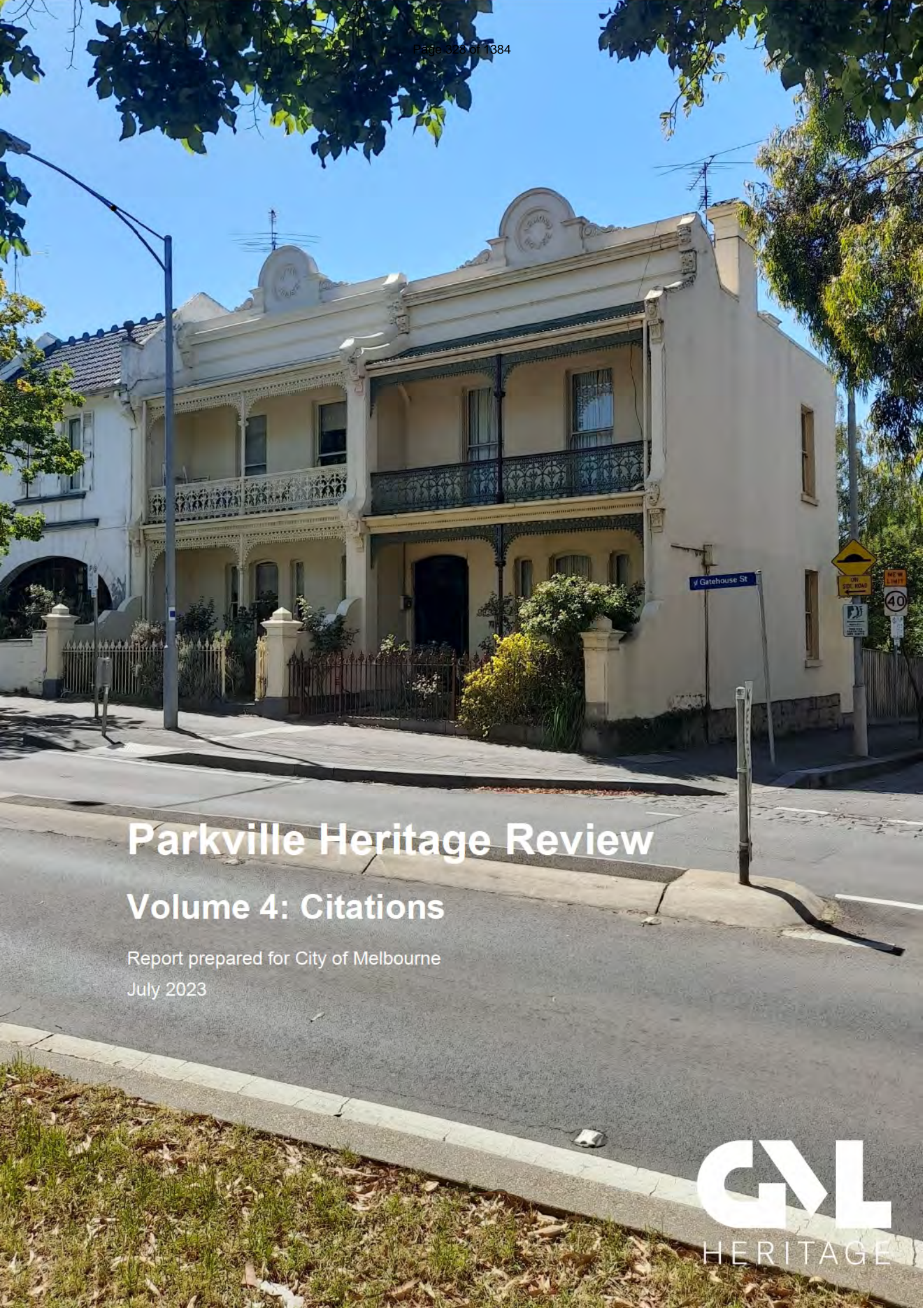


Sands and McDougall, 1908:



Undated plan of Royal Park, c1880s–c1910.





Parkville Heritage Review

Volume 4: Citations

Report prepared for City of Melbourne
July 2023

Acknowledgement of Country

We respect and acknowledge the ,Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation their lands and waterways, their rich cultural heritage and their deep connection to Country, and we acknowledge their Elders past and present. We are committed to truth-telling and to engaging with Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation to support the protection of their culture and heritage. We strongly advocate social and cultural justice and support the Uluru Statement from the Heart.

Report register

The following report register documents the development of this report, in accordance with GML's Quality Management System.

Project	Issue No.	Notes/Description	Issue Date
2899	1	Final Report	7 July 2023

Quality management

The report has been reviewed and approved for issue in accordance with the GML quality management policy and procedures.

It aligns with best-practice heritage conservation and management, *The Burra Charter: the Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013* and heritage and environmental legislation and guidelines relevant to the subject place.

Indigenous cultural and intellectual property

We acknowledge and respect the inherent rights and interests of the First Peoples in Indigenous Cultural and Intellectual Property. We recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have the right to be acknowledged and attributed for their contribution to knowledge but also respect their rights to confidentiality. We recognise our ongoing obligations to respect, protect and uphold the continuation of First Peoples rights in the materials contributed as part of this project.

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Cover image

96 and 98 Gatehouse Street, Parkville.
(Source: GML Heritage 2022)

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Volumes of the Parkville Heritage review

The findings of the review are presented in four volumes:

- Volume 1—Methodology report

Volume 1 explains the methodology used to review and assess the heritage values of precincts and individual places. This Volume also presents the key findings and recommendations of the Review.

- Volume 2—Aboriginal Cultural Values

Volume 2 provides an assessment of the Aboriginal Cultural Values associated with the Review area, carried out in consultation with the Traditional Owners. It provides an overview of Aboriginal heritage places in the Review area listed in Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Register and Information System (ACHRIS), and presents the findings from documentary historical research and information provided by the Traditional Owners during the consultation process.

- Volume 3—Parkville Thematic Environmental History

Volume 3 presents an illustrated thematic history of the Parkville Review area, tracing its physical development and social history, and complementing the City of Melbourne Thematic Environmental History (Context, 2010). It develops each theme briefly and identifies examples of places for each theme. **The thematic history adopts a 'shared values' approach, which is also sometimes referred to as a 'same place, different values' approach.** This approach recognises both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal history, and cultural values of the broader area and specific places within it.

- Volume 4—Citations (this volume)

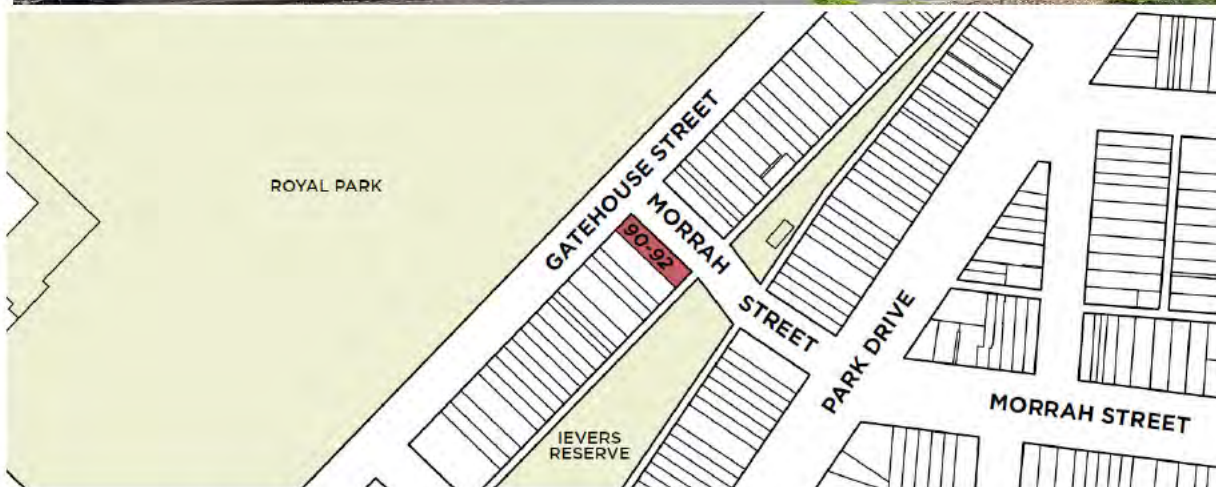
Volume 4 contains heritage assessments and recommendations for individual places and precincts. The material is in the form of citations suited to the recognition of a place in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay in the Melbourne Planning Scheme.

1 Individual place citations

SITE NAME: Saunders House

STREET ADDRESS: 90–92 Gatehouse Street, Parkville

PROPERTY ID: 104171



SURVEY DATE:	January 2022	SURVEY BY:	GML Heritage
PLACE TYPE:	Individual Heritage Place	EXISTING HERITAGE OVERLAY:	HO4
PROPOSED CATEGORY:	Significant	FORMER GRADE / CATEGORY:	Ungraded / Not listed
DESIGNER / ARCHITECT / ARTIST:	David and Doreen Saunders	BUILDER:	R. Daniels Pty Ltd
DEVELOPMENT PERIOD:	Postwar Period (1945–1975)	DATE OF CREATION / MAJOR CONSTRUCTION	1961–1962

THEMES

ABORIGINAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
N/A	N/A
HISTORICAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
3.6 Building the city and suburbs	3.6.1 Suburban Development 3.6.2 Building Homes

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Extent of overlay: Refer to map

SUMMARY

The Saunders House, built in 1962, is the only residential design by architectural historian David Saunders and architect Doreen Saunders. Designed by the Saunders as their family home, it demonstrates careful consideration and manipulation of the Victorian terrace typology. The skillion roof and stepped-back levels create a sloping frontage that reflects the established Victorian terrace house streetscape, in order to conform with the strict planning regulations of the compact urban block at the time. It is a representative example of a largely intact Modernist house, including key style characteristics such as the response to its site, informality in planning, expressed structure, use of unadorned materials, and bold geometric forms.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Parkville

Parkville occupies the traditional Country of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin.

Parkville occupies an area north of Melbourne's city centre. Taking its name from Royal Park, which was also the early name of the suburb, Parkville had been occupied by extensive public parkland from the mid-1840s—more than 20 years before it began to be developed as a suburb. In the mid-1840s, the Corporation of Melbourne (now City of Melbourne) had requested that Superintendent La Trobe set aside a large area north of the city as public parkland. The original extent of this reservation came to a point at its southern end, which marked the junction of Sydney Road (Royal Parade) and Mount Alexander Road (Flemington Road). The reserve crossed Sydney Road and included the current sites of Princes Park and the Melbourne General Cemetery. One mile north of the city centre, and immediately south of the new cemetery, a site was set aside in 1854 for the University of Melbourne. In addition to teaching facilities, this complex of university buildings included a 'National Museum', administrative buildings, a professors' row, a landscape garden and lake, and residential colleges with their own dining halls and chapels. Close ties developed between the university and the various scientific and medical institutions in Parkville. A theological college and various seminaries were also established in Parkville. In addition to the various residential college chapels, local churches for the Church of England (1876), the Presbyterians (hall 1877, church 1898), and the Catholic Church (1934) were also established.

Encroachments onto the parkland for various public purposes diminished the size of Royal Park and shaped the formative institutional and educational history of the area. The southern section of Royal Park was allocated to various market reserves for the City of Melbourne in the 1850s, and the northwest corner of the park was set aside as a model farm in 1858. The Acclimatisation Society was allocated a central area within the park in the early 1860s, which developed as the Melbourne Zoo. In the northern section of the park, the grounds of the Model Farm and adjacent land to the east were taken over for scientific and health and welfare purposes. In the southern section of Parkville, the market reserves gave way to the Veterinary College and University High School in the early twentieth century, and later to the Royal Melbourne Hospital (c1944), the Dental Hospital, the Children's Hospital (1950s), and the Royal Women's Hospital (c2008). There were also temporary encroachments into Royal Park, notable through the military use of the reserve during both world wars, and by public housing in the 1950s.

The suburb of Parkville was a relatively late addition as a townhouse or suburban locale within the bounds of the City of Melbourne; South Yarra and East Melbourne, in comparison, had provided a comparable refined, middle-class residential enclave from the 1840s and 1850s. The first section to be developed for residential purposes was a small area on the west side of Royal Park, which was subdivided for sale in 1866. The bulk of Parkville's suburban area, however, located to the south and east of Royal Park, emerged as a result of the excision of land from Royal Park; this took place from 1868 and through the 1870s, with the bulk of residential development occurring between 1873 and c1900. The timing of these excisions from Royal Park shaped the predominantly boom style Victorian residential character of Parkville. Flanked by Brunswick on the north, North Melbourne on the south, Carlton to the east, and West Melbourne to the west, Parkville emerged as a middle-class enclave in an area which, aside from a few middle-class pockets in Carlton, was dominated by working-class

housing. The sale of Crown land for residential development released land adjacent to the university and within close proximity to the city's business centre, which made it a highly desirable location. Residences for university students, through the establishment of halls of residence and boarding houses, was also a significant use. Alongside dwellings, there was little by way of commercial development, and an absence of the usual public buildings found in a late nineteenth-century residential area. The Parkville Post Office (1885) and a handful of shops centred on Royal Parade and Morrah Street were notable exceptions.

The dominant use of Parkville, in terms of physical land area, was (and continues to be) recreational and educational. However, the significant extent of Crown land that was potentially available for excision for other purposes led to Parkville also becoming a centre of educational, health and welfare, medical and scientific institutions in twentieth-century Melbourne. The development of these institutions, including the Royal Park children's homes, Mount Royal Hospital and the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, continued through the twentieth century. They still exist today.

SITE HISTORY

The subject site is on the traditional Country of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung of the Eastern Kulin.

The Saunders House at 90–92 Gatehouse Street, Parkville, is on Crown Allotment 14, Section L1, Parish of Jika Jika (Figure 1). The allotment was granted by purchase on 16 June 1875, to Thomas Bookless of Brunswick for £181 10s (CT Vol 787 Fol 265). Bookless, a farmer, was particularly known for importing fine stallions, and was a stallion judge at horse parades.

Bookless constructed a house on the allotment, which was then numbered 86 Gatehouse Street, as shown in the 1897 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) City of Melbourne Detail Plan (Figure 2). The subject site forms the corner portion of the allotment. There are periodic references to the family occupying the property, and at other times it was occupied by tenants. Mary Bookless, Thomas's wife, died at 86 Gatehouse Street in October 1902, and the family vacated the property after her death. Thomas died at Ascot Vale in September 1910, leaving an estate of £5784 to his widow (he remarried), and children (*Herald*, 7 November 1910: 6).

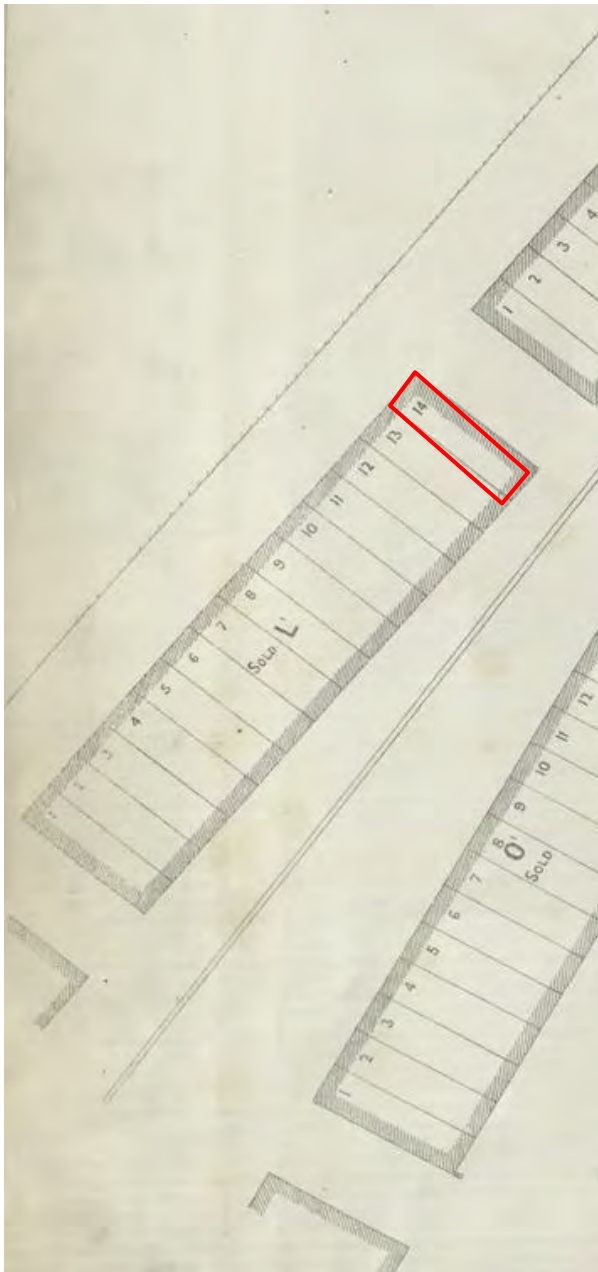


Figure 1. Detail from 'Building Allotments Parkville near the Royal Park Parish of Jika Jika' between 1858 and 1878. The subject site is outlined in red. (Source: State Library Victoria, Record ID 9913221753607636, with GML overlay)

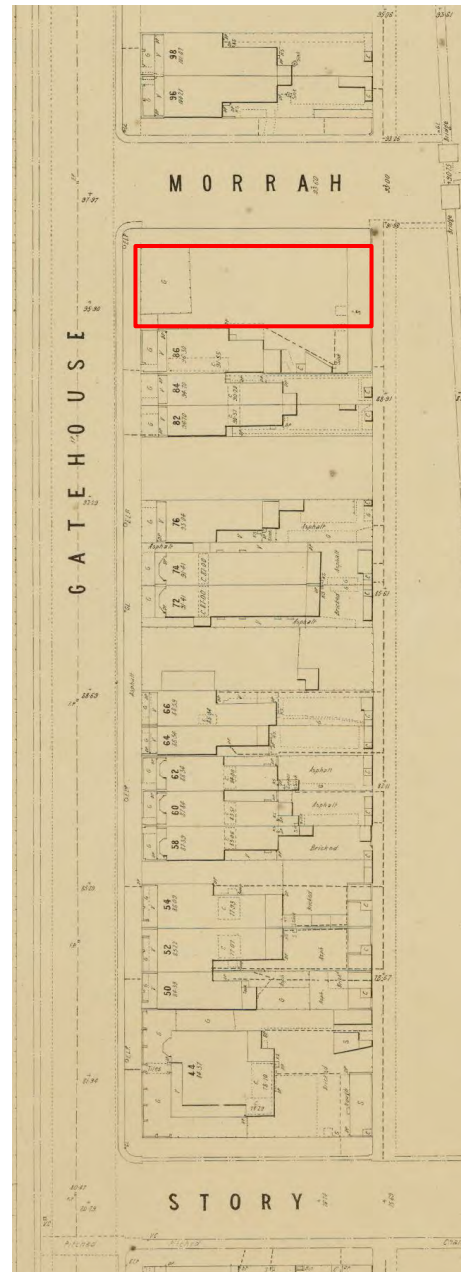


Figure 2. Extract from Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works City of Melbourne Detail Plan No. 1150, 1897 showing the subject site (outlined in red) forming part of the 86 Gatehouse Street property. (Source: State Library Victoria, Record ID9911638303607636, with GML overlay)

In March 1911, 86 Gatehouse Street changed hands to Agnes Crinnion, as executor of the will for Thomas Bookless. She conveyed it promptly to The Union Trustee Company of Australia Ltd.

In October 1950, a 'valuable corner freehold property' at Gatehouse and Morrah streets was advertised for sale (*Argus*, 21 October 1950: 24). The property was described as 86 Gatehouse Street, comprising a 'spacious 2 story brick residence and the corner section is unbuilt upon' (*Age*, 25 October 1950: 2). Apparently, the property did not sell at auction, as the next change of ownership was registered in December 1951 to Priscilla Mary Cooling. One year later it changed hands to the tenant of 86 Gatehouse Street, Constance Gee (CT Vol 787 Fol 265).

On 30 October 1958, architects David and Doreen Saunders purchased the block of land at the corner of Gatehouse and Morrah streets (forming part of the grounds of 86 Gatehouse Street) (CT Vol 787 Fol 265).

The Saunders House, 1960–63

Following their land purchase in Parkville, David and Doreen Saunders and their three young daughters (later four) relocated to London for 12 months, where David Saunders completed a Nuffield Dominion Travelling Scholarship, studying England's high-density housing (Heritage Victoria 2016). Following their return to Australia in late 1960, the Saunders turned their attention to designing and building a house on their land in Parkville. They reflected that the intention of the house was to 'provide for the six of us as much feeling of spaciousness as possible' (Heritage Victoria 2016). The Saunders were able to achieve this goal in the face of council restrictions requiring the house to be only 18 feet (5.5 metres) wide (Figure 3). They designed a tightly planned interior with multi-use spaces, which included a main bedroom that could be adapted as a study or sewing room when the bed was folded up (Figure 4) (*Australian Women's Weekly*, 1 February 1967: 35). In the *Australian Women's Weekly* feature the Saunders noted that:

Naturally, being architects, we wanted to build our own home rather than buy an old one, but we did not want it to look 'out of place' so the external form developed to achieve the same urban character of the surrounding terrace homes (Australian Women's Weekly, 1 February 1967: 34).

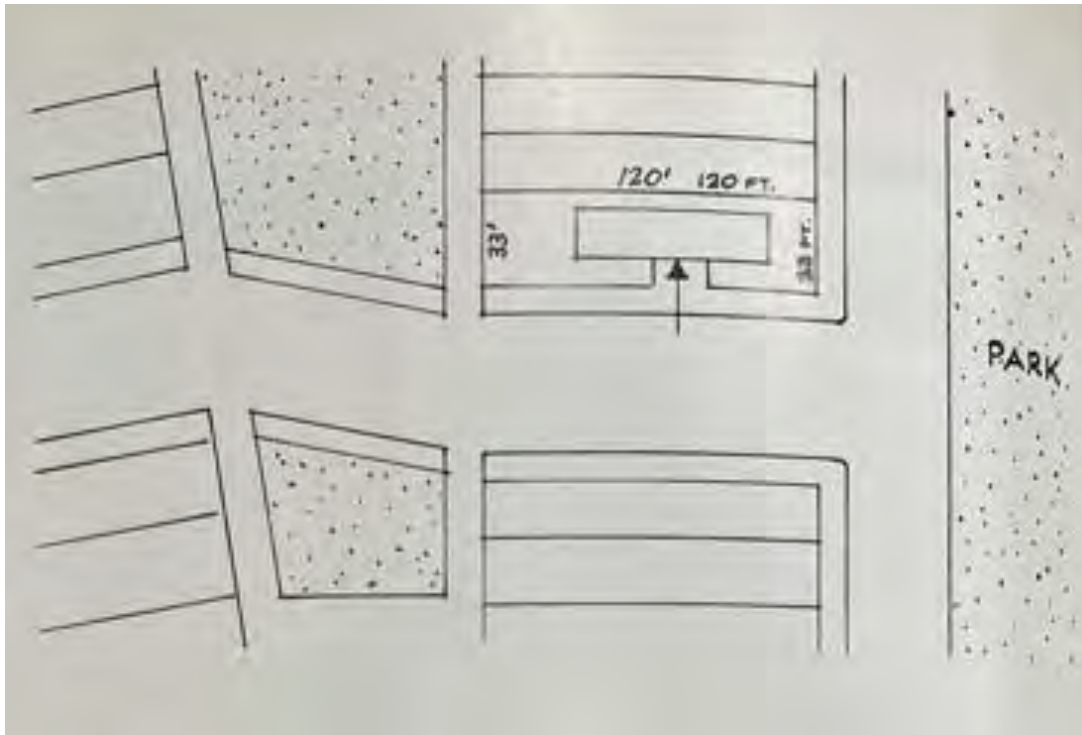


Figure 3. Site plan for the Saunders House. (Source: *Architecture in Australia*, June 1967: 448 cited in National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. B5811)

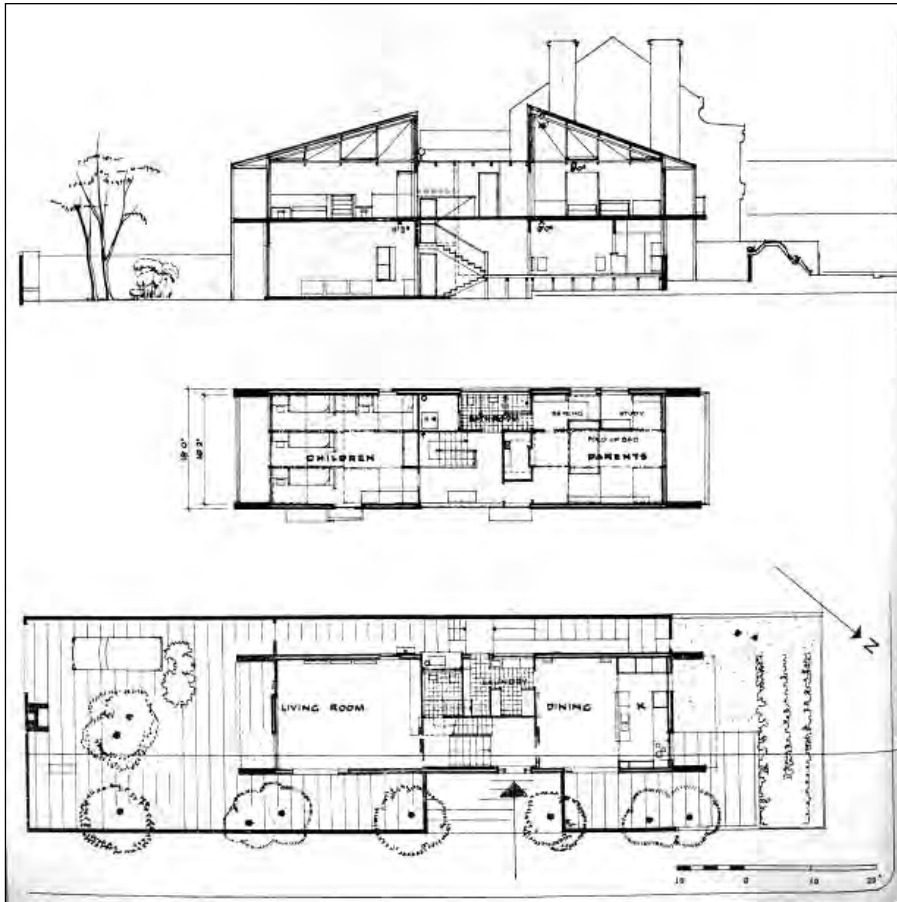


Figure 4. Floor plans and elevations for the Saunders House. (Source: *Architecture in Australia*, June 1967: 448, cited in National Trust of Australia (Victoria) File No. B5811)

Working drawings were completed by 25 August 1961, and a building application to the council (MBAI 35056) was lodged for a new dwelling estimated to cost £9,000. The Saunders subsequently lodged a successful building application on 6 December (H4920) for a fence valued at £50. Construction of the house and fence commenced immediately following approval.

David and Doreen Saunders's passion for Melbourne's architectural history was realised in the house design through the use of salvaged materials from demolition sites and wreckers' yards. This included the use of recycled handmade Hawthorn bricks, and a cast-iron palisade fence. It was noted in the *Australian Women's Weekly* that the Saunders completed 'long and tedious trek[s] from one wrecker's yard to another before they had collected enough Hawthorn bricks' (Figure 5–7). Previously the extent of David and Doreen's design collaboration had been unclear; however, it has since been confirmed by their children that their contributions to the design were equal (*Australian Women's Weekly*, 1 February 1967:34–35; Goad and Townsend, 2022).

To build the house, the Saunders commissioned Raimond Daniels, a Russian émigré whose construction firm, R Daniels Pty Ltd, was formed in 1959. Daniels became a noted Melbourne builder, undertaking work for such architects as Vito Cassisi, John Bish, and Marsh, Bennie & Barry.



Figure 5. Exterior view of the Saunders House featured in the *Australian Women's Weekly*, February 1967. (Source: *Australian Women's Weekly*, 1 February 1967: 35)



Figure 6. Interior view of the master bedroom at the Saunders House featured in the *Australian Women's Weekly*, February 1967. (Source: *Australian Women's Weekly*, 1 February 1967: 35)



Figure 7. Interior view of the kitchen in the Saunders House featured in the *Australian Women's Weekly*, February 1967. (Source: *Australian Women's Weekly*, 1 February 1967: 35)

The Saunders lived at 92 Gatehouse Street from 1962 until 1968, when they moved to Sydney. They sold the house in March 1968 to Clive and Cara Beed of St Lucia, Queensland (CT Vol 787 Fol 265).

Peer reviews and public recognition, 1962 to date

The house's unusual design garnered a great deal of attention from the architectural community and the general public, both in Australia and overseas. In 1962 visiting British architect and academic Dr Reyner Banham, who had defined the term 'New Brutalism' in an article published in London's *Architectural Review* in 1955, visited Melbourne to address a conference held by architecture students from the University of Melbourne. He visited the house and considered it had its roots in contemporary British architecture, stating, 'But this is not an Australian house...' (National Trust 2009, File No. B5811).

In 1962 the house was photographed by amateur architectural photographer Peter Willie, as shown in Figure 8 and Figure 9.



Figure 8. Morrah Street elevation of the Saunders House, corner of Gatehouse and Morrah streets, 1962. Photography by Peter Willie. (Source: State Library Victoria, Record ID 9939664596607636) photograph by Peter Willie)



Figure 9. The Saunders House, corner of Gatehouse and Morrah streets, 1962. Photography by Peter Willie. (Source: State Library Victoria, Record ID 9939664460207636)

In the following year, *Cross Section*, a broadsheet produced by students in the University of Melbourne's Department of Architecture, featured two photographs and a brief discussion of the Saunders House. The editors praised the building for its 'a powerful silhouette and firm, emphatic interiors, [as] a fine example of architecture unadorned' (*Cross Section*, 1 February 1963: 2).

Building Ideas magazine featured the Saunders House in its March 1965 itinerary for a self-guided tour of Melbourne architecture, coinciding with the 14th Australian Architectural Convention held in Melbourne that year (Heritage Victoria 2016). In February 1967, under the headline 'A surprising terrace house', the *Australian Women's Weekly* featured 92 Gatehouse Street as 'House of the Week', with a two-page spread quoting its designer/owner, and illustrated with sketch plans and colour photographs (*Australian Women's Weekly*, 1 February 1967: 34–35).

In 1963, when the Saunders completed the house, *Architecture in Australia* had instituted a policy that prevented the publication of a critical review of architects' work. Following a change of policy, the Sanders's house was reviewed in the June 1967 edition by fellow architect and academic Neville Quarry, who stated that 'it is not too late to refer to the Saunders's house, for apart from its intrinsic and particular merits, it has remained significant' (*Architecture in Australia*, June 1967: 446). The building was deemed significant for two reasons. Firstly, it was a new house inserted into a terrace house street, and is unique in Melbourne as a piece of 'modern un-imitative architecture' and secondly, the house was one of the few buildings in Melbourne designed during what Robin Boyd termed the 'third phase' of the modern movement (*Architecture in Australia*, June 1967: 446–448).

In *The History and Design of the Australian House* (Irving 1985), Jennifer Taylor discussed the so-called Sydney School of postwar residential architecture, and drew attention to the Saunders's Parkville house as being 'similar in spirit'. Taylor described the house as 'related, without stylistic copying, to the row of nineteenth century terraces in which it stands', and drew attention to its innovative open planning and its expression of structure and materials (Taylor, in Irving 1985). She elaborated on this connection between the Saunders's house and the Sydney School in the book *Australian Architecture Since 1960* (Taylor 1986).

Philip Goad drew attention to the importance of the Saunders House as early as 1992 in an article that appeared in the special issue of *Transition* devoted to the work of Robin Boyd (Goad 1992). Goad focused on Boyd's changing approach to residential design, identified a sub-typology referred to as 'the collected shed roof house', and cited Saunders's former residence as 'an early and local [Australian] example... with differentiated skillion roofs and frank exposure of brick seconds, slate and off-form concrete floors' (Goad 1992). Goad subsequently discussed the Saunders House at greater length in his PhD thesis in 1992, and later in *A Guide to Melbourne Architecture* (Goad & Bingham-Hall 1999). Goad reiterated the importance of the Saunders House in a 2015 article charting the emergence of the Brutalist movement in Australian architecture entitled 'Bringing it all home: Robin Boyd and Australia's embrace of Brutalism, 1955–1971' for the journal *Fabrications* (Goad 2015).

Alterations and additions

On 28 March 1988, a building permit was issued for 'alterations to existing house' estimated to cost \$5000 (MBAI). The alterations undertaken at this time were largely restricted to the interior, including covering the original face brick walls and concrete slab ceilings with plasterboard, painting timber

panelling, altering the staircase, new kitchen and bathroom fitouts, replacing some windows with glass blocks, and inserting a third window in the kitchen wall.

David Saunders

David Saunders (1928–1986) was born in Warragul, Victoria, to Lewis Stephen Shears Saunders and Agnes Ernestine Saunders née Buchanan. He attended Melbourne High School and went on to study architecture at the Melbourne Technical College (DipArch 1952) (now RMIT) and the University of Melbourne (BArch 1951; DipTRP 1954; March. 1959). For his bachelor's degree he wrote a thesis on the architecture of prominent nineteenth-century architect Joseph Reed. He was among the first students at the university to be awarded a Master of Architecture degree, for which he wrote a thesis on terrace housing in Melbourne (Brine 2012).

From 1949 to 1952, he gained experience in three architectural firms in Melbourne, and in 1952–53 in a London firm. In 1955, on his return to Melbourne, he worked as an assistant curator at the National Gallery of Victoria (Australian Dictionary of Biography 2012).

In 1956 Saunders was appointed a lecturer, then later a senior lecturer, at the University of Melbourne. He continued in this role to 1968, specialising in Australian architectural history. Saunders then moved to Sydney, where he was appointed senior lecturer at the Power Institute of Fine Arts at the University of Sydney (1968–77). In 1977 he authored *A Manual of Architectural History Research* for the Australian Heritage Commission. From 1977 until his death in 1986, he was Professor of Architecture at the University of Adelaide (Australian Dictionary of Biography 2012).

Saunders was editor of the *Historical Buildings of Victoria*, published in 1966 by the National Trust of Australia (Victoria). He became a leading figure in architectural education, establishing architectural history as a discipline, consecutively at the University of Melbourne, the University of Sydney and the University of Adelaide. In 1978 he became the second president of the Australian branch of ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), and in 1985 was a founding member of the Society of Architectural Historians, Australia and New Zealand (Brine 2012).

Doreen Saunders

Doreen Annie Saunders (née Densham) was born in Melbourne on 28 February 1928, to Irene and Robert Densham (*Argus*, 24 March 1928: 13). She was educated at Hampton High School (*Age*, 25 March 1944: 8) and the University of Melbourne, graduating with a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1951. While at university she met fellow undergraduate David Saunders, and they were engaged in 1951 (*Age*, 13 February 1951: 7). After their marriage Doreen and David designed their home at 92 Gatehouse Street. While raising four daughters, Doreen continued her interest in architecture, particularly the conservation of historic buildings.

After moving to Hunters Hill in Sydney in 1967, Doreen and David joined the Hunters Hill Trust, and Doreen became deeply involved in researching the history of Hunters Hill and the conservation of its historic buildings. Her sound research led her to warn local researchers against relying on the only published personal text of the nineteenth century relating to the area (Jules Joubert's nostalgic but factually unreliable *Shavings and Scrapes*). With David she produced a two-volume submission to Hunters Hill Council aimed at conserving the suburb's historic character (Maguire 2004).

Doreen was also an accomplished potter, and with fellow potter Julie Ingles built a kiln at the Saunders's house at 10 Toocooya Road, Hunters Hill (Maguire 2004).

After David's death in Adelaide in 1986, Doreen designed for herself a house that would display sound design principles, such as low scale and economical space and detail. Her house won an excellence award from Kensington and Norwood City Council in 1993 for 'Best energy efficient conscious development of a single storey building' (Maguire 2004).

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Saunders House at 90–92 Gatehouse Street, Parkville, is a two-storey residence that was built in 1962. It displays characteristics of the Modernist style, with subtle Brutalist references. It is located at the corner of Gatehouse Street and Morrah Street, overlooking Royal Park to the west and levers Reserve to the east.



Figure 10. Saunders House at 90–92 Gatehouse Street, Parkville, outlined in red. (Source: Nearmap, 2023, with GML overlay)

The house is a free-standing building on a narrow, rectangular corner allotment at the northeast end of a row of Victorian terrace houses. It is constructed of dark grey concrete bricks, and the main roof forms are clad in slate. The house is surrounded by a garden and brick-paved courtyard areas. It presents a form to Gatehouse Street that broadly reflects the formal typology of neighbouring terrace houses, but it is distinctly Modernist in design. Although detached, smaller, and possessing a deeper street setback in comparison to its neighbours, it similarly features a front façade bracketed by projecting wing-walls and an inset balcony at first floor level (Figure 11).



Figure 11. View of the Saunders House from Gatehouse Street (indicated by red arrow). The form of the house broadly reflects the formal typology of neighbouring terrace houses on Gatehouse Street. (Source: GML, September 2022)

The Morrah Street elevation is characterised by a large expanse of unadorned concrete brick wall, and a strong geometric form created by the opposing skillion roofs with clerestory windows, which is separated by a central flat-roofed form (Figure 12 and Figure 13). This elevation is the principal façade of the house. It features an off-centre entry porch with a cantilevered concrete slab canopy and a prominent, yellow-painted front door flanked by narrow sidelight windows of glass bricks. Early images of the house indicate that the door was originally painted this colour. Above this, below the shallow eaves overhang of the flat roof, is a highlight window divided into four equal bays.



Figure 12. View of the Saunders House from Morrah Street. (Source: GML, September 2022)



Figure 13. View of **the** Saunders House from Morrah Street. The rear elevation of the house is similar to the Gatehouse Street façade. The house has timber-framed windows throughout, and the balconies feature white-painted metal balustrades. (Source: GML, September 2022)



Figure 14. View of the Saunders House from Levers Reserve. (Source: GML, September 2022)

There is a recycled cast-iron fence along the Gatehouse Street frontage and a recycled brick wall that extends along the Morrah Street frontage and rear (laneway) boundary. There is a crossover and roller door to the laneway. The rear courtyard is paved in brick and has a low wall that defines a raised garden bed. A garden, consisting of exotic plantings and semi-mature deciduous trees, wraps around the house from Gatehouse Street to the Morrah Street frontage.

INTEGRITY

When compared with photographs from the 1960s, the Saunders House appears to be highly intact externally, with very few changes to original or early fabric. Some changes include a glass block infill to the dining room window and front door sidelights, the insertion of a third window to the kitchen (facing Gatehouse Street), the replacement of louvred clerestory windows with single-pane sashes, the infill of one clerestory bay, and the installation of a roof-mounted air-conditioning unit. Overall, the building retains high integrity.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

In the years following the Second World War, many Australian architects were influenced by the Modernist style that had emerged in Europe between the wars. They approached house design with optimism and innovation, despite material shortages and other restrictions that had been imposed during the war years. Modernism offered an alternative to most postwar houses being constructed at the time, which were simply scaled-down versions of their 1940s prototypes. The informality of open floor plans, and the relationship between interior and exterior spaces, all fitted comfortably in the Australian context. This, coupled with a simplicity of structure and minimisation of decoration, worked at a time when demand for housing was high, materials were in short supply and money to spend on houses was low.

In his 1947 book *Victorian Modern*, Robin Boyd drew specific attention to houses designed by architects as their own home. When designing for themselves, the architect was not constrained to the same extent by a client brief, and a more distinctive and unique expression could be explored (Heritage Alliance 2008: 22). Prominent examples of architect-designed-and-owned residences include Robin Boyd's own houses in Camberwell (1946) and South Yarra (1958), Peter McIntyre's house in Kew (1955), Neil Clerehan's house in South Yarra (1955 and 1964), David Godsell's house in Beaumaris (1960–61), and Ernest Fooks's house in Caulfield North (1964). The creative freedom and scope for innovation embodied in architect-designed-and-owned residences make them an important sub-typology in the development of local modern architecture. The relative freedom from design constraint meant that these houses, while crucibles for experimentation, were not necessarily replicated examples of any particular style. of the style.

Within the City of Melbourne, there are three examples of Modernist homes that can be compared to the Saunders House in terms of period, style, form and intactness. Two of these are architect-designed-and-owned residences. Given the relatively small pool of comparative examples, and because the comparative architect-designed-and-owned residences do not directly correlate in terms of date of construction and style, it is pertinent to look outside the City of Melbourne to other examples that compare to the Saunders House. The following examples have been used as comparators for the subject property:

Robin Boyd House II, 290 Walsh Street, South Yarra (VHR H2105 and HO453, City of Melbourne)

The Robin Boyd House II in South Yarra, designed in 1958, is of architectural significance as one of the most innovative houses built in Victoria in the postwar decades, and as one of the most important houses designed by prominent Melbourne architect and architectural critic Robin Boyd. Designed for himself and his family, it exemplifies many of the theories espoused in his extensive writings, and is an outstanding and unique example of his structural-functional architectural type. It clearly displays his

theory of a single controlling structural idea, in this case a highly innovative draped roof supported on cables, which encompasses a central courtyard and two distinct zoned areas, one containing a floating platform. The cleverly conceived courtyard house exhibits structural clarity, radical internal zoning, flowing spatial arrangements, and incorporates an inventive use of materials, detail and built-in furniture.



Figure 15. Robin Boyd House II, 290 Walsh Street, South Yarra, designed in 1958. (Source: Heritage Victoria)

Fenner House, 228 Domain Road, South Yarra (VHR H2350 and HO1232, City of Melbourne)

Designed by architect Neil Clerehan in 1964, Fenner House is architecturally significant as one of the most celebrated of the Modernist houses built in Melbourne during the postwar period. The Fenner House is a small three-bedroom residence, orientated to the northern rear of the block, with an asymmetrical, balanced arrangement of blank concrete brick walls that face the street frontage. The simple plan includes two small internal courtyards and a small rear garden. This eliminates the need for side windows and enables all main rooms, including bedrooms, dining room, living room and kitchen, to receive north light via full-height sliding aluminium doors. It is notable as an early and highly influential townhouse design on a confined suburban site. The Fenner House design brought together characteristics such as an emphasis on privacy, restrained detailing, and the use of minimal building materials and finishes.



Figure 16. Fenner House, 228 Domain Road, South Yarra, designed in 1964. (Source: Heritage Victoria)

Clerehan House II, 90–96 Walsh Street, South Yarra (recommended significant to HO6 South Yarra Precinct in the South Yarra Heritage Review)

Clerehan House II in South Yarra was designed by architect Neil Clerehan in 1967 as his own home. The residence is said to be the second family house design of Clerehan's sole practice, which spanned the period 1964–80. Clerehan House II is a two-storey, flat-roofed building constructed of silvery grey concrete blocks. Sited on a narrow strip of land with two street frontages, Clerehan designed a contemporary terrace house that faces north, blocks out the western sun, and incorporates a sophisticated neutral palette of white terrazzo floors, exposed off-form concrete ceilings, and floor-to-ceiling glazing. The house is distinguished by its sophisticated internal planning that utilises wall panels and joinery of Mountain Ash, zoned living and sleeping spaces separated by an internal bridge, and a giant circular opening cut into the grey concrete block wall between the sitting and dining rooms.



Figure 17. Clerehan House II, 90–96 Walsh Street, South Yarra, designed in 1967. (Source: GML, 2020)

Fletcher House, 8 Avonbury Court, Brighton (HO410, City of Bayside)

The Fletcher House in Brighton, built in 1969, is of local aesthetic significance. The house is one of several mid-twentieth century, architect-designed buildings in the municipality, reflecting contemporary design of the period. The house is an important late work of notable architect and critic Robin Boyd; an important feature is its courtyard planning and the division of functions within separate skillion-roofed, shed-like wings.



Figure 18. Fletcher House, 8 Avonbury Court, Brighton, designed in 1969. (Source: City of Bayside)

Leonard French House, 22 Alfred Street, Beaumaris, City of Bayside (HO405)

The Leonard French House in Beaumaris, designed by John Baird in 1973, is of aesthetic and historical significance. It was designed as a house and studio for the important twentieth-century stained glass artist Leonard French. The two-storey detached building is constructed of concrete block with a steel deck chamfer roof. It is monumental in scale and has been described as ‘fortress-like’ in appearance. The rather austere exterior is dictated by the complex requirements for the house to serve both the functions of home and studio/workplace. The need for the control of light and maximum wall/display areas resulted in the minimal use of windows in the north-facing front façade. A small balcony and courtyards extend the internal spaces to the outside, and allow light into the living areas. Clerestory windows are used along the upper gallery, in the studio and work spaces. The house is one of many postwar architect-designed buildings constructed in Beaumaris. It is a substantially intact and good example of contemporary residential design of the 1970s. The house is important as the winner of the RIAA Bronze Medal for 1973 House of the Year.



Figure 19. Leonard French House, 22 Alfred Street, Beaumaris, designed in 1973. (Source: National Trust of Australia (Victoria))

Coakley House, 4 The Avenue, Hampton, City of Bayside (HO611)

The Coakley House, designed by architect Peter Crone in 1975, is of aesthetic significance. The principal materials are concrete block (now cement-rendered), natural galvanised steel decking, angled glazing and limited timber. All the materials are hard-wearing and suggest a non-suburban industrial vernacular of steel and concrete. It has a ‘dumbbell’ plan, which reduces the building footprint on the site, and there is a sculptural manipulation of the volumes. Crone received an RIAA award in 1976 for this house. While there is no available image of the house, it can be viewed: [here](#).

The Saunders House is a refined example of a Modernist, architect-designed-and-owned residence. It compares favourably to the above examples and exhibits key elements of postwar housing typologies; most notably in its response to its site, informality in planning, expressed structure and bold use of geometric forms.

Within the City of Melbourne, the Saunders House compares well with other Modernist examples, including Robin Boyd House II (1958) (HO453 and H2105), Fenner House (1964) (HO1232 and H2350) and Clerehan House II (1967) (recommended individually significant to HO6), all situated in South Yarra. Like the Saunders House, these examples express sophisticated planning, formal composition and a simple materials palette, such as an emphasis on unadorned walls. In the case of the Saunders House, its formal composition is distinguished through its careful consideration and manipulation of the Victorian-era terrace typology, which characterised the established urban context of South Parkville. Because of planning regulations, the house could be no more than 5.5 metres wide on a block 10 metres wide. As a result the Saunders used a skillion roof and stepped back levels, creating a sloping frontage to fit within the urban terraced context. The roof is split in the middle to allow for additional windows, and natural light to flow into the tightly planned interiors. David and Doreen Saunders's appreciation of architectural history—and in particular David's Masters thesis work on Victorian terrace housing in Melbourne—also likely influenced this design, as he noted in 1967 that the use of two opposing skillion roofs was a choice that 'came from thinking about the task of designing a terrace house' (*Architecture in Australia*, June 1967: 446–449).

The Saunders's considered site response results in a sculptural silhouette that, when coupled with the unadorned concrete brick exterior, compares in formal and material terms with examples such as Fletcher House, Brighton (1969) (HO410), Leonard French House, Beaumaris (1973) (HO405), and Coakley House, Hampton (1975) (HO611). However, the Saunders House is a significantly earlier example and, while reflective of later style trends, these features more closely reflect the specific planning constraints and established urban context which the Saunders were tasked to design within. Furthermore, the form and materiality of the Saunders House foreshadows Brutalist characteristics, which were emerging in British architecture at the time that David Saunders was undertaking the Nuffield Dominion Travelling Scholarship in England. This is consistent with other architect-designed-and-owned residences that do not directly correlate in terms of the date of construction and style.

Overall, the Saunders House is a fine and largely intact example of a Modernist, architect-designed-and-owned residence.

ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA

CRITERION A

Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).

CRITERION B

Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity).

CRITERION C

Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history (research potential).

CRITERION D

✓ Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).

CRITERION E

✓ Importance of exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).

CRITERION F

Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance)

CRITERION G

Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).

CRITERION H

✓ Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (associative significance).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Melbourne Planning Scheme:

Melbourne Planning Scheme

EXTERNAL PAINT CONTROLS	Yes (front door)
INTERNAL ALTERATION CONTROLS	No
TREE CONTROLS	No
SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM CONTROLS	Yes
OUTBUILDINGS OR FENCES (Which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-4)	Yes (salvaged-brick fence at Morrah Street and salvaged wrought-iron fence at Gatehouse Street)
TO BE INCLUDED ON THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER	No
PROHIBITED USES MAY BE PERMITTED	No
ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACE	No

Other

Not Applicable

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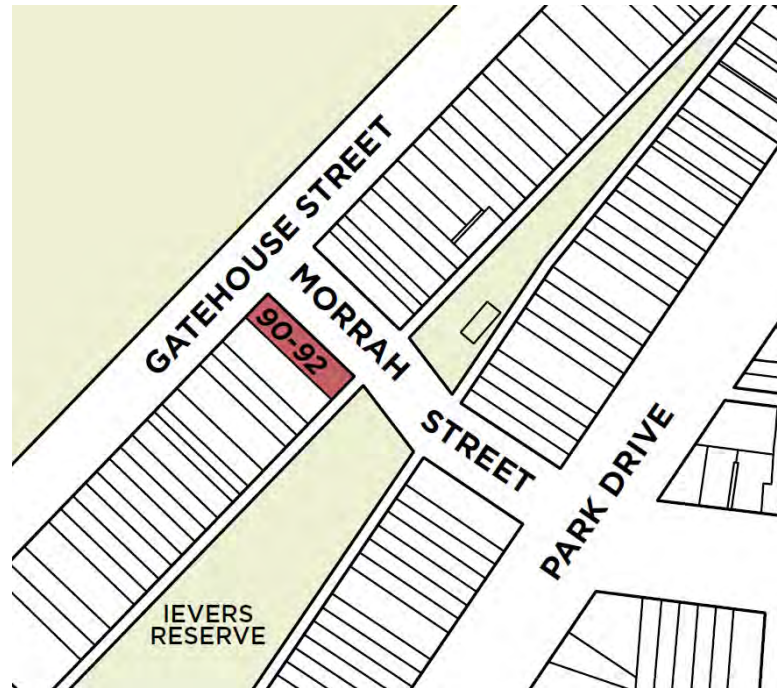
PREVIOUS STUDIES

Parkville Historic Area Study 1979 (Jacobs, Lewis, Vines Architects and Conservation Planners), Building Identification Forms 1985 Gould M Architects, Parkville Conservation Study 1985 (Nigel Lewis and Associates)	Ungraded
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Saunders House, 90-92 Gatehouse Street, Parkville

Heritage Place: Saunders House

PS ref no: HO1435



What is significant?

The Saunders House at 90–92 Gatehouse Street, Parkville, built in 1962, is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to) the:

- original external form, materials and detailing
- high level of integrity to its original design
- original pattern of fenestration including clerestory, highlight and sidelight windows
- prominent, yellow-painted front door
- original salvaged-brick and wrought-iron fence.

More recent alterations and additions, including the glass block infill to the dining room window and front door sidelights, the insertion of a third window to the kitchen (facing Gatehouse Street), and the roof-mounted air-conditioning unit, are not significant.

How it is significant?

The Saunders House at 90–92 Gatehouse Street, Parkville, is of representative, aesthetic and associative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The Saunders House is of representative significance as an example of a largely intact Modernist house. Key design elements representative of the style include its response to its site, informality in planning, expressed structure, use of unadorned materials, and bold geometric forms. (Criterion D)

The Saunders House is of aesthetic significance as the only residential design by David and Doreen Saunders. Designed as a home for the Saunders family, it demonstrates careful consideration and manipulation of the terrace typology. The skillion roof and stepped-back levels create a sloping frontage that reflects the established Victorian-era terrace house typology in Parkville, in order to conform with the strict planning regulations of the compact urban block at the time. The roof is split in the middle to allow for additional windows, so that natural light flows into the tightly planned interiors. The Saunders House received critical praise from peers and the general public, including architect and academic Dr Reyner Banham, who defined the term 'New Brutalism' in 1955, and architecture critic Neville Quarry, who celebrated the design in 1967 as 'modern un-imitative architecture'. (Criterion E)

The Saunders House is significant for its association with the well-regarded architectural historian David Saunders. Saunders was a seminal figure in the study of nineteenth-century Australian architecture, completing his thesis work on the architectural work of Joseph Reed and terrace housing in Melbourne, and was an early advocate of heritage conservation. Saunders was a graduate of the University of Melbourne, and lectured at the university from 1956 to 1968, during which time he designed and built the Saunders House with his wife Doreen for their young family. (Criterion H)

Primary source

Parkville Heritage Review 2023 (GML Heritage)

SITE NAME: Marjilone

STREET ADDRESS: 46–56 Manningham Street, Parkville

PROPERTY ID: 106420



SURVEY DATE:	July 2022	SURVEY BY:	GML Heritage
PLACE TYPE:	Individual Heritage Place	EXISTING HERITAGE OVERLAY:	HO4
PROPOSED CATEGORY:	Significant	FORMER GRADE / CATEGORY:	Ungraded / Not listed
DESIGNER / ARCHITECT / ARTIST:	Harry R Johnson	BUILDER:	J.A Trencher
DEVELOPMENT PERIOD:	Interwar Period (c1919–c1940)	DATE OF CREATION / MAJOR CONSTRUCTION	1941–1943

THEMES

ABORIGINAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
N/A	N/A
HISTORICAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
3.6 Building the city and suburbs	3.6.1 Suburban Development
	3.6.2 Building Homes
	3.6.3 Development of flats

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Extent of overlay: Refer to map

SUMMARY

'Marjilone' is a block of flats built in 1941–43 to a design by prominent local architect, and later mayor, Harry 'Ray' Johnson. It is a substantial three-storey tan brick structure on clinker brick foundations, and with Moderne detailing. It is located on an irregular lot on the northern side of a bend in Manningham Street. The building has an asymmetrical H-shaped plan with faceted elevations. There is an integrated courtyard facing towards the rear, which appears to be uncommon in Melbourne. The building demonstrates a high degree of external integrity and intactness, retaining much of its original form, fabric and design. Historically, it reflects changing preferences in fabrication, and the effects of shortages of materials and wartime austerity in the Melbourne context. It incorporates key Moderne characteristics, including the juxtaposition of horizontal and vertical motifs, the use of decorative brickwork, bold panels of glazing, and curved balconies with tubular balustrades to the interior courtyard. Its overall presentation is historically and aesthetically representative of innovative design solutions in the early 1940s.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

West Parkville

Parkville occupies the traditional Country of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin.

West Parkville is situated between Flemington Road and the west boundary of Royal Park. The development of West Parkville was influenced by a number of factors, primarily by the reservation of Royal Park by 1854, and soon after that the reservation of a site for the Anglican Church. The residential and commercial development of West Parkville was constrained by the presence of Royal Park on the east and the Moonee Ponds Creek on the west.

By 1855, with the church reserve set aside, Church Street and Mannington Street took shape, with Southgate Street providing access to Royal Park from Flemington Road. In 1866 an area of land incorporating the church reserve and adjoining Royal Park on the east—and bounded by Southgate Street in the south and Moonee Ponds Creek on the north and west—was alienated from the park and subdivided for residential development (Noone 1866). This subdivision comprised a series of long parallel allotments that fronted Manningham Street and had backed on to the Moonee Ponds Creek (Figure 20).

In 1879 a railway line was constructed through Royal Park, which passed through the West Parkville area via a rail bridge across Manningham Street. Development was more concentrated in the southern area of West Parkville, where house blocks were smaller and more concentrated. There was limited further subdivision of the long allotments in the northern section of West Parkville, probably on account of the low-lying land that was swampy in parts and probably prone to flooding from the Moonee Ponds Creek. In an aerial photo dated 1951 these long allotments of the 1866 subdivision remain visible. In the 1960s, land on the western side of the 1866 subdivision was acquired for the construction of the Tullamarine Freeway, carried out by the MMBW; the freeway was officially opened in 1970. This shortened many of the long allotments. From the 1970s onwards the northern area was further developed with high-density housing, including flats, apartments and townhouses.



Figure 20. Royal Park, c1876. The red circle encompasses the indicative area known as West Parkville, within the broader context of Royal Park, Parkville (north and east), and North Melbourne (west). (Source: Royal Park Reserve File, with GML overlay)

Flats in Melbourne

The first purpose-built block of flats in Melbourne, Melbourne Mansions, was constructed in Collins Street in 1906. From the 1910s, medium-density housing such as bachelor flats, maisonettes and cooperative developments were popular in Melbourne. Several blocks were constructed prior to World War I, including Fawkner Mansions in South Yarra; Whitehall in Bank Place, Melbourne; and Cliveden Mansions in East Melbourne (O’Hanlon 2008).

During the interwar period, the blocks of flats constructed were mostly along St Kilda Road and Queens Road, as well as in South Yarra, Toorak, East Melbourne, Hawthorn, St Kilda and Parkville. Blocks of flats were mostly of two or three storeys, and were typically let, making them a form of investment in the aftermath of the economic downturn in 1929 (O’Hanlon 2008). While flats were favoured by single people or young couples, they also became fashionable for the middle-income families in Toorak and South Yarra (Context 2009: 145). Some flats in Marne Street and Toorak Road West, South Yarra, were spacious and designed for families. Flats in Parkville catered to wealthier middle-class families and professionals, often offering spacious modern accommodation with a choice in smaller bachelor flats or larger apartments for families. The 1929 Depression made it unfeasible for many households to run a grand home on a large estate, and by the 1930s, many large older residences in Melbourne had been divided into flats.

Flats continued to grow in popularity throughout the 1930s and early 1940s and allowed for the efficient utilisation of irregular lots and the residue lands of twentieth-century subdivisions. Throughout the 1930s there was a growing interest in health and wellbeing, and flat design responded to these

ideas, often incorporating integrated courtyards or stepped balconies to provide access to natural light for residents. While flats in more modest areas continued to present in simple, rectangular forms with restrained detailing, in wealthier areas, the design and form of new buildings expressed the latest social and aesthetic trends. However, by the early 1940s, the economic effects of the Depression and wartime austerity had greatly impacted both the design and fabrication of flats. Shortages of labour and building materials—diverted to the war effort—further restricted flat design, even for those with the available funds. Increasingly throughout the war, builders and developers required permits to undertake new developments. As such, flat development slowed throughout the Melbourne area. The wartime flats that developed in more affluent areas often showed the continued interest in architectural styles of the interwar period, balanced with the economic and practical considerations of the times. They retained an interest in the health and wellbeing of residents, as well as the continued desire for functionality and modern amenities.

SITE HISTORY

The subject site is on the traditional Country of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin.

The subject site is part of Crown Allotment 3, Section 98, near Flemington Road, Parish of Jika Jika.

Manningham Street was formed by the City of Melbourne in 1878. In that year, the Rate Book records Robert Thornton as the owner and occupant of a six-roomed timber house, stable and offices. The house and structures on the site (then 64 Manningham Street) are shown in the City of Melbourne Detail Plan No. 1143 prepared by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works in 1903 (Figure 21). The site comprised two allotments on separate titles.

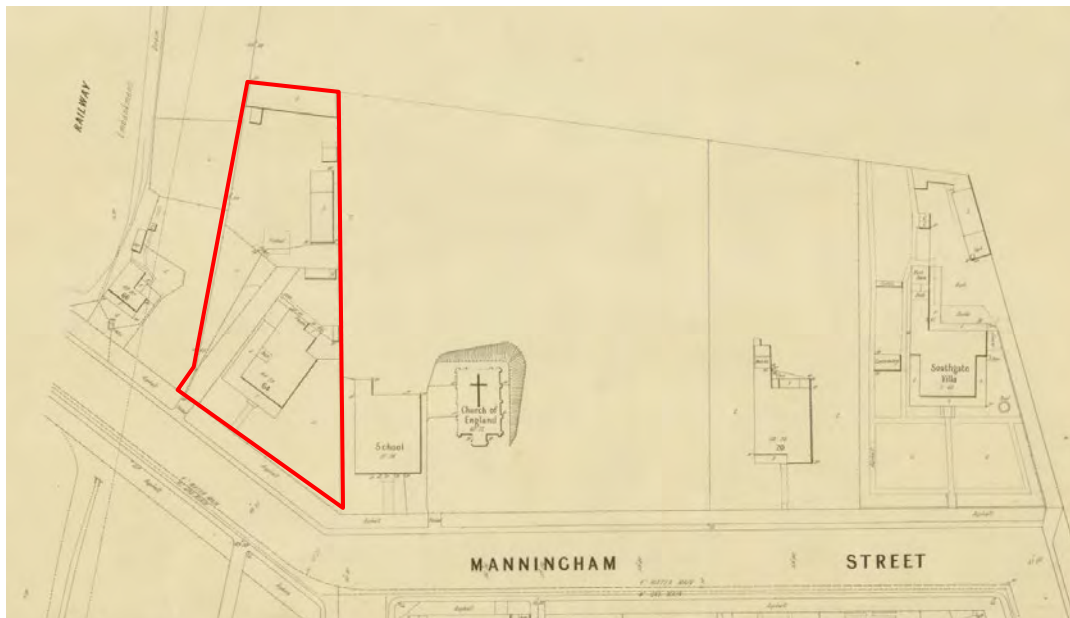


Figure 21. Extract from Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works City of Melbourne Detail Plan No. 1143, showing the subject site. (Source: MMBW, with GML overlay)

Robert Thornton was described in the rate book as a carrier. He owned and occupied the larger allotment in the six-roomed house (called 'The Elms') until his death in 1916. Probate of his will was

granted to The Trustees Executors and Agency Company Limited in 1917. The executors conveyed the two allotments in January 1919, to Caroline Thornton (LANDATA, CTs Vol 3228 Fol 566 and Vol 1568 Fol 526).

In June 1921 she sold the allotments to the incumbent resident, James Sinclair McCrae (LANDATA, CTs Vol 4175 Fol 807). McCrae owned and occupied the site, then known as 64 Manningham Street, until May 1940, when it was transferred to Vera Rose Currie and Alexander Currie, clerk of works, both of 80 Wills Road, Hampton. Two months later it was transferred to Hettie Irene Williams of Caulfield.

Building Application No. 21544 was lodged with the City of Melbourne on 27 September 1940, to erect residential flats on the site at an estimated cost of £14,000. Architectural plans were submitted for the proposed flats on 7 July 1940, and further plans were submitted on 27 September in the same year. The plans were created and submitted by Harry R Johnson, a registered architect. Schematic drawings were submitted by JA Trencher, a builder based in Caulfield.



Figure 22. Detail from the 1940 architectural plans, showing the front elevation. (Source: PROV, City of Melbourne Architectural Plan)

The timber house and stables on the site were demolished by 1941, in order to make way for the new block of flats. In August 1941, the City of Melbourne approved Building Application No. 2664 for a fence at 46–58 Manningham Street. The completed block of flats was named 'Marjilone'.

The flats, numbered 46/58 Manningham Street, were first listed in the 1943 Rate Book, in the ownership of Hetty [sic] Irene Williams. The rate book described the building as comprising brick flats, each of four rooms, and included the names of each of the tenants of the 18 flats.

77	Ryan William Patrick	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St	Plats ca 48	N ^o 1	88	88
78	Keeble Thomas Stuart	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		2	78	78
79	Forbes Sarah Caroline	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		3	78	78
4080	Gillard Claude	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		4	80	80
81	Bishop Arthur	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		5	88	88
82	Dalton Patrick James	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		6	78	78
83	Banks Frank	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		7	78	78
84	McCready Leonard Douglas	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		8	80	80
85	Brown Norman John	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		9	88	88
86	Ellis William J	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		10	78	78
87	Hobbs Thomas	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		11	78	78
88	Anderson Alexander Edmund	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		12	80	80
89	Noble David Dryburgh	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		13	88	88
4090	Kawlands Joyce Kawlands Jerry	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		14	80	80
91	Barnett Elvie	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		15	88	88
92	Sutton Laurence	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		16	80	80
93	Brown James Samuel	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		17	88	88
94	Glenn David	Williams Betty Irene	46/58 Manningham St		18	80	80

Figure 23. Extract from the 1943 rate book showing the owner and occupants of 46–58 Manningham Street. (Source: PROV, City of Melbourne rate book, 1943)

Williams retained ownership of the subject site until 1968, when she conveyed it to Douglas Victor Ray of Colac, chemist (CT Vol 4175 Fol 807). A building application was submitted to City of Melbourne in October 1970, for ‘alterations to a block of flats’ estimated to cost \$6000 (MBAI, Application No. 4735).

The property changed ownership in September 1976 to Husway Nominees Pty Ltd and Concorde Pacific Holdings Pty Ltd, as tenants in common in equal shares. The following year, each of the flats and common areas in the block were registered on Registered Plan 10622 and in Certificates of Title Vol 9234 Fols 821–856.

Ray Johnson

Harry Raymond ‘Ray’ Johnson (1892–1954) was the son of architect Harry MG Johnson (1867–1931). He was articled to his father as an architect in 1915, working from their practice in Milton Street, Elwood (Petersen 2009, chapter 43). Ray Johnson worked extensively in suburban Melbourne (particularly in St Kilda), and by the 1920s the practice was growing. He worked in designing residential and commercial flats, private homes, hotels and public buildings including the Richmond Town Hall (1935). Following the death of his father, he established his own practice, and throughout the interwar period he designed a large number of flats in a variety of styles including Art Deco, Moderne, and Mediterranean/Spanish Mission Revival (such as the Rialto flats at 26 Mitford Street, St Kilda). He was later elected councillor for the City of St Kilda, West Ward (1931–40), and was later mayor in 1932–33. In 1946, he began working with Mordechai Benshemesh, continuing to design flats throughout the Melbourne area, but retired soon after in 1948.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Marjilone at 46–56 Manningham Street, Parkville, is a three-storey block of flats built during World War II with Moderne detailing. It is on the eastern side of Manningham Street, opposite Plover Lane, and bordering the grounds of Royal Park to the rear.



Figure 24. Aerial view of the building in April 2022, showing the irregular shape of the site, and Manningham Street to the left of the image. The approximate boundary of the property is indicated in red. (Source: Nearmap, with GML overlay)

The property is on an irregularly shaped lot oriented southwest to northeast. The lot tapers to the rear, where it is enclosed by a timber fence. The site comprises the flats, situated along the southwestern portion of the site, with a shallow garden to the front, and a carpark with an ancillary garage to the rear. The flats form an asymmetrical H-shape. With its integrated courtyard to the rear, the design represents an evolution of the popular U-shaped plan of flats in the 1930s. Two largely rectangular wings of unequal size are oriented southwest to northeast, connected by a narrow link containing the building entry (Figure 24). The southern wing is larger than the northern one. The building fronts Manningham Street to the west, and has a shallow setback from the public footpath.



Figure 25. The primary (western) elevation. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 26. The western elevation of the connecting bay. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 27. The western elevation of the southern wing. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 28. View across the western elevation, showing the front garden. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 29. The western elevation from the northwestern corner of the site. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 30. View of the rear parking area looking east; trees in Royal Park are visible in the background. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 31. The rear parking area, showing the position of the garage. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)

The walls are tan face brick on a clinker brick base, and the roof is hipped and clad with tiles. The roof has overhanging eaves with painted timber soffits. The building shows the influence of the Moderne style in its geometric modulation of form and elevational interplay of vertical and horizontal motifs. The primary elevations feature a series of projecting, rectangular bays which are visible from the public realm. This variation in form creates visual dynamism in a building that is otherwise restrained in terms of its detailing.

The recessed connecting link forms the primary entrance of the building. It is reached by a concrete path leading to a concrete staircase with restrained Moderne balustrades. Its street-facing façade has a strong vertical emphasis and three columns of vertical glazing above the doorway. The doorway features timber-framed double doors below a simple, rectilinear awning with the building name 'Marjilone' emblazoned in cursive script. To either side of the doors, and above the columns of glazing, is decorative tapestry brickwork.

The original fenestration has been retained, with every level of each bay featuring wide, rectangular, timber-framed panels of glazing, with decorative timber mullions and a single, central casement window. The windows have a simple brick sill, and are typically Moderne in style. It appears a small number of glazed panels have been replaced, but this has been done sympathetically and does not detract from the character of the design. A series of decorative brick courses are articulated across the

façades, following the lines of these windows, providing the primary ornamentation of the building. This creates a bold horizontal motif that invokes a sense of dynamism in the design.



Figure 32. View of the central courtyard, looking west. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 33. View of the central courtyard looking east. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)

The two principal residential wings face in towards a central courtyard, within the rear section of the H-plan. The elevations facing this courtyard feature a similar design to the primary façades, with walls of tan brick on a clinker brick base, and decorative brick courses across the façades. All three floors are residential, with apartments on the ground floor. The elevations are characterised by a series of projecting bays, with curved, Moderne balconies to the upper floors of the southern wing. These balconies feature tubular metal balustrades that reference Ocean Liner detailing. One of the projecting bays, to the east of the southern wing, houses a set of stairs that provides access to the upper storeys. The windows generally match the form and design of the windows on the primary elevations, with panels of vertical glazing to some of the projecting bays. A small number of these windows have been replaced with contemporary glazing; however, the original window openings have been retained. The central courtyard is largely paved with exposed aggregate concrete, and is flanked by shallow planted garden beds that follow the contours of the building. Secondary access to the building is available through a set of timber-framed double doors to the rear (east) of the central wing. This doorway opens into a foyer, where concrete stairs with tubular metal handrails lead to the upper floors.

The rear (eastern) walls of the two principal residential wings are of clinker face brick and have a simple design. The fenestration of each storey of the southern wing comprises one narrow vertical

opening and one square opening, each having timber-framed casement windows with decorative mullions and brick sills. On the upper storeys of the northern wing, there are corner windows that match the design of windows facing the courtyard. Attached to the ground floor of the northern wing is a simple, single-storey addition that projects to the east. This component is similarly constructed of clinker, with a skillion roof and timber doors, and appears to house a communal laundry room.



Figure 34. The eastern elevation of the building. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 35. The northern elevation. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 36. The southern elevation and driveway. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)

The northern and southern elevations demonstrate two different façade treatments. The western portions of each have a similar finish to the primary elevations, featuring a combination of tan and clinker bricks with decorative bands of brickwork. To the rear, and generally not visible from the public domain, the walls are of clinker brick with no decorative courses. A series of early and contemporary pipes and services are attached to the walls, detracting from the presentation of the elevations.

Along both the northern and southern elevations there are two styles of casement windows. These windows demonstrate a similarly restrained Moderne style through the use of decorative mullions, but they are narrow and vertical in form and have either one or two columns of patterned glass. The single-column windows are set on a diagonal. All windows have brick sills. Towards the rear of the building, there are balconies of tan brick and concrete that house stairs to the upper levels.

The front of the property boundary is bounded by a simple brick fence constructed in stretcher bond brickwork, with a decorative course of header bond at the top. There are two openings to provide pedestrian access to the building, and slots for mail on either side of the central opening.

To the north and west of the building is a landscaped garden. The front garden comprises a central grassed area, with rows of plantings and shrubs along the frontage of the building and the rear of the fence. A concrete path runs through the garden along the northern boundary, shaded by mature tree plantings. There is a concrete driveway along the southern boundary. To the rear, the carpark is paved with concrete slabs. The ancillary garage building is in the northeast corner of the site. It is rectangular in shape, and constructed of clinker face brick with a flat, sheet metal roof, and has timber double doors.

INTEGRITY

Marjilone at 46–56 Manningham Street, Parkville, is highly intact externally; very few changes are visible to the original fabric. The building retains its original plan and form as a substantial three-storey block of flats designed in a restrained Moderne style. Significant original details include the asymmetrical H-shaped form of the building with an integrated central courtyard to the rear. The façade has combination of tan and clinker brick and decorative courses and includes decorative brickwork to the entry area. The building retains its original fenestration pattern, and typically Moderne details such as the original windows (including panels of vertical glazing), curved balconies and handrails, and tubular metal balustrades. Some interior details in common areas also appear to be highly intact, including the original staircases and handrails.

Changes to the building include the alteration of some windows by the replacement of original glass with contemporary glazing, the addition of pipes and services, and new plantings in the central courtyard and surrounding garden beds. Changes to the windows, however, have been completed with sympathetic materials, and pipes and services are largely not visible from the public domain. As such, these changes are minor and do not adversely affect the integrity of the place, or its presentation to the street.

Overall, the building has a high degree of external integrity.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The interwar period saw a movement towards higher-density inner-city living and a consequent rapid increase in the number of flats constructed. Many blocks of flats replaced earlier residences, or were built on land that had been separated from former Victorian-era estates. Although flats were once seen as traditionally workers' housing, the emergence of new design principles based on health and wellbeing, and a new attention to architectural design, made them a stylish and affordable form of accommodation for the middle classes in Melbourne's inner suburbs. More luxurious flats were built in affluent suburbs such as South Yarra, Toorak and Albert Park during the interwar period. These flats were spacious, often consisting of three or more rooms, and had well-designed landscape settings and refined architectural detailing. In the early war years of the 1940s, flats continued to grow in popularity, and in areas such as Parkville, where available land was at a premium, they provided a solution to maximising the number of dwellings on the small parcels of land available. However, the limited availability of materials and increasing wartime austerity meant that the ornamentation and fabrication of blocks of flats became more restrained. Marjilone, which replaced a house and was one of the most substantial constructions of the wartime period in the Parkville area, typifies this phenomenon. Despite its substantial size and considered design, the ornamentation is largely limited to decorative brickwork and decorative mullions on the windows; there are few timber or steel elements.

Throughout the interwar and early wartime periods in Melbourne, the rapid development of flats led to the use of a range of architectural styles and plans. Moderne architecture, fashionable between the late 1920s and the early 1940s, favoured geometric built forms, including sheer wall planes, curved corners and copings, and the interweaving of geometric volumes and surfaces. Articulation of forms was achieved through an interplay of horizontal, vertical or diagonal compositional emphasis. Although earlier interpretations of the Moderne style incorporated decorative detailing such as rendered panels,

timberwork, and glass bricks, restrictions on materials impacted designs during wartime, resulting in more restrained ornamentation. Within the City of Melbourne, there are few comparable examples of wartime flats in the Moderne style that are situated in heritage overlays. Early flats built in the 1920s and early 1930s designed by Ray Johnson are represented in heritage overlays but his later designs featuring Moderne designs are less so. Examples of the small number of his later Moderne flats that are included in heritage overlays are discussed below.

Late interwar and early wartime flat buildings with Moderne detailing

'Park Court', 283–291 Royal Parade, Parkville (Recommended as Significant in the Parkville Precinct of this Review)

Constructed in 1936–37 to a design by Bruce and Gordon Sutherland, 'Park Court' has an elongated U-shaped form around an integrated central courtyard. The wings of the building are largely rectangular in plan and are characterised by their Moderne detailing, including the use of curvilinear balconies on the primary, triple-fronted, elevation, with horizontal motifs in the treatment of the façades (including the bold rendered panels and decorative mouldings), rendered chimneys, and metal balustrades and handrails. Park Court demonstrates a high degree of integrity, retaining much of its original form, fabric and setting. The U-shaped plan is typical of the 1930s, emblematic of the interest in natural light and health that emerged in this period. The courtyard at Park Court faces Royal Parade and thus has views to and from the street. In contrast, the H-shaped form and integrated courtyard of Marjilone, while clearly informed by such precedents, has the courtyard to the rear, concealed from public view and so providing greater privacy for residents. Park Court was built before the Second World War, so its design and construction were not influenced by wartime restrictions; and it is on the prominent Royal Parade boulevard, an area of Parkville generally associated with more affluent professionals. Its design is comparatively grander than that of Marjilone, incorporating a greater use of render and timber. However, both properties demonstrate a typically Moderne emphasis on the interplay of horizontal and vertical motifs, and both incorporate a central, vertical bay to house the primary entrance.



Figure 37. Park Court, 283–291 Royal Parade, Parkville. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)

43 and 45 Westbury Street, St Kilda East (Significant to H06: St Kilda East Precinct, City of Port Phillip)

43 and 45 Westbury Street are a pair of buildings designed by Archibald Ikin, and constructed by Lydster Brothers in 1939. The original design included maisonettes for the owners of the building to the rear (since replaced by additional flats) and two three-car garages. The buildings have a more traditional rectangular form, and the influence of the Moderne style is seen through the detailing. Like Marjilone, the Westbury Street properties emphasise horizontality through the use of decorative bands across the primary façades, although at Westbury Street this is achieved through bold bands of render that contrast starkly with the face brick, which is more striking from the street. By contrast Marjilone, with its more restrained detailing, demonstrates the relative austerity of the wartime period. The Westbury Street properties include further references to the Moderne style through the use of an oculus, or porthole window, and a bold rendered chimney. Marjilone demonstrates a similarly restrained, but more consistent interpretation of the Moderne style through the use of curved balconies, tubular balustrades, and projecting bays. The two buildings at Westbury Street were designed to have a visual relationship with the properties facing each other across a central driveway, much like the subject building, which has two wings that face each other across a courtyard.



Figure 38. The flats at 43 and 45 Westbury Street, St Kilda East. (Source: City of Port Phillip, via Hermes Orion, 199766)

Flats and maisonettes, 41 Eildon Road, St Kilda (Contributory to H05: St Kilda Hill Precinct, City of Port Phillip)

The flats at 41 Eildon Road were constructed in 1941 to a design by Gordon and Bruce Sutherland. The flats were constructed for S Aloni, and a special building consent permit was required due to wartime restrictions. It is largely rectangular in form, and like Marjilone, is constructed of pale brick on a darker brick base. It has a low-pitched, hipped and tiled roof. It is also characterised by its angularity that includes modulated bays projecting and receding across the primary, southern elevation. Both properties feature a bold fenestration pattern, with near identical windows. However, whereas

Marjilone incorporates decorative brickwork across the façades and has an ornate central bay, the ornamentation of 41 Eildon Road is centred around two projecting bays that have narrow, vertical panels of glass bricks and stepped, Art Deco style parapets of masonry above. A similar projecting bay and parapet faces Grey Street on the eastern elevation. The southwestern-most apartments have two simple, rounded balconies. There are a number of similarities between the design and fabrication of the two properties, both demonstrating a restrained interpretation of the Moderne and the popularity of pale brick for early 1940s flats. The two buildings are good examples of their type, but Marjilone is a stronger example of the Moderne style, and shows a greater degree of decorative detail.

[Non-copyrighted image not available: <https://goo.gl/maps/wyBBzoLCAY3mvtKW8>]

'Lynbrae', 193 Fitzroy Street, St Kilda (Significant to HO5: St Kilda Hill Precinct, City of Port Phillip)

'Lynbrae' is a substantial three-storey block of flats that was constructed in 1940 (Robert Peck von Hartel Trethowan 1992). It occupies a narrow, rectangular lot and demonstrates the typical U-shaped plan with an integrated central courtyard, a feature that grew in popularity during the 1930s, and influenced the H-shaped plan of Marjilone. As seen for other 1930s developments, the courtyard at Lynbrae faces the street, whereas the courtyard in Marjilone is oriented to face the rear, and as such is wholly private. The primary, northwest elevations of the two principal bays of Lynbrae are triple-fronted and characterised by curved façades. Each wing features a central projecting bay with a vertical column of glass bricks. Horizontal panels of glazing and render contrast the central bay from the surrounding bays. As in Marjilone the Moderne influence is seen in this interplay of horizontality and verticality, but at Lynbrae is further defined through the use of tubular metal balustrades and curved balustrades influenced by the Moderne Ocean Liner style. Like Marjilone, Lynbrae has a recessed central bay that houses the primary entrance, and decorative columns of vertical glazing. Although the primary elevations of Lynbrae are more striking, with greater decorative detail, they do not incorporate the use of projecting bays that is seen at Marjilone. Despite these differences, both properties are excellent examples of the late interwar Moderne style.

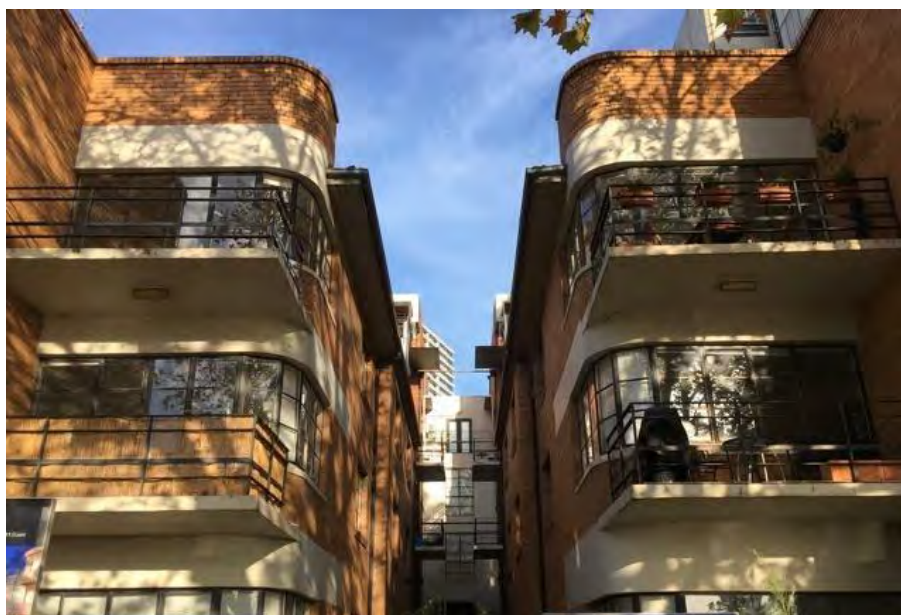


Figure 39. Lynbrae, 193 Fitzroy Street, St Kilda. (Source: City of Port Phillip, via Hermes Orion)

Eden Kyle Flats, 30 Verdant Avenue, Toorak (Recommended as Significant in Residential Flats in the City of Stonnington, City of Stonnington)

'Eden Kyle' is a two-storey residential building comprising four maisonettes, constructed in 1939 to a design by Stuart W Hall. The building is a good example of the Moderne style, incorporating curved façades and windows, steel handrails and a prominent 'prow' parapet. The building features a stepped façade on the primary elevation that creates visual interest through the undulation of the projecting bays. As in Marjilone, the design places great emphasis on the use of horizontal lines, with this motif carried through to the window panels and rows of decorative brickwork articulated across the façades. At both properties, the hipped roof is not concealed by parapets, being clearly visible from the street. Further, both properties are later examples of the Moderne style, showing the movement towards creating visual interest through complex modulation of elevations. They both apply brick rather than render to add detail, demonstrate the popularity of clinker brick and varying types of brick to create visual contrast. Eden Kyle shows a greater use of Moderne Ocean Liner elements, emphasising the curved windows and metal balustrades of the balconies. Although Marjilone has curved balconies, they are restricted to private areas facing the courtyard, with the emphasis instead being placed on angular geometry. While Eden Kyle is an excellent example of its type, its setting has been disrupted by alterations and additions to the parking area at the front of the property, with views to the site disrupted by fencing and landscape planting; the gardens of Marjilone continue to provide an understanding of its historical character.



Figure 40. Eden Kyle, 30 Verdant Avenue, Toorak. (Source: Hermes Orion, 165704)

Moderne flats designed by Ray Johnson

Flats, 44 Southey Street, Elwood (Recommended as significant in 'Residential Flats in the City of Stonnington' (Context, August 2012))

44 Southey Street in Elwood comprises a three-storey block of flats with elements of the Moderne style. The flats were constructed in c1946 to a design by Ray Johnson. Like Marjilone, the building is

on an irregular lot (although at a corner rather than a bend in the road); however, whereas the form of Marjilone responds to the shape of the lot, the Southey Street flats are largely rectangular with projecting bays to the south. The external walls are pale brick and demonstrate a similar fenestration and window form to Marjilone. The design similarly focuses on horizontal motifs with bands of decorative face brick and render that is articulated across the façades. The Southey Street flats are on a corner that faces the intersection to the west. Two bold curved balconies at the building's corner, typical of the Moderne style, face this intersection. Where Marjilone is designed to be viewed from multiple angles, the ornamentation of the Southey Street flats is predominantly directed towards this corner, and the remaining areas are relatively restrained in design.



Figure 41. Flats, 44 Southey Street, Elwood. (Source: City of Port Phillip via Hermes Orion)

'Raeburn', 22 Charnwood Crescent, St Kilda (Contributory in HO6 St Kilda East Precinct, City of Port Phillip)

'Raeburn' comprises a three-storey block of flats constructed in 1938 to a design by Harry R Johnson. At that time, Johnson was the owner of the flats. It is unclear whether the building was designed as a speculative development. The property occupies a substantial, irregularly shaped lot on a curve in Charnwood Crescent. Unlike Marjilone, Raeburn does not respond to the size and shape of the lot, and is instead L-shaped with a largely rectangular central wing. The walls are white-painted brick and ornamented by courses of decorative brickwork. These courses align with the windows in a similar fashion to those seen at Marjilone. However, the windows of Raeburn are typical timber-framed sash windows, and show none of the characteristically Moderne detailing seen in Johnson's later work such as at Marjilone. The design of Raeburn is otherwise restrained, with rendered and painted chimneys, and a column of larger windows in the centre of the primary elevation that forms the remaining ornamentation. The property is enclosed by a substantial painted brick fence, and is partially concealed from the public domain by trees and plants in the garden on site.

[Non-copyrighted image not available: <https://goo.gl/maps/PRMyjWkVYXq1cau69>]

Discussion

Marjilone at 46–56 Manningham Street, Parkville, is an excellent example of its type as a late interwar block of flats with Moderne influences. Constructed in the early 1940s, it demonstrates key details of the Moderne style that remained in favour throughout the 1930s. It also demonstrates the influence of wartime austerity and the scarcity of materials that affected residential developments in the early 1940s. Its H-shaped form appears to be uncommon and is clearly an interpretation of the U-shaped form that grew in popularity throughout the 1930s. It incorporates an integrated central courtyard, which is typical of the period and can be seen at properties such as Park Court and Lynbrae; however, it subverts the characteristic form by positioning this courtyard to the rear, behind the central bay, rather than facing towards the street. This gives the courtyard greater privacy and shows more consideration of the potential for active use by the residents. Marjilone is located on an irregularly shaped lot on a curve in the road, and the design responds to this situation through the use of projecting bays. The fenestration pattern is designed to maximise light into the apartments while creating visual interest from multiple angles. Many late interwar flats were built on irregular lots, often occupying lands separated off from Victorian-era estates, but few demonstrate the consideration given to views towards the property from different angles. This also appears to be an uncommon consideration in Johnson's own work, apparent when Marjilone is compared with his flats on Southey Street, St Kilda, and Charnwood Crescent, St Kilda.

Although its design is restrained, Marjilone incorporates key details of the Moderne style that are seen at the above properties, such as the juxtaposition of horizontal and vertical lines and the use of wide glazed panels. However, its materiality is restrained, not incorporating the extensive use of render seen in earlier properties, such as Park Court, and the flats at 43 and 45 Westbury Street. Other properties constructed in the early 1940s, such as Lynbrae and the flats at Eildon Road, show similar restraint in fabrication, likely influenced by wartime restrictions. These properties collectively show the popularity of later interwar details such as pale brick construction, and the use of wide windows with finer timber mullions. Together, these properties demonstrate the evolution of the Moderne style, and its interpretation in the early 1940s.

Designed by Ray Johnson, Marjilone forms part of a wider body of works by this architect in Melbourne. Johnson worked extensively in St Kilda, and so Marjilone is a rare example of his work in the Parkville area. He worked as an architect from 1915 to 1948, but few of his later buildings are represented in heritage overlays, and few of those are Moderne-inspired blocks of flats. Marjilone compares favourably to his designs at Southey Street and Charnwood Crescent, showing his later preference for pale brick and the use of decorative courses. The asymmetrical shape of Marjilone appears to be uncommon in his work, and it is a strong example of his Moderne designs.

Within the City of Melbourne, Marjilone is an excellent and very consistent example of a wartime block of flats in a restrained interpretation of the Moderne style.

ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA

CRITERION A

- ✓ Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).
-

CRITERION B

Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity).

CRITERION C

Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history (research potential).

CRITERION D

- ✓ Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).
-

CRITERION E

- ✓ Importance of exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).
-

CRITERION F

Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance)

CRITERION G

Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).

CRITERION H

Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (associative significance).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Melbourne Planning Scheme:

Melbourne Planning Scheme

EXTERNAL PAINT CONTROLS	No
INTERNAL ALTERATION CONTROLS	No
TREE CONTROLS	No
OUTBUILDINGS OR FENCES (Which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-4)	No
SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM CONTROLS	Yes
TO BE INCLUDED ON THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER	No
PROHIBITED USES MAY BE PERMITTED	No
ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACE	No

Other

Not Applicable

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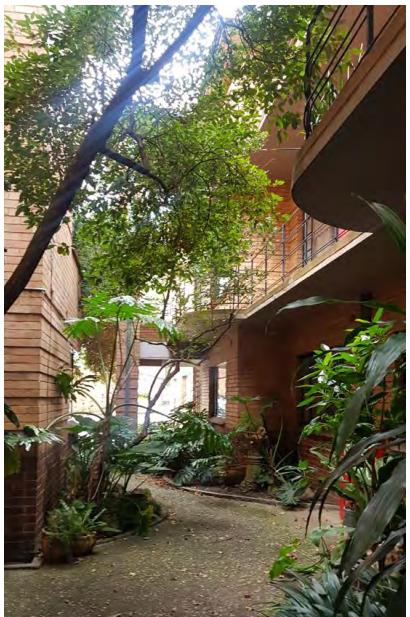
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PREVIOUS STUDIES

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(Jacobs, Lewis, Vines Architects and
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Building Identification Forms 1985 Gould M Ungraded
Architects,
Parkville Conservation Study 1985 (Nigel
Lewis and Associates)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Marjilone, 46-56 Manningham Street, Parkville

Heritage Place: Marjilone



PS ref no: HO1436



What is significant?

Marjilone at 46–56 Manningham Street, Parkville, built in 1941–43, is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to) the building's:

- original external form, fabric and detailing
- high level of integrity to the original design
- original, asymmetrical H-shaped plan with integrated central courtyard
- pattern and size of original fenestration
- treatment of the façades with a combination of tan and clinker brick and decorative brick courses
- original Moderne elements and detailing, including wide horizontal windows with timber mullions, curved balconies to the interior courtyard, tubular metal balustrades and handrails, and decorative brickwork
- other decorative details such as the exterior fence and landscaping.

More recent alterations and additions, including the replacement of some window panes and the introduction of later pipes and services, are not significant.

How it is significant?

Marjilone at 46–56 Manningham Street, Parkville, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Marjilone is historically significant as a highly externally intact example of an early 1940s block of flats with Moderne detailing. It was designed by Ray Johnson, a prolific Melbourne architect who was responsible for the design of numerous blocks of flats in suburban Melbourne from the 1920s, and who would later become a councillor and mayor of St Kilda. The building is significant as a later example of his designs for flats. It demonstrates the balance between the growing popularity of high-density inner-city accommodation, and the importance placed on spacious modern living. It is historically representative of flat development during World War II, when land in inner-city suburbs was at a premium and flats were developed on land subdivided from Victorian-era estates, or replacing earlier houses. Marjilone is a key extant example of wartime flat design in Melbourne, showcasing the use of design solutions to respond to available land, and to offset the lack of materials and wartime austerity. (Criterion A)

The design and plan of Marjilone have representative significance, demonstrating the enduring design principles of the interwar and wartime period and the continued popularity of the Moderne style. The building forms part of a wider tradition of flats in the inner city, providing convenient, modern accommodation to attract a professional, middle-class audience to inner-city living, while maximising the use of space. It is a notable example of its typology as an asymmetrically shaped block of flats with an integrated central courtyard. The building displays an asymmetrical H-shape that appears to be highly uncommon in the Melbourne area, yet is clearly derived from the popular U-shaped plan of flats that emerged in the 1930s, and is seen at earlier interwar flats along Royal Parade in Parkville. These plans were designed to maximise the use of narrow or irregular lots, offering privacy and access to natural light and pleasant views, while minimising outside noise. This plan type is representative of the focus placed upon health and wellbeing that emerged in the 1930s, and the growing awareness of the benefits of sunshine and open green spaces. However, the design of Marjilone is somewhat unusual, with this courtyard situated to the rear of the property and so facing away from the street, whereas the convention was to have the courtyard facing towards the public domain. This design is representative of the evolution of the form, with greater emphasis placed upon the privacy of the residents towards the 1940s. Constructed in 1941–43, it serves as a highly intact example of later interwar and wartime interpretations of the Moderne style. Its use of pale brick and restrained detailing is representative both of the lack of materials and the effects of wartime austerity. It showcases typical elements of the style and is representative of the widespread and enduring popularity of the typology towards the end of its period. (Criterion D)

Marjilone has aesthetic significance as an excellent example of an early wartime interpretation of the Moderne style. The 1941–43 building is highly externally intact to its original design, retaining its original form and much of its original fabric. Although its design is restrained, typical of the early 1940s, its asymmetrical plan and projecting bays create a visually dynamic form. Its plan responds to both the shape of its lot and its position on the bend of the road, incorporating angular, projecting bays that create a faceted character to the primary, western elevation. The building is designed to be viewed from different angles, with visual interest created along the projecting bays through brick

courses and bold window designs. Although new landscape plantings have been introduced, their design enhances the presentation of the property and it makes a positive contribution to the surrounding streetscape. Marjilone illustrates enduring Moderne motifs across the façades visible in the public domain and within the private courtyard, with a strong emphasis on the interplay of horizontality and verticality. This is evident in the columns of glazing and rectangular bays that are juxtaposed against the line of the brick courses and windows. Its material palette is limited, yet the design is highly effective, with the incorporation of typical Moderne details, such as the timber mullions to the windows, and the curved balconies and tubular metal balustrades, enhancing its presentation. The use of pale brick is characteristic of later Moderne buildings and compares well with similar properties throughout the City of Melbourne and surrounding municipalities, demonstrating a consistency and finesse of detail. It evinces the evolution of the Moderne style throughout the interwar period and is an excellent interpretation of wartime design. It is a strong example, and arguably one of the best representations, of Harry 'Ray' Johnson's later work in the Moderne style, which is uncommon in the Parkville area. (Criterion E)

Primary source

Parkville Heritage Review 2023 (GML Heritage)

SITE NAME: 72–78 Manningham Street, Parkville

STREET ADDRESS: 72–78 Manningham Street, Parkville

PROPERTY ID: 106415



SURVEY DATE:	2022	SURVEY BY:	GML Heritage
PLACE TYPE:	Individual Heritage Place	EXISTING HERITAGE OVERLAY:	HO4
PROPOSED CATEGORY:	Significant	FORMER GRADE / CATEGORY:	D / Contributory
DESIGNER / ARCHITECT / ARTIST:	Possibly EF Barnard	BUILDER:	Possibly EF Barnard

DEVELOPMENT PERIOD:	Interwar Period (c1919–c1940)	DATE OF CREATION / MAJOR CONSTRUCTION:	1940–1941
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THEMES

ABORIGINAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
N/A	N/A
HISTORICAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
3.6 Building the City and suburbs	3.6.1 Suburban Development 3.6.2 Building Homes (interwar period)

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Extent of overlay: Refer to map

SUMMARY

The Late Interwar Dwelling at 72–78 Manningham Street, Parkville, constructed 1940–41, is a late interwar cottage designed in the Gothic/Old English Revival style. It is a two-storey masonry dwelling, located within an irregular, triangular lot. It is highly externally intact to its original design, retaining much of its original form, fabric and design, and as such is an excellent example of the evolution of the Old English Revival style in the period. Constructed at the end of the interwar period, it is a restrained example of the typology, likely informed by the economy and austerity of the 1929 Depression and the early war years. It displays key elements of the style such as the emphasis on verticality, the use of steeply pitched gable roofs, and decorative brickwork. It is historically representative of a period of substantial development in the City of Melbourne, and provides a rare example of the style in the Parkville context. Located on a prominent lot, it is a landmark in its immediate context, contributing strongly to the streetscape.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

West Parkville

West Parkville is situated between Flemington Road and the west boundary of Royal Park. The development of West Parkville was influenced by a number of factors, primarily by the reservation of Royal Park by 1854, and soon after that the reservation of a site for the Anglican Church. The residential and commercial development of West Parkville was constrained by the presence of Royal Park on the east and the Moonee Ponds Creek on the west.

By 1855, with the church reserve set aside, Church Street and Mannington Street took shape, with Southgate Street providing access to Royal Park from Flemington Road. In 1866 an area of land, incorporating the church reserve, and adjoining Royal Park on the east—and bounded by Southgate Street in the south and Moonee Ponds Creek on the north and west—was alienated from the park and subdivided for residential development (Noone 1866). This subdivision comprised a series of long parallel allotments that fronted Manningham Street and had backed on to the Moonee Ponds Creek.

In 1879 a railway line was constructed through Royal Park, which passed through the West Parkville area via a rail bridge across Manningham Street. Development was more concentrated in the southern area of West Parkville, where house blocks were smaller and more concentrated. There was limited further subdivision of the long allotments in the northern section of West Parkville, probably on account of the low-lying land that was swampy in parts and probably prone to flooding from the Moonee Ponds Creek. In an aerial photo dated 1951 these long allotments of the 1866 subdivision remain visible. In the 1960s, land on the western side of the 1866 subdivision was acquired for the construction of the Tullamarine Freeway, carried out by the MMBW; the freeway was officially opened in 1970. This shortened many of the long allotments. From the 1970s onwards the northern area was further developed with high-density housing, including flats, apartments and town houses.



Figure 42. Royal Park, c1876. The red circle encompasses the indicative area known as West Parkville, within the broader context of Royal Park, Parkville (north and east), and North Melbourne (west). (Source: Royal Park Reserve File, with GML overlay)

SITE HISTORY

The subject site is on the traditional Country of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin. The subject site is located on part of Crown Allotment 1, Section 98, Parkville, in the City of Melbourne. By the early 1900s, David Gibson, a commercial traveller, was the owner of Crown Allotment 1 and part of Crown Allotment 2, Section 98, adjoining Royal Park to the west.

There was no development on this land in 1903 according to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works City of Melbourne, Detail Plan No. 1142 (Figure 43)

David Gibson conveyed part of Crown Allotment 1 to Frank Gibney in October 1910 (LANDATA, CT Vol 3350 Fol 803). A house was erected on this land (to the south of the subject site) called 'Park Nook' and was occupied by Elizabeth and Frank Gibney. Elizabeth Gibney was the registered owner of part of Crown Allotment 1 in March 1919, and lived in Park Nook (66 Manningham Street). Elizabeth Gibney transferred part of the property, including the subject site, to Harry Patrick Daley (LANDATA, CT Vol 4202 Fol 310). Daley owned the subject site until June 1928 when it was transferred to Leona Livingston, who, according to Certificate of Title Vol 5413 Fol 544, was then living at Park Nook, Manningham Street (No. 66). In November 1939, Livingston conveyed the subject site to Garth Warburton McConnell Thomas of 33 Regent Street, Elsternwick, a publicity manager.

Coinciding with the change of ownership of the subject site, a successful building application (No. 20835) was lodged with the City of Melbourne on 9 November 1939, to erect a dwelling on the land estimated to cost £1048. The building application plan is shown at Figure 44. There is no name

indicated on the plan, but the quality of design drawing suggests it was by an architect. Associated plans by Johns & Waygood Ltd Engineers indicate the customer for beams used on the subject site was EF Barnard, but it is not known if Barnard was the architect or builder. The plan carries red handwritten notes signed 'EFB', suggesting Barnard may have been the architect or builder.

In June the following year a newspaper article reported that 'Mr and Mrs HW Thomas, Liscard Street, Elsternwick, will shortly be going into their new house at 72 Manningham Street, West Parkville' (*Age*, 4 June 1940: 3).

The house was completed by 1941, as the Rate Book records Garth Warburton Thomas as the owner of 72 Manningham Street, while his wife Rosalia is listed as the occupier. The property is described as a brick house with six rooms.



Figure 43. Extract from Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works City of Melbourne Detail Plan No. 1142, 1903, showing the approximate location of the subject site, outlined in red. (Source: MMBW, with GML overlay)



Figure 44. Proposed brick attic residence for Mrs Thomas at Lot No. 72–78 Manningham Street, Parkville West, 1939. (Source: Public Record Office Victoria, 11200/P0005 000102)

72 Manningham Street was advertised for auction sale on 18 November 1950, as a 'very attractive modern brick villa with vacant possession' (*Argus*, 18 November 1950, p 30). The sale of the property was registered in May 1951 to Lance Eliot Thomson, Housing Commission Officer (LANDATA, CT Vol 7564 Fol 88). His ownership of 72 Manningham Street was short-lived as in August 1951, it changed hands to John Karantgis of 11 Elm Street, South Melbourne. According to the 1959 electoral roll, John Karantgis was a café proprietor. A previous electoral roll from 1954 lists him at 72 Manningham Street, and he is described as 'proprietor'. A newspaper article described Karantgis as one of 'Melbourne's biggest retailers' and proprietor of the London Fish Café (*Herald*, 15 April 1954: 3). He started in this business as early as 1947 at 25 Elizabeth Street, 'the only place in Melbourne for Murray Cod and fish and Sydney rock oysters' (*Australian Jewish News*, 19 September 1947: 1).

Karantgis owned the subject site until 1961, when it changed ownership to the tenant, Peter Karantgis. The property remained in the family when in August 1965, John Karantgis of 72 Manningham Street became the registered proprietor. Following his death in September 1970, the property was conveyed to Kali Karantgis. In 1963, the electoral rolls name Peter Karantgis at 72 Manningham Street. He is joined by John and Kali Karantgis in the 1967 roll. Kali Karantgis was the registered proprietor and owner of 72 Manningham Street from September 1970 until her death in September 2011, aged 91 years. The subject site was conveyed in December 2011 to another member of the family.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Late Interwar Dwelling at 72–78 Manningham Street, Parkville, is a two-storey interwar residence in the Old English Revival style. It is located on the eastern side of Park Street, opposite Yates Lane, and directly abuts the Manning Street Soccer Grounds to the east.



Figure 45. An aerial view showing the subject property with the boundary approximately indicated in red. (Source: Nearmap, with GML overlay)

The property is located within a narrow, largely triangular lot. The lot is oriented north to south and tapers to the north. It comprises a single structure, with a single-storey wing to the northwest, which also houses the garage. The property fronts Manningham Street in the west and has no setback from the footpath to the west. It incorporates a narrow garden to the north that is enclosed by a contemporary timber picket fence. To the west, this fence is set on a stone retaining wall. To the south, the dwelling neighbours another residence, separated by a patio to the rear. To the east, the property is surrounded by an open grassed area, which adjoins a public soccer ground. The primary access to the dwelling is provided by a recessed brick staircase to the front door along Manningham Street. Rear access is provided through a gate to the garden, with vehicular access to the garage. All entry points are located along the western side of the property.



Figure 46. View towards the property, looking southeast. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 47. View showing the eastern elevation of the property, looking southwest. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)

The dwelling is constructed predominantly of rendered brickwork on deep render and face brick foundations. The massing of the building is asymmetrical, with a central rectangular wing, oriented north to south, and projecting bays to the north and to the southwest. The design of the building is restrained, likely influenced by the Depression economy and early wartime austerity, but shows the

influence of the Old English Revival style. This is seen in the high-pitched, gabled roof, and masonry parapets, emphasising the verticality of the design, as well as the decorative brickwork with a combination of stretcher and header bond in the clinker brick foundations, decorative brick corbelling to the parapets, and exposed ornamental brickwork to the window sills and lintels.

The southwestern bay dominates the primary, western elevation that fronts Manningham Street. The façade has been rendered and painted, with a band of clinker bricks above rendered and painted brick comprising the foundations. A series of vents runs along the top row of exposed brickwork to provide ventilation to the subfloor area. Currently, there are cracks and wear apparent in the render. The fenestration pattern along the primary elevation is original, with predominantly timber-framed sash windows and a single glass brick window. Pipes and services have been recently attached to the primary façade, but have been painted to match the render and brickwork, and as such, do not detract from the presentation of the dwelling. The entrance is located along the northern wall of the projecting gable bay, and is reached by clinker brick steps with a simple metal balustrade, painted to match the windows. A contemporary tubular handrail has been attached to the adjacent wall.

The entrance features a shallow, curved awning with non-original overflashing. The doorway is timber-framed, but has a contemporary metal screen door. The western wall of the northern wing is largely concealed by a garage, but features a row of three timber-framed windows to the upper level. The projecting garage bay is similarly rendered and painted, with exposed clinker brick foundations, and a rendered parapet that features a single row of decorative brickwork along the top. It has a contemporary rolling metal door.



Figure 48. View showing the southwestern gable bay along the primary western elevation. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 49.. View showing the primary entrance to the dwelling. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)

To the north, the design of the exterior walls is simple, with rendered and painted brick. The northern wall of the main wing features an irregularly shaped timber-framed window, with one sash window, and one triangular window. A small skillion roof extends from this wall to cover an area that seems to have originally been designed as a supplementary lavatory. The eastern elevation presents with exposed clinker brick, which has been patched in some areas. Windows and door surrounds are of painted timber, although it appears some original frames may have been replaced with contemporary metal-framed windows. The upper storey incorporates two dormer windows. Plantings along the eastern boundary provide some visual privacy. The southern elevation is of exposed red brick with a parapeted gable. To the south, the property is joined to the neighbouring dwelling at 70 Manningham Street, with the deck/patio area of this property extending to the exterior wall of 72–78 Manningham.



Figure 50. View showing the northern elevation of the northern wing, and the garage. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 51. Detail showing the irregularly shaped window on the northern elevation of the central wing. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 52. View showing the eastern elevation and dormer windows. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 53. Detail showing the southern elevation and the adjoining deck of the neighbouring property. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)

INTEGRITY

The Late Interwar Dwelling at 72–78 Manningham Street, Parkville, is highly externally intact to its original 1940–41 construction, with very few visible changes to the original fabric. The building retains its original plan and form, as a modest cottage with Old English Revival detailing. Significant original details include the steeply pitched gable roof form, exposed clinker brick foundations, brick detailing, and the original fenestration pattern. The building also features bluestone foundations to the garden fence along Manningham Street, although it is unclear when this was introduced. Changes include the introduction of contemporary fabric such as a tubular metal handrail at the primary entrance, the replacement of the front door, a contemporary garage door and service pipes and conduits. These changes are minor and do not adversely affect the integrity of the place. Overall, the building has a high degree of external integrity.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The interwar period saw extensive development across Melbourne, particularly in middle suburban and older working-class areas such as West Parkville and neighbouring North Melbourne. Development in these areas was predominantly residential to provide housing for an influx of workers, and generally comprised affordable homes such as single-storey detached housing. However, towards the centre of Melbourne, there was a greater movement towards flats and other forms of higher-density housing, whether modest workers' housing, or grander luxury apartments to cater to professionals and their families. Variations in interwar housing were often informed by the location and relative affluence of the area, with mainstream 'suburban' styles such as the California Bungalow, ubiquitous in middle suburbia, but uncommon in the City of Melbourne. Areas such as South Yarra were characterised by more generously sized, architect-designed homes.

In many suburban areas of Melbourne there is a significant interwar layer in the built form, evidencing a period of widespread development. In contrast, the urban character of Parkville was shaped by a substantial Victorian period of development. In the interwar period, the locality saw minor developments on the residue of older, grand Victorian estates, or the redevelopment of earlier Federation dwellings. Interwar development in Parkville is predominantly residential and characterised by small pockets of interwar dwellings. Although they make up a smaller proportion of the building stock, they are historically significant as evidence of a movement of the suburb towards urban professionals.

Throughout Melbourne, brick remained the building material of choice during the interwar period, keeping with the 'solid' and 'established' character of the area. However, there was a great variety of building styles represented. Much interwar development in the Melbourne area was informed by the Art Deco and Moderne styles. Retrospective architectural styles that evoked nostalgia for earlier English styles were also fashionable, including the Old English Revival style of the 1930s and 1940s, which favoured a steep roofline, asymmetrical layout, and the use of decorative brickwork, timber strapping/half timbering, diamond pane windows, and exposed stone-built chimneys. The level of detailing and commitment of designs to this style varied throughout the period, with earlier designs from the 1920s to the mid-1930s presenting with elaborate ornamentation and the use of typical mock Tudor elements. The block of flats at 355–365 Royal Parade provides an excellent example of this earlier elaborate style in Parkville; however, its scale makes it incomparable to the subject site.

Towards the end of the interwar period, with the austerity of wartime affecting construction, Old English Revival styles grew more restrained, with simple forms and detailing.

Due to the variety of residential forms and scale, it is difficult to compare larger flats or grander early Old English dwellings to smaller properties constructed towards the end of the period. However, all properties provide an understanding of the development of the style, and its eventual refinement during the Depression and the early wartime years. The section below provides a discussion on a variety of free-standing dwellings, and one block of flats, from the City of Melbourne and the surrounding council areas. These examples are architecturally comparable to the Late Interwar Dwelling at 72–78 Manningham Street, demonstrating restrained interpretations of the Old English Revival style.

Two Birches, 27–29 Marne Street, South Yarra (Contributory to H06: South Yarra Precinct, City of Melbourne)

'Two Birches' is a two-storey interwar dwelling, designed in the 1920s. The property occupies 885 square metres of land, and features four bedrooms and three bathrooms. The dwelling is constructed of masonry and has been finished with roughcast render. It features a hipped and tiled roof with a projecting gable bay to its primary, eastern, elevation. Its design is restrained, characterised by the pitch of the gable, a bold face-brick chimney, and its fenestration. The property is a simple interpretation of the Gothic/Old English Revival styles, with elements atypical of the style, such as the use of roughcast, and the classically inspired door surround at the entrance. Like the subject site, its design is restrained, yet it is located in an area with a highly evident interwar layer in the built form, and is a more modest design in its context.



Figure 54. Two Birches at 27–29 Marne Street, South Yarra. (Source: City of Melbourne, via Hermes Orion)

Balmoral, 28 Marne Street, South Yarra, Melbourne City (Contributory to H06: South Yarra Precinct, Recommended as significant in the South Yarra Heritage Review, City of Melbourne)

'Balmoral' is a substantial two-storey interwar block of flats. The building is constructed of masonry that has been rendered and painted, and is triple fronted with a complex hipped and gabled roof form. It is designed in a modest interpretation of the Old English style, with its key features comprising a Gothic-style steeply pitched gable bay projecting to the primary eastern elevation; Old English Tudor style masonry arches around the primary entrance and an upper window; and small panels of Old English style half timbering over exposed clinker brickwork. It also incorporates an uncharacteristic Spanish Mission style loggia at the entrance. The property features a setback from the street with a small garden, enclosed by a brick fence, which has been finished with a combination of painted render, and exposed clinker brick foundations that are similar to the treatment of the primary façade of the subject site. Located on a large lot, in an area with more upmarket residences, Balmoral demonstrates grand proportions and appears to be highly externally intact. Similar to the subject site, its interpretation of the Old English style is restrained; however, there is a greater degree of decorative detailing at Balmoral, which is consistent with the affluence of the neighbourhood and the grandeur of the property size.



Figure 55. Balmoral at 28 Marne Street, South Yarra. (Source: City of Melbourne, via Hermes Orion)

65 Walsh Street, South Yarra (HO428, City of Melbourne, Recommended as significant to a precinct in the South Yarra Heritage Review, City of Melbourne)

The property at 65 Walsh Street, South Yarra, is a substantial, two-storey interwar dwelling constructed of exposed clinker masonry, with a hipped and gabled tiled roof and prominent masonry

chimneys. It presents as a restrained interpretation of the Old English style. The property features a substantial setback, with a rustic garden enclosed by a clinker brick fence. Its primary elevation is dominated by a bold projecting gable bay with decorative half timbering in the gable. The dwelling is located in an area with a substantial interwar layer in the built form. It is situated between two grander properties in a similar style, but in contrast presents as a substantial cottage, similar to the subject site. Further, like the subject site, its design is restrained, and it is finished in a simple fabrication. The Walsh Street property incorporates principal details of the style, such as decorative basket weave brickwork.



Figure 56. 65 Walsh Street, South Yarra. (Source: City of Melbourne, via Hermes Orion)

8 Clowes Street, South Yarra (HO834, City of Melbourne, recommended as significant to a precinct in the South Yarra Heritage Review)

The dwelling at 8 Clowes Street in South Yarra is a single-storey interwar Old English Revival cottage. Constructed of exposed clinker brick, it features a steeply pitched hipped and tiled roof, with a single projecting gable bay to the primary elevation, and a substantial chimney of stone rubble with terracotta pots. It is simple in design, dominated by its high-pitched gable with decorative timber battening, and is set within a rustic garden that is set back from the street. Similar to the subject site, it is a restrained interpretation of the Old English style; however, it incorporates more key stylistic indicators such as timber battening, and a stone chimney. Further, whereas the subject site occupies an unusual lot shape, 8 Clowes Street is situated within a substantial garden setting.

[Non-copyrighted image not available: <https://goo.gl/maps/iEQR2YsB5BsAyaX88>]

1 Chesterfield Avenue, Malvern (HO523, City of Stonnington)

The dwelling at 1 Chesterfield Avenue, Malvern, was designed by prominent local architects Hudson and Wardrop and constructed in c1928. It is a two-storey dwelling constructed of brick, which has been rendered and painted on the upper storey, and ornamented with half timbering. It is largely rectangular in form and has a high-pitched, hipped and gabled roof, with decorative shingling to the primary elevation. It is set back within a manicured garden, and is enclosed within a substantial clinker brick fence with ornamental urns. The design is characterised by a substantial clinker brick chimney, and its exterior remains highly intact to its original design. Although a modest interpretation of the Old English style, with a bold use of uncharacteristic shingling, it is an effective design and contributes greatly to the streetscape. Where the subject site is representative of a later, austere version of the style, 1 Chesterfield Avenue is a good example of an earlier, middle-class house in the Old English Revival style.



Figure 57.. 1 Chesterfield Avenue, Malvern. (Source: City of Stonnington)

Orren Court, 1 Park Street, St Kilda West (contributory to HO444 Middle Park and St Kilda West Precinct, City of Port Phillip)

'Orren Court' at 1 Park Street, St Kilda West, is a three-storey interwar block of flats in the Old English Revival style. It is a tall, narrow, rectangular structure constructed of exposed clinker brick, with a hipped and gabled tiled roof. The exterior is highly intact, and the design is restrained with intact decorative masonry corbelling and timber battens as the primary ornamentation. It is located within an area characterised by a substantial interwar layer of development and is a comparatively restrained example in its local context. Its gable emphasises the verticality of the design, and similarly to the subject site, the building maximises the use of a narrow lot. While both properties are restrained in design, they are good examples of more modest interpretations of the typology, showing the range of

interwar Old English Revival properties in Melbourne; they both contribute strongly to their streetscape.



Figure 58. 1 Park Street, St Kilda West. (Source: City of Port Phillip)

142 Dean Street, Moonee Ponds (Contributory to HO463 Dean Street Precinct, City of Moonee Valley)

No. 142 Dean Street is one of a row of seven interwar California Bungalows, constructed in 1936–37. These seven houses comprise the Dean Street Precinct, Moonee Ponds. No. 142 is a single-storey dwelling of rendered and painted masonry with decorative bands of tapestry brickwork that is articulated across the primary façade. It incorporates restrained Old English elements, with a Tudor style arch at the primary entrance, and decorative brick corbelling at the windows. Similarly to the subject site, it is a simple dwelling with restrained Old English elements. The detailing at both properties is well executed and displays a good degree of intactness, although significant fabric, such as original windows, has been replaced by uncharacteristic, contemporary metal security grilles that detract from the presentation of the Dean Street property. Ultimately, No. 142 Dean Street is a good example of a California Bungalow, with modest Old English elements, which contributes to its streetscape.



Figure 59. 142 Dean Street, Moonee Ponds. (Source: City of Moonee Valley, via Hermes Orion)

Discussion

The Late Interwar Dwelling at 72–78 Manningham Street is a good example of an interwar cottage with restrained Gothic/Old English elements. It is demonstrative of a later phase of development in the interwar period, and forms a locally rare example of the typology in a substantially Victorian/Federation neighbourhood. Constructed in 1940–41, it exemplifies the enduring popularity of the Old English Revival typology throughout the interwar period, and particularly the use of brick construction. When compared to earlier examples of the style, it can be understood as a later, restrained example, likely influenced by the economy and austerity of the early wartime years. In comparison to the above examples located within Heritage Overlays, or recognised as having heritage value in the City of Melbourne and surrounding municipalities, it can be understood to provide historical and representative value, communicating the changing nature and interpretation of the Old English Revival style.

The subject site does not present as a grander dwelling, such as Balmoral in South Yarra, or the property at 1 Chesterfield Avenue in Malvern, and can instead be understood similarly to cottage style dwellings such as 8 Clowes Street in South Yarra. All of these properties demonstrate restrained interpretations of the Old English Revival typology, with the style indicated by a few key indicators, such as the high-pitched roof and decorative brickwork of half timbering. Many of the above properties include elements that are atypical of the Old English/Gothic Revival style, such as the use of roughcast render at Two Birches, the use of shingles at 1 Chesterfield Avenue, and the inclusion of the Spanish Mission loggia at Balmoral. By contrast, although the subject site is perhaps a more modest interpretation of the style, it is largely consistent with the style's key characteristics. Similar to Two Birches, and the California Bungalow at 142 Dean Street, it can be understood as a residential dwelling with Old English details, rather than an elaborate Old English design. However, it demonstrates a high degree of external integrity in comparison, retaining its original form and most of

its original fabric, and does not appear to have had intrusive fabric introduced to the exterior, such as is seen at the Dean Street property. The subject site is located on a narrow, irregularly shaped lot, and as such does not display the grand landscaped settings seen at 65 Walsh Street or 8 Clowes Street. Its design instead maximises the use of space—extending largely to the property boundaries, and using design motifs such as the steep pitch of the roof—to provide a sense of size and mass, as seen in the Orren Court example.

In the broader Melbourne context, the subject site forms part of a significant phase of development, which saw extensive residential development throughout the City of Melbourne and its surrounds. However, where areas such as South Yarra include a substantial interwar overlay, with a variety of finely detailed properties of substantial to more modest versions of the Old English Revival style, interwar residences form a minority in the Parkville area. Within Parkville, the subject site appears to be a relatively rare example of an interwar dwelling, and a dwelling in the Gothic/Old English Revival style. Thus, while the above examples are often relatively simple examples of a typology that is common in their neighbourhoods, within Parkville, the subject site is a good and uncommon example of the style locally. Significantly, it is also historically representative of the evolution of the style in the period. Constructed at the end of the interwar period, and later than many of the examples above, it demonstrates the impact of the Depression and wartime austerity on the design, with only a few of the more costly details, such as half timbering or stone detailing, incorporated. While it may be a more modest example of the style, it is reflective of the evolving use of the Old English Revival style, and of its usage for more modest inner-city dwellings in the interwar period.

ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA

CRITERION A

- ✓ Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).

CRITERION B

Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity).

CRITERION C

Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history (research potential).

CRITERION D

- ✓ Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).

CRITERION E

- ✓ Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).

CRITERION F

Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance)

CRITERION G

Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).

CRITERION H

Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (associative significance).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommend inclusion of 72–78 Manningham Street, Parkville in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Melbourne Planning Scheme:

Melbourne Planning Scheme

EXTERNAL PAINT CONTROLS	No
INTERNAL ALTERATION CONTROLS	No
TREE CONTROLS	No
OUTBUILDINGS OR FENCES (Which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-4)	No
SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM CONTROLS	Yes
TO BE INCLUDED ON THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER	No
PROHIBITED USES MAY BE PERMITTED	No
ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACE	No

Other

N/A

REFERENCES

Age, as cited.

Argus, as cited.

Australian Jewish News, as cited.

Herald, as cited.

LANDATA Certificates of Title (CT), as cited.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) Detail Plans, as cited.

Nearmap, as cited.

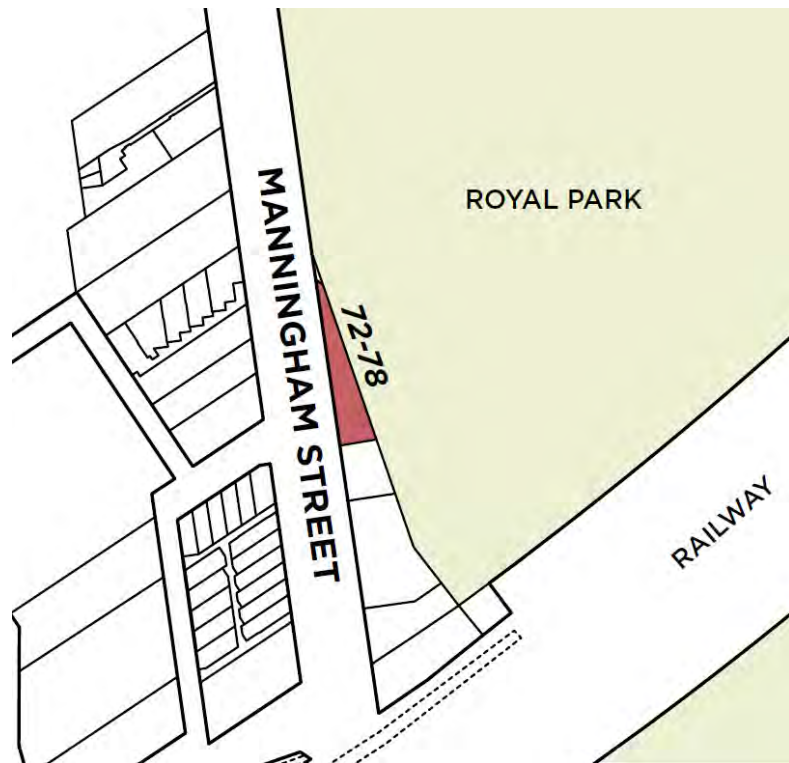
PREVIOUS STUDIES

Parkville Historic Area Study 1979
(Jacobs, Lewis, Vines Architects and
Conservation Planners),
Building Identification Forms 1985 (Gould M Architects), D
Parkville Conservation Study 1985 (Nigel
Lewis and Associates)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: 72-78 Manningham Street, Parkville

Heritage Place: 72–78
Manningham Street, Parkville

PS ref no: HO1437



What is significant?

72–78 Manningham Street, Parkville, built in 1940–41, is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to) the:

- building's original external form, including the high pitch of the roof form
- building's materials and detailing, including its brick construction with areas of decorative brick detailing
- building's high level of integrity to its original design
- pattern and size of original fenestration
- original bluestone foundations to the garden fence
- treatment of the façades with rendered masonry, and clinker brick—particularly the use of both stretcher and header bond
- irregular, narrow lot.

More recent alterations and additions, including the introduction of services, are not significant.

How it is significant?

72–78 Manningham Street, Parkville, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

72–78 Manningham Street is historically significant as a highly externally intact example of a modest interwar dwelling designed in the Old English Revival style at the end of the interwar period. Constructed in 1940–41, the building demonstrates the enduring popularity of the typology and the ongoing preference for brick construction throughout the interwar period. Its situation on a narrow, irregular lot, replacing an earlier property on the site, is reflective of the interwar period of development in the Parkville area, where the remaining residual lands from Victorian estates, and modest Federation dwellings, were redeveloped to provide accommodation for professionals in the area. 72–78 Manningham Street is an uncommon example of the typology in the Parkville context. It provides an understanding of the introduction of modest, affordable accommodation at the fringes of the suburb, and, through its restrained design, the impact of the Depression and the austerity of the early war years on architectural design and fabrication at the end of the interwar period. (Criterion A)

72–78 Manningham Street has representative significance as a highly intact dwelling, demonstrating the evolution of the Old English Revival style at the end of the interwar period. Melbourne went through a significant period of interwar residential development, with significant interwar layers visible in the built form of many suburbs. Although this layer is not as prevalent in the Parkville context, the Late Interwar Dwelling at 72–78 Manningham Street continues to provide an understanding of how the typology changed throughout the period, and was adapted to suit irregular spaces. The property maximises the use of space and incorporates key details such as the steep pitch of the gable roof, which remained prevalent in the style from the 1920s. However, the restraint of the design and the limited use of ornamentation make it particularly representative of the later phase of the interwar period, providing a counterpoint to earlier, grander dwellings, found throughout Melbourne (particularly in areas such as South Yarra). Its modest scale, but careful design is typical of interwar Old English Revival cottages, and it showcases characteristic elements of the style, making it representative of the widespread and enduring popularity of the typology in the period. (Criterion D)

72–78 Manningham Street has aesthetic significance as an excellent example of a late interwar cottage with Old English Revival elements. The key Old English Revival details include the steeply pitched gabled roof, the masonry construction and use of clinker brickwork, the irregular massing of the wings, and the decorative brick detailing, such as corbelling. Although it demonstrates modest proportions and simple detailing compared to earlier examples of the style, it is an excellent example of the restraint of the early 1940s. The irregular massing of the site maximises the use of the lot, and the use of render with contrasting brickwork creates a bold presentation to the streetscape, giving the site a high degree of landmark quality in its immediate setting. It is highly externally intact, and as a late interwar interpretation of the Old English Revival style, has some rarity in the Melbourne area, providing an aesthetic counterpoint to the elaborate early interwar dwellings that developed elsewhere in the city. (Criterion E)

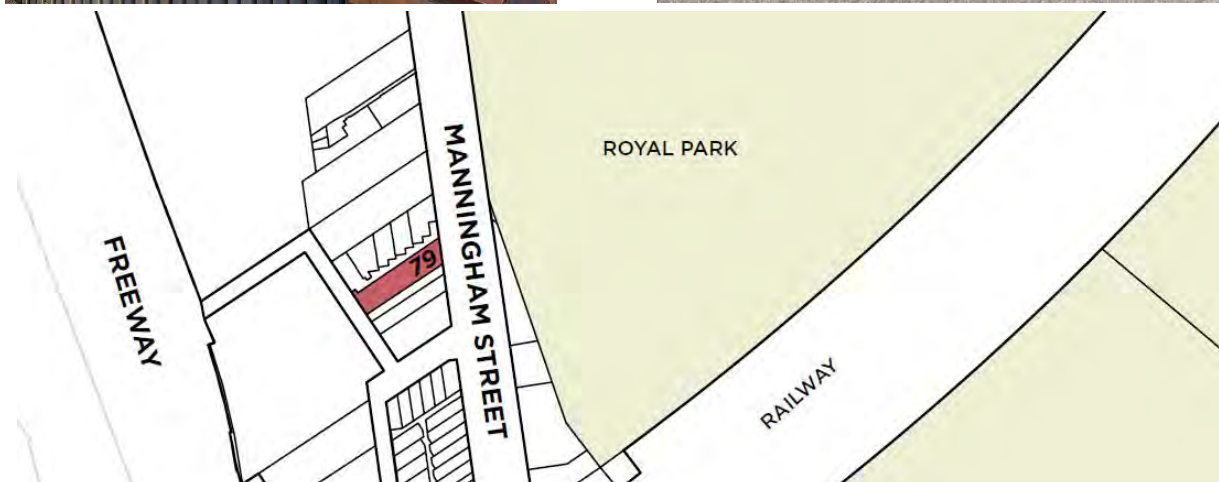
Primary source

Parkville Heritage Review 2023 (GML Heritage)

SITE NAME: 79 Manningham Street, Parkville

STREET ADDRESS: 79 Manningham Street, Parkville

PROPERTY ID: 106399



SURVEY DATE:	January 2022	SURVEY BY:	GML Heritage
PLACE TYPE:	Individual Heritage Place	EXISTING HERITAGE OVERLAY:	N/A
PROPOSED CATEGORY:	Significant	FORMER GRADE / CATEGORY:	D / N/A
DESIGNER / ARCHITECT / ARTIST:	FT Humphryis	BUILDER:	Unknown

DEVELOPMENT PERIOD:	Interwar Period (c1919–c1940)	DATE OF CREATION / MAJOR CONSTRUCTION:	1940–1942
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THEMES

ABORIGINAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
N/A	N/A
HISTORICAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
3.6 Building the City and suburbs	3.6.1 Suburban Development 3.6.2 Building Homes

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Extent of overlay: Refer to map

SUMMARY

79 Manningham Street is a highly intact individual house designed in the Moderne style by FT Humphryis in 1940 and completed in 1942. The house reflects the unusual application of the Moderne style within the City of Melbourne, which was more commonly employed for flats, apartments and commercial buildings. The subject site demonstrates a high level of intactness of the characteristics of the Moderne style, demonstrated through its simple horizontal banded detailing, and emphasis on vertical and horizontal geometric forms, particularly within the composition of the principal façade, curved corners, fenestration pattern and prominent porthole window.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

West Parkville

West Parkville is situated between Flemington Road and the west boundary of Royal Park. The development of West Parkville was influenced by a number of factors, primarily by the reservation of Royal Park by 1854, and soon after that the reservation of a site for the Anglican Church. The residential and commercial development of West Parkville was constrained by the presence of Royal Park on the east and the Moonee Ponds Creek on the west.

By 1855, with the church reserve set aside, Church Street and Mannington Street took shape, with Southgate Street providing access to Royal Park from Flemington Road. In 1866 an area of land, incorporating the church reserve, and adjoining Royal Park on the east—and bounded by Southgate Street in the south and Moonee Ponds Creek on the north and west—was alienated from the park and subdivided for residential development (Noone 1866). This subdivision comprised a series of long parallel allotments that fronted Manningham Street and had backed on to the Moonee Ponds Creek.

In 1879 a railway line was constructed through Royal Park, which passed through the West Parkville area via a rail bridge across Manningham Street. Development was more concentrated in the southern area of West Parkville, where house blocks were smaller and more concentrated. There was limited further subdivision of the long allotments in the northern section of West Parkville, probably on account of the low-lying land that was swampy in parts and probably prone to flooding from the Moonee Ponds Creek. In an aerial photo dated 1951 these long allotments of the 1866 subdivision remain visible. In the 1960s, land on the western side of the 1866 subdivision was acquired for the construction of the Tullamarine Freeway, carried out by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; the freeway was officially opened in 1970. This shortened many of the long allotments. From the 1970s onwards the northern area was further developed with high-density housing, including flats, apartments and townhouses.

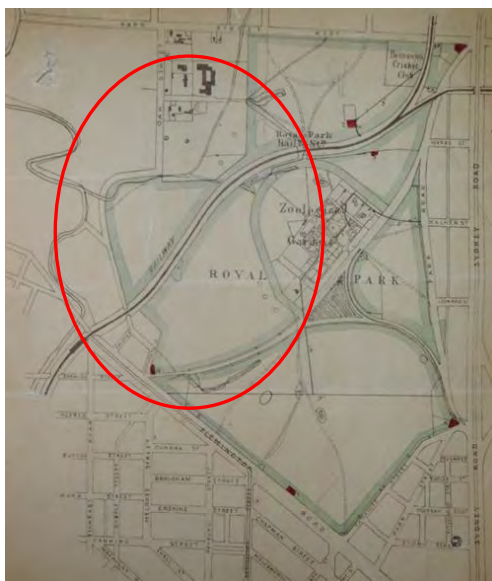


Figure 60. Royal Park, c1876. The red circle encompasses the indicative area known as West Parkville, within the broader context of Royal Park, Parkville (north and east), and North Melbourne (west). (Source: Royal Park Reserve File, with GML overlay)

PLACE HISTORY

The subject site is on the traditional country of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin.

It is located on part of Crown Allotment 7, Section 99, west of Royal Park, in the Parish of Jika Jika.

The 1903 Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works detail plan shows that the subject site was vacant land.

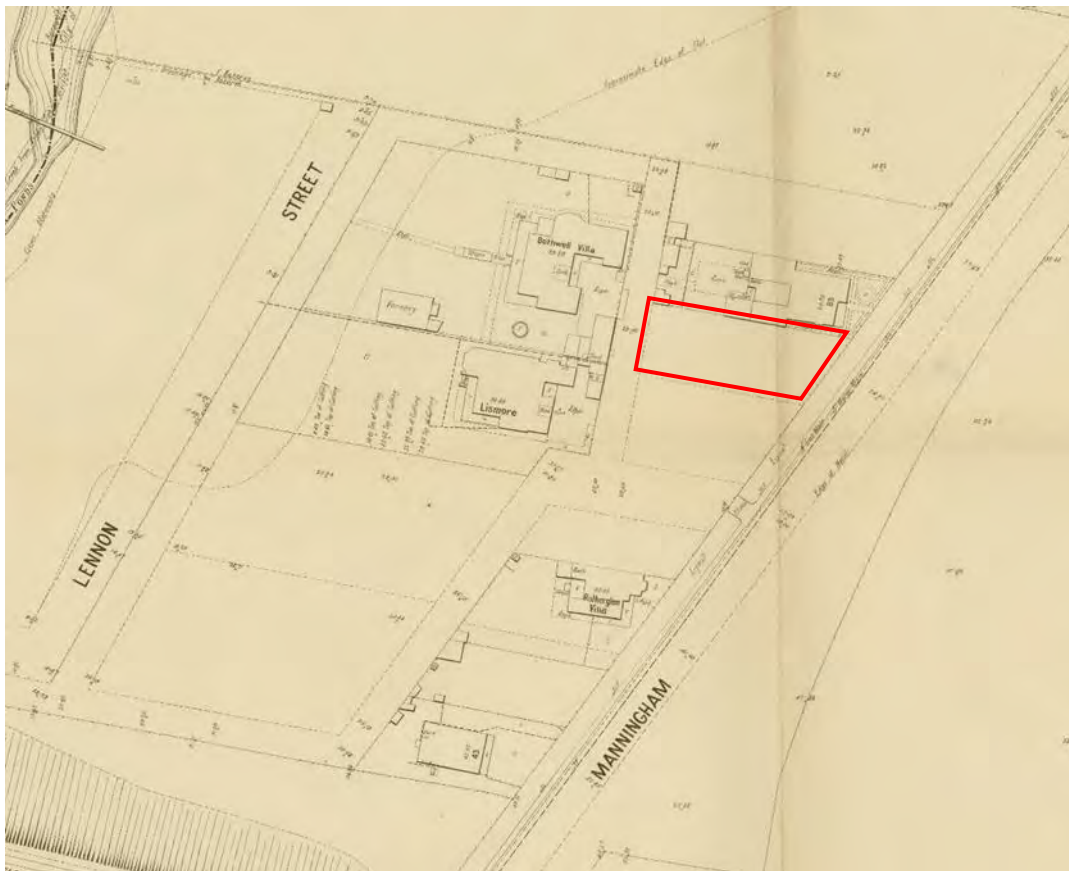


Figure 61. Extract from Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works City of Melbourne Detail Plan No 1142, 1903 showing the subject site outlined in red (Source: MMBW, with GML overlay).

In 1913, John Keam, a resident of Parkville and an agent, purchased Lots 2 and 3 of Subdivision Plan 4003 (subdivision of Crown Allotments 6 and 7, Section 99) in separate transactions from widow Bella Lennon of Manningham Street, and Charles Don Lennon of Spotswood, an agricultural implements manufacturer (CT Vol 2654 Fol 656 and 657).

John Keam owned a successful estate and financial agency business named John Keam and Co in Queen Street, Melbourne. He and his wife Millie Keam lived elsewhere in Manningham Street from 1919 until at least 1924, possibly at 54 Manningham Street. By 1926, the family had moved to Essendon. In the intervening period, Keam subdivided Lots 2 and 3 (part of Crown Allotment 7, Section 99) into three portions, and in December 1920, he transferred one of the new allotments to Joseph Butler Johnstone. Keam retained the remaining land, including the study site (CT Vol 3734 Fol 684).

In September 1936, John Keam, now 72 years old, was fatally injured when his car was struck by a tram in Queen Street, Essendon (*Argus*, 21 September 1936:11). Keam was survived by his widow, five sons and two daughters. At the time of his death, he and his wife lived in 'The Bungalow' at Keam Street, Essendon, likely named after the family. Probate of Keam's will was granted to Amelia Eliza, Aurele Kopman and John Dudley Keam, in January 1938. In June 1940, John Dudley Keam became the registered owner of part of Lot 2 of SP 4003 (CT Vol 6385 Fol 947), as shown in Figure 63.

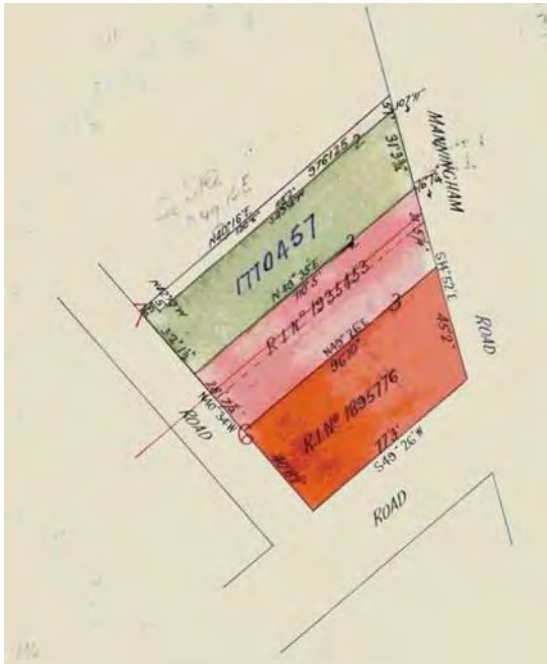


Figure 62. Block plan showing subdivision of Crown Allotments 6 and 7 into three lots, by John Keam. The portion shaded green comprises the subject site. (Source: LANDATA, CT Vol 3734 Fol 684)

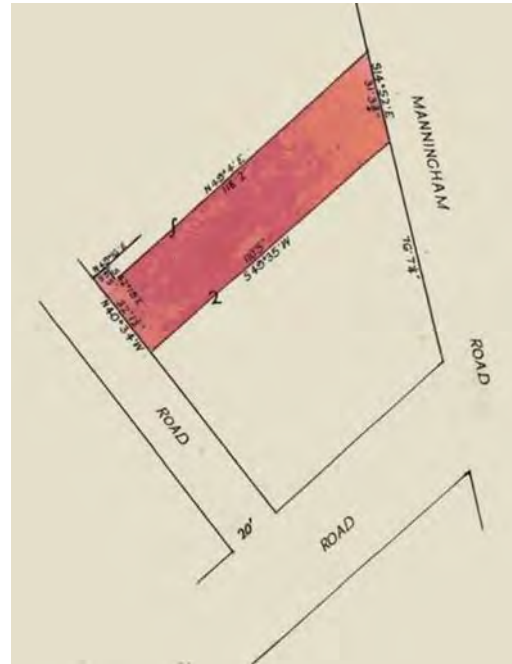


Figure 63. Block plan of part of Lot 2 of SP 4003 owned by John Keam from 1940. (Source: LANDATA, CT Vol 6385 Fol 947)

On 3 September 1940, a successful building application was lodged with the City of Melbourne to erect a dwelling on the site for an estimated cost of £1250 (MBAI 21491). One week later, an application was lodged to erect a fence on the property (MBAI H2483). The architect of the house was FT (Francis Thomas) Humphryis of Keilor. He is rarely mentioned in local newspapers, however he gained prominence in the late 1950s as the architect of several house designs that were promoted in the *Australian Womens Weekly* and available to purchase at their Home Planning Centres across the country. Humphryis moved to Sydney in the early 1960s, and died at his Drummoyne residence in 1987.

The architectural drawings of the subject residence have not been located. What has survived is the engineering plans prepared by ABC Engineering Company Pty Ltd which show the concrete slab and footings (Figure 64). The engineering plans appear to differ from the completed building, particularly the curved form of the front room, which is shown as rectangular in the engineering plans.

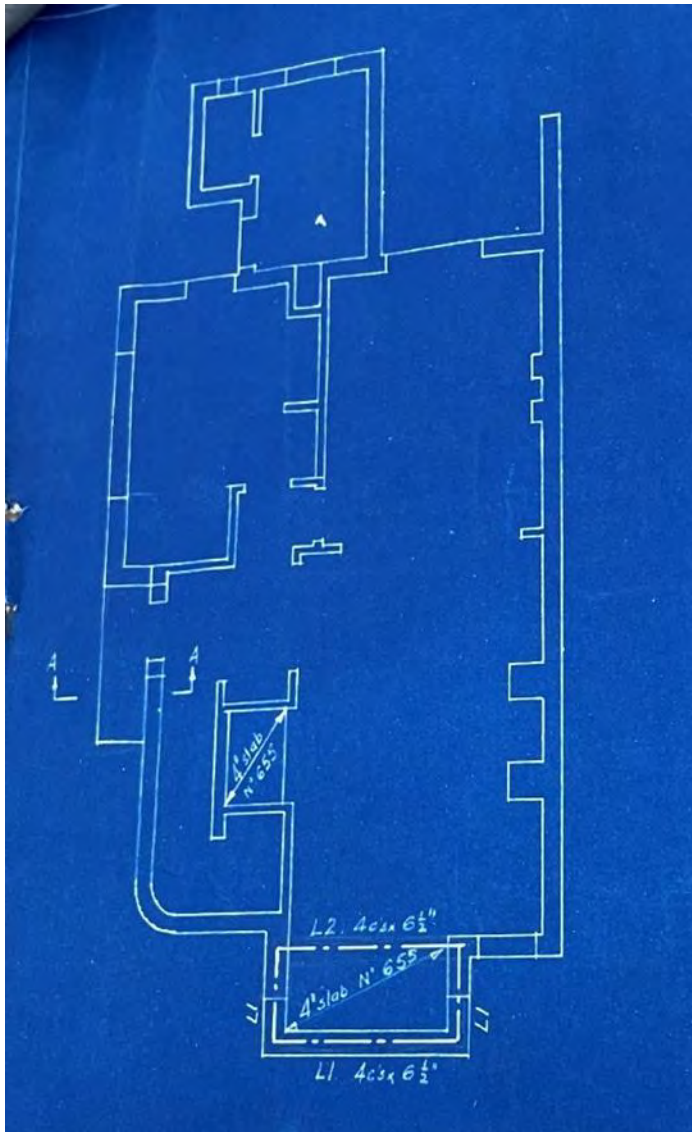


Figure 64. Engineering plans prepared by ABC Engineering Company Pty Ltd showing the concrete slab and footings for the residence designed by F Humphryis for JD Keam, 1940. (Source: Public Records Office Victoria, 11200/P0004)

In 1941, the City of Melbourne rate book still list the property as land owned by 'JD Keam'. However, by early 1942 the rate books indicate a brick house comprising seven rooms had been completed. He was listed as the owner of 79 Manningham Street and was also named as the owner and occupier of the adjoining property, 81 Manningham Street. By 1944, the rate books indicate John Dudley Keam was the owner and occupier of 79 Manningham Street, and his mother Millie Eleanor Keam was the owner and occupier of 81 Manningham Street. His wife Kathleen Dorothy Keam was the owner of 77 Manningham Street, which was occupied by Charles Valentine Taylor.

The electoral rolls variously describe John Dudley Keam as a traveller or estate agent. He and Kathleen continued to live at 79 Manningham Street until their respective deaths in 1991 and 2004. Probate of John Dudley Keam's Will was granted in December 1991 to Lorraine Yvonne Mason, Kathleen Dorothy Keam and John Barry Keam. Following Kathleen's death, ownership of the property

was transferred to Lorraine Yvonne Mason and John Barry Keam, in 2006. 79 Manningham Street was advertised for auction sale the following year as a:

solid brick 2 storey residence...[comprising] separate lounge/dining rooms, [open floor plan], sunroom, 3 bedrooms, family kitchen with meals area, fully tiled bathroom, 2 toilets, laundry, excellent car accommodation with garage plus carport to wide rear street'
(Realestateview.com.au 2022).

The property was sold at this date to the current owners. The original low brick fence, as seen in Figure 65 and Figure 66, was demolished in 2011 and replaced with a timber paling fence (Nearmap, 2022).



Figure 65. 79 Manningham Street, Parkville in c1997. (Source: City of Melbourne)



Figure 66. 79 Manningham Street, Parkville, c1979–85. (Source: City of Melbourne)

SITE DESCRIPTION

79 Manningham Street is a two-storey house built in 1940–42. It displays characteristics of the Moderne style. The house is situated on the west side of Manningham Street, overlooking the northwest corner of Royal Park, and is bound by McIntyre Lane at the rear (Figure 67). In this area, Manningham Street is characterised by narrow asymmetrical allotments set on an angle. The house has a shallow setback from Manningham Street with a front garden situated behind a contemporary timber picket fence.



Figure 67. 79 Manningham Street, Parkville, denoted in red outline. (Source: Nearmap, 2022, with GML overlay)

The house is constructed of cream brick on contrasting brown brick foundations, and features a single course of trim in the same brick to the top of the parapet and balcony balustrade (Figure 68). It has a terracotta tiled hipped roof with a parapet to the north and to the southeast corner, and shallow overhanging eaves elsewhere. The Moderne influence is expressed through simple horizontal banded detailing and an emphasis on vertical and horizontal geometric forms, particularly within the composition of the principal façade. The massing of the house emphasises vertical elements expressed through the vertical stair windows, and curved corners, showcased in the curved parapeted form to the southeast corner and the cylindrical form of the projecting ground floor room, which continues up to form a first-floor balcony (Figure 69–Figure 71). The house has white painted steel-framed windows with brick sills, and a single porthole window to the upper floor of the principal façade. The detailing is reserved, and surfaces are unadorned.



Figure 68. Front (east) elevation of the subject site. (Source: GML, 2022)



Figure 69. South elevation of the subject site. (Source: GML, 2022)



Figure 70. View of subject site from Manningham Street. (Source: GML, 2022)



Figure 71. View of subject site from Manningham Street. (Source: GML, 2022)

The main entrance is situated at the south side of the house and is denoted by a step in the façade and a flat-roofed concrete canopy over the door.

At the rear of the house there is a timber patio addition and a free-standing non-original red brick carport at the property boundary on McIntyre Lane.

Landscaping to the property is characterised by lawn and soft ornamental plantings to the front and rear yards. There is a water tank situated to the front southeast corner of the building.

INTEGRITY

79 Manningham Street, Parkville, is of high integrity, with very few changes visible to original or early fabric. Although additions have been made at the rear of the building, these are concealed from the public domain. The building retains its original built form, unpainted cream brick walls and brown foundations, simple detailing and fenestration.

The integrity of the building is slightly diminished by the replacement of the original brick fence, although some original fabric remains, and the positioning of the water tank at the principal façade. However, this does not significantly detract from appreciating the house as a fine representative example of the Moderne style.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The Moderne style was to architecture what Art Deco was to the decorative arts: a modern break from past styles, escapist rather than intellectual, inherently decorative rather than stridently functional. The Moderne style straddled the Depression of the late 1920s and early 1930s, when simple lines held the promise of reduced cost and decoration that offered an achievable form of home improvement. It was an economical sentiment that carried through to the years of World War II.

Moderne architecture favoured geometric forms, especially unadorned wall planes, curved corners and copings, interpenetration of volumes and surfaces, and a beguilingly brisk articulation of forms, often emphasising horizontal, vertical or diagonal lines in a pleasing blend of fluidity and starkness. Frosted and opaque glass, chromium or nickel plating, wrought iron, colourful accents of glazed tapestry bricks or tiles, and contrasting colours and patterns were all part of the Moderne architectural vocabulary.

The various styles of the interwar period, of which Moderne is one, are well represented in the Heritage Overlay in the City of Melbourne. However, of these places, most of the Moderne examples are multistorey commercial and public buildings. Some prominent examples include: RMIT Building No. 9, 1–55 Franklin Street, Melbourne (HO483 & H1506); Former Police Headquarters Complex, 336–376 Russell Street, Melbourne (HO488 & H0913); Former Royal Melbourne Regiment Drill Hall, 49–53 Victoria Street, Melbourne (HO951); and the Former Burge Bros Factory, 135–157 Racecourse Road, Flemington (HO959 & H1216). While stylistically similar, they are not typologically comparable with the subject site as a two-storey house.

Within the residential context, the Moderne style in the City of Melbourne is predominantly represented in flats and apartment buildings. For example, ‘Royal Court’ at 311–321 Royal Parade, Parkville (recommended significant as part of the Parkville Heritage Review), ‘Marne Close’, 12–18 Marne Street, South Yarra, ‘Yarrabee’ at 44–48 Walsh Street, South Yarra (recommended significant to HO6

South Yarra Precinct) and the collection of seven highly intact residential flats along Wellington Parade, Garden Avenue and George Street, East Melbourne (significant to HO2 East Melbourne & Jolimont Precinct). Although all these places are comparable to the subject site in terms of style and aesthetic, demonstrating the key Moderne design principles such as volumetric massing, horizontal and vertical emphasis, projecting balconies, curved corners and prominent porthole windows, they differ in terms of typology as apartments, and for this reason are not directly comparable with the subject site.

As part of the South Yarra Heritage Review, there are four places recommended for individual or contributory significance to HO6 South Yarra Precinct. These places are comparable with the subject site in terms of period, form, style and typology.

240–244 Walsh Street, South Yarra, c1935 (recommended as significant to HO6: South Yarra Precinct, South Yarra Heritage Review, City of Melbourne)

240–244 Walsh Street was built in c1935 to a design by Marcus Martin, as a two-storey rendered brick house with hipped tiled roof and boxed eaves (Figure 72). The house is simply but elegantly detailed with a carefully modulated form that incorporates a single-storey bay with flat roof that projects forward towards the street, and includes a garage and V-shaped entry accessed off the northern side of the building. Details of note include the cantilevered flat window hoods over the western windows on the ground floor, multipaned double-hung timber sash windows, timber shutters and tall rendered chimneys with projecting brick detailing forming a simple cap. Marcus Martin built this house as his own home and lived here until the early 1960s, after which time it was converted into two flats. The site also includes a rear courtyard designed by Edna Walling with a feature pond by noted sculptor Ola Cohn.



Figure 72. 240–244 Walsh Street, South Yarra, built c1935. (Source: GML, 2021–22)

Yarrum Flats, 67–69 Bromby Street, South Yarra, 1937 (recommended significant to HO6: South Yarra Precinct, South Yarra Heritage Review, City of Melbourne)

'Yarrum Flats' are the result of extensive alterations and additions undertaken to an existing single-storey house designed by architect JH Esmond Dorney for Mr Zimmerman, and built in 1937 (Figure 73). The building has an asymmetrical façade with deep cantilevered balcony and projecting stairwell, and is distinguished for the use of sheer rendered masonry walls and a striking glazed vertical stairwell that gives the building a three-dimensional quality, which is reminiscent of the work of famed Dutch Modernist architect Willem Dudok.



Figure 73. Yarrum Flats, 67–69 Bromby Street, South Yarra. (Source: GML, 2021–22)

16 Park Street, South Yarra, 1938 (recommended significant to HO6: South Yarra Precinct, South Yarra Heritage Review, City of Melbourne)

Built in 1938 to a design by architect Bernard Evans, 16 Park Street is a narrow two-storey maisonette in the Moderne style (Figure 74). The building features a strong horizontal emphasis with banding of different colour brickwork, horizontal glazing bars, corner timber-framed windows, a flat parapet concealing a hipped roof, and distinctive porthole windows to the street façade.



Figure 74. 16 Park Street, South Yarra. (Source: GML, 2021–22)

Ardlui, 92–96 Millswyn Street, South Yarra, c1940 (recommended contributory to HO6: South Yarra Precinct, South Yarra Heritage Review, City of Melbourne)

'Ardlui' is a three-storey mixed use building, originally containing one shop and residence on the ground floor with two flats above (Figure 75). The shop is no longer used for commercial purposes and has been converted to additional residential space. For the flats, the building has a decorative entry and notable porthole windows. Recent alterations, particularly to the fenestration, have diminished the building's integrity.



Figure 75. Ardlui, 92–96 Millswyn Street, South Yarra, built c1940. (Source: GML 2021)

79 Manningham Street, Parkville, compares well to the above examples in terms of its detailing and intactness, and is a fine and representative example of the Moderne style.

The Moderne style is typified through the use of decorative accents of contrasting materiality, geometric patterning present in brickwork detailing, projecting masses of the porches and chimneys, and the horizontal and vertical emphasis of its form. The subject site demonstrates a high level of intactness of these stylistic elements, which include details such as the simple horizontal banded detailing, emphasis on vertical and horizontal geometric forms, particularly within the composition of the principal façade, curved corners, fenestration pattern and prominent porthole window.

In terms of style, the subject site is most comparable with 16 Park Street and 92–96 *Millswyn Street* in South Yarra. Like the subject site, 16 Park Street has reserved detailing, expressed through unadorned surfaces and simple banded detailing; however, it is contrasted by its sharper edges, as opposed to the curved edges of the subject site. The subject site closely compares to 92–96 Millswyn Street through its use of cream brick, curved edges, side parapets, and prominent porthole windows. However, alterations to the Millswyn Street building's fenestration have significantly diminished the building's integrity in comparison to the subject site. The subject site is less comparable with Yarrum Flats at 67–69 Bromby Street and 240–244 Walsh Street in South Yarra. Yarrum Flats is far more reserved in its detailing and use of materials. Similarly, 240–244 Walsh Street differs from the subject site in terms of its composition and rendered exterior.

Overall, the massing of the subject site strongly emphasises vertical rather than horizontal lines. While this is unusual for the Moderne style, it is similar to 16 Park Street and 92–96 *Millswyn Street* in South Yarra, which also present distinctly vertical forms. This is likely a response to the urban context of the buildings, which are situated on long, narrow parcels of land. Although the dominant form is vertical, horizontality is still emphasised through the subtle accent of horizontal banded detailing. This is a distinguishing feature of the subject site and does not detract from its legibility as a fine example of the Moderne style.

Significance is greatly enhanced by the very high level of intactness of the subject site, and it is overall a fine representative example of the Moderne style.

ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA

CRITERION A

Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).

CRITERION B

Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity).

CRITERION C

Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history (research potential).

CRITERION D

✓

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).

CRITERION E

Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).

CRITERION F

Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance)

CRITERION G

Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).

CRITERION H

Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (associative significance).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Melbourne Planning Scheme:

Melbourne Planning Scheme

EXTERNAL PAINT CONTROLS	No
INTERNAL ALTERATION CONTROLS	No
TREE CONTROLS	No
SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM CONTROLS	Yes
OUTBUILDINGS OR FENCES (Which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-4)	No
TO BE INCLUDED ON THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER	No
PROHIBITED USES MAY BE PERMITTED	No
ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACE	No

Other

N/A

REFERENCES

Argus, as cited.

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GML Heritage 2022. 'South Yarra Heritage Review'. Prepared for City of Melbourne.

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Realestateview.com.au 2022. '79 Manningham Street, Parkville VIC 3052', <https://www.realestateview.com.au/real-estate/79-manningham-street-parkville-vic/property-details-sold-residential-851701/>, accessed online June 2022

PREVIOUS STUDIES

Parkville Historic Area Study 1979
(Jacobs, Lewis, Vines Architects and
Conservation Planners),
Building Identification Forms 1985 (Gould M Architects), D
Parkville Conservation Study 1985 (Nigel
Lewis and Associates)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: 79 Manningham Street, Parkville

Heritage Place: 79 Manningham Street, Parkville



PS ref no: HO1438



What is significant?

79 Manningham Street, Parkville, built in 1940–1942, is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to) the building's:

- original external form, including the prominent vertical volume massing
- distinctive curved edges
- stair tower, balcony and fenestration
- window joinery and steel-framed windows
- reserved detailing, including unpainted brickwork and brown brick edging
- high level of integrity to its original design.

More recent alterations, including an addition to the rear of the property, the front timber fence and water tank, are not significant.

How it is significant?

79 Manningham Street, Parkville, is of local representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

The house at 79 Manningham Street, Parkville, is a highly intact, representative example of an individual house designed in the Moderne style. This is an unusual application of the Moderne style within the City of Melbourne, as the style was more commonly employed for flats, apartments and commercial buildings. The Moderne style is expressed through simple horizontal banded detailing, and an emphasis on vertical and horizontal geometric forms. However, the overall massing of the house predominantly emphasises vertical elements expressed through the vertical stair windows and curved corners, showcased in the curved parapeted form to the southeast corner and the cylindrical form of the projecting ground floor room that continues up to form a first-floor balcony. This is unusual for the Moderne style, and a response to the subject site's narrow suburban block. (Criterion D)

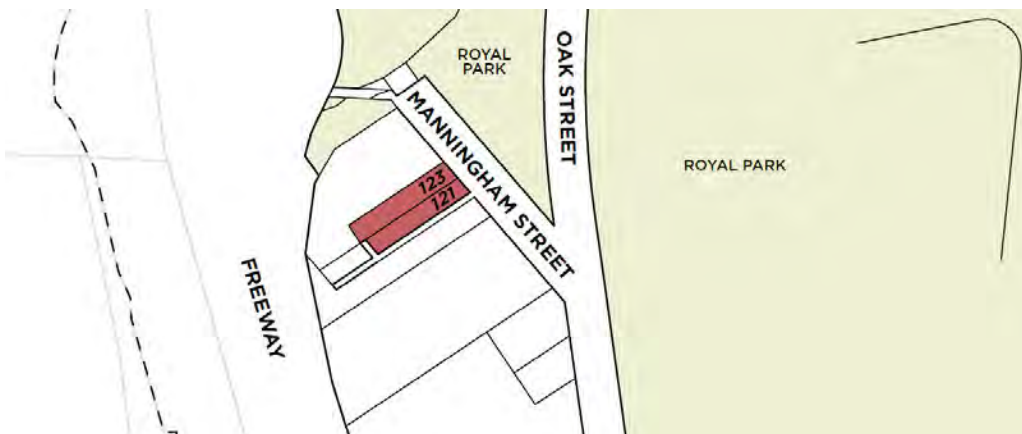
Primary source

Parkville Heritage Review 2023 (GML Heritage)

SITE NAME: Clyde Villa and Hopetoun Villa

STREET ADDRESS: 121 and 123 Manningham Street, Parkville

PROPERTY ID: 106410and 106412



SURVEY DATE:	January 2022	SURVEY BY:	GML Heritage
PLACE TYPE:	Individual Heritage Place	EXISTING HERITAGE OVERLAY:	N/A
PROPOSED CATEGORY:	Significant	FORMER GRADE / CATEGORY:	D / N/A
DESIGNER / ARCHITECT / ARTIST:	Unknown	BUILDER:	Unknown
DEVELOPMENT PERIOD:	Victorian Period (1851–1901)	DATE OF CREATION / MAJOR CONSTRUCTION	1880–81

THEMES

ABORIGINAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
N/A	N/A
HISTORICAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
3.6 Building the city and suburbs	3.6.1 Suburban Development 3.6.2 Building Homes

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Extent of overlay: Refer to map

SUMMARY

'Clyde Villa' at 121 Manningham Street and 'Hopetoun Villa' at 123 Manningham Street are a pair of Italianate-style semi-detached houses built in 1880–81 for Walter Webster. The houses remain as the only examples of nineteenth-century development in the northern area of West Parkville, which, unlike the southern area, experienced only limited development during this period, probably on account of the low-lying land that was swampy in parts and likely prone to flooding from the Moonee Ponds Creek. The houses are distinguished as a semi-detached pair of Victorian houses, each with an asymmetrical façade. This grouping of a plan type more customarily used for free-standing houses is uncommon within the City of Melbourne. The integrity of the pair is elevated by the retention of the original setback and garden setting, in particular the retention of the original circular path and garden layout at 121 Manningham Street.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

West Parkville

West Parkville is situated between Flemington Road and the west boundary of Royal Park. The development of West Parkville was influenced by a number of factors, primarily by the reservation of Royal Park by 1854, and soon after that the reservation of a site for the Anglican Church. The residential and commercial development of West Parkville was constrained by the presence of Royal Park on the east and the Moonee Ponds Creek on the west.

By 1855, with the church reserve set aside, Church Street and Mannington Street took shape, with Southgate Street providing access to Royal Park from Flemington Road. In 1866 an area of land incorporating the church reserve and adjoining Royal Park on the east—and bounded by Southgate Street in the south and Moonee Ponds Creek on the north and west—was alienated from the park and subdivided for residential development (Noone 1866). This subdivision comprised a series of long parallel allotments that fronted Manningham Street and had backed on to the Moonee Ponds Creek (Figure 20).

In 1879 a railway line was constructed through Royal Park, which passed through the West Parkville area via a rail bridge across Manningham Street. Development was more concentrated in the southern area of West Parkville, where house blocks were smaller and more concentrated. There was limited further subdivision of the long allotments in the northern section of West Parkville, probably on account of the low-lying land that was swampy in parts and probably prone to flooding from the Moonee Ponds Creek. In an aerial photo dated 1951 these long allotments of the 1866 subdivision remain visible. In the 1960s, land on the western side of the 1866 subdivision was acquired for the construction of the Tullamarine Freeway, carried out by the Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW); the freeway was officially opened in 1970. This shortened many of the long allotments. From the 1970s onwards the northern area was further developed with high-density housing, including flats, apartments and townhouses.

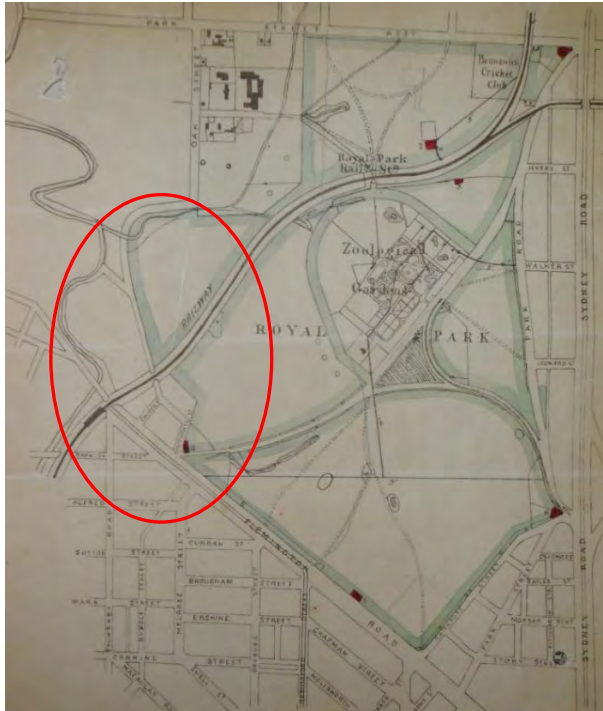


Figure 76. Royal Park, c1876. The red circle encompasses the indicative area known as West Parkville, within the broader context of Royal Park, Parkville (north and east), and North Melbourne (west). (Source: Royal Park Reserve File, with GML overlay)

SITE HISTORY

The sites are on the traditional Country of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin.

The subject sites are located on part of Crown Allotment 12, Section 99, west of Royal Park, Parish of Jika Jika, County of Bourke. The allotment measuring 1 acre, 3 roods and 18 perches was conveyed to Walter Webster of Preston on 27 July 1876 (CT Vol 872 Fol 277). According to the 1878 Rate Book, Walter Webster was the owner and occupier of Allotment 12, comprising a 'brick house, 5 rooms, shed, workshop and stable' on swampy land. The house described in this rate entry was located on the site of the present 119 Manningham Street (then 155 Manningham Street) (MMBW 1904). In c1880–81, Webster subdivided the allotment into three portions (Figure 77 and Figure 78).



Figure 77. Block plan of Crown Allotment 12, Section 99 (1876). (Source: LANDATA, CT Vol 872 Fol 277)

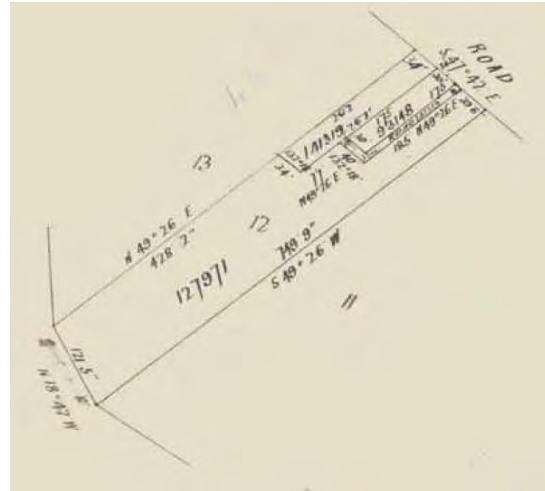


Figure 78. Titles Office record of Subdivision registered on CT Vol 872 Fol 277. (Source: LANDATA, Vol 872 Fol 277)

In 1880–81, Webster proceeded to erect a semi-detached pair of brick houses on the northernmost portion of his land (present-day 121 and 123 Manningham Street). According to the 1881 Rate Book, Walter Webster was the owner of two unfinished brick villas of five rooms and there was a kitchen, a bathroom and a servant's room in one of the two villas. Webster and William Laird were the respective occupants of the villas. The houses were completed early in 1881.

In May 1881 and February 1884, Webster conveyed a portion of his land to William Laird (dealings 93148 and 127971). In December 1884, Webster conveyed his remaining land to William Duncan, which comprised the villa that Webster had occupied until this date (dealing 141319). According to the 1885 Rate Book, William Duncan was the owner and occupant of one of the brick villas, and William Laird owned and occupied the other brick villa plus the adjoining land. The footprints of 121 and 123 Manningham Street, including outbuildings and garden, are shown on the MMBW detail plan in 1904 (Figure 79).

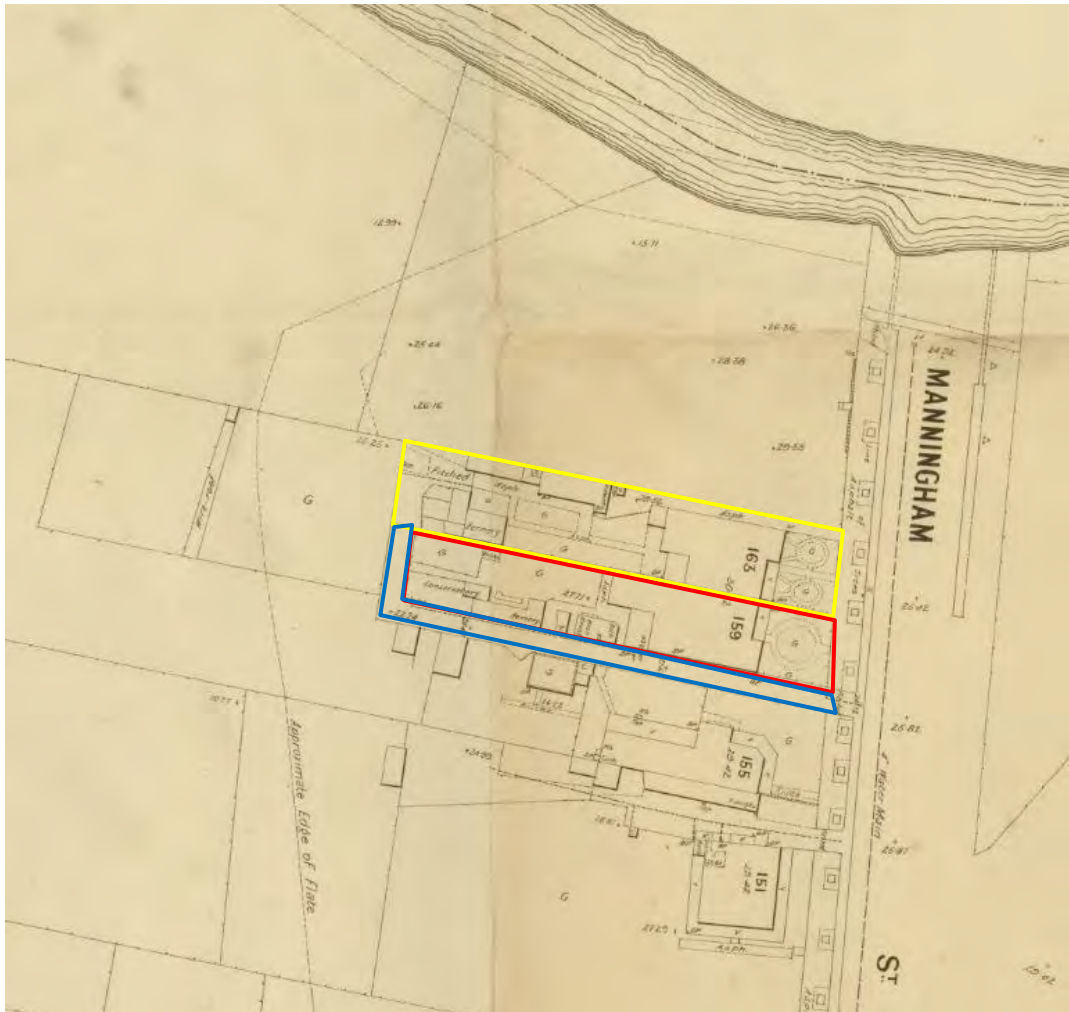


Figure 79. Extract from MMBW, Melbourne and Flemington & Kensington, Detail Plan No. 1130, 1904. 121 Manningham Street is outlined in red, 123 Manningham Street in yellow, and the right-of-way in blue. (Source: State Library Victoria, Record ID 9911638133607636, with GML overlay)

Clyde Villa, 121 Manningham Street

121 Manningham Street comprises the parcel of land conveyed in May 1881 to William Laird, a gentleman of Flemington (CT Vol 1251 Fol 32). According to the 1881 Rate Book, the property was owned by Walter Webster and occupied by William Laird. It comprised a 'brick villa, kitchen, servants room, bath and verandah, five rooms (unfinished)', which was valued at £36. This entry suggests that the house was under construction at the beginning of the year and that Laird was the occupier prior to purchasing the property. The Rate Book for 1882 identifies William Laird as the owner and occupier of the 'brick verandah cottage 5 rooms & shed', valued at £36.

Annie Lessels, the wife of William Laird, died at their residence 'Clyde Villa, Manningham Street, Royal Park' on 27 December 1894 (*Ballarat Times*, 2 January 1894: 2). Laird instructed W L Baillieu and Co to sell three of his properties on 5 May 1897. Lot 1 of the sale comprised the Manningham Street residence as described in the auction sale advertisement below:

Double fronted brick villa residence, containing drawing, dining and breakfast rooms, [three] bedrooms, vestibule, kitchen scullery, every possible convenience, apart from the house are outbuildings, conservatory, wood shed (Age, 4 May 1897: 2).

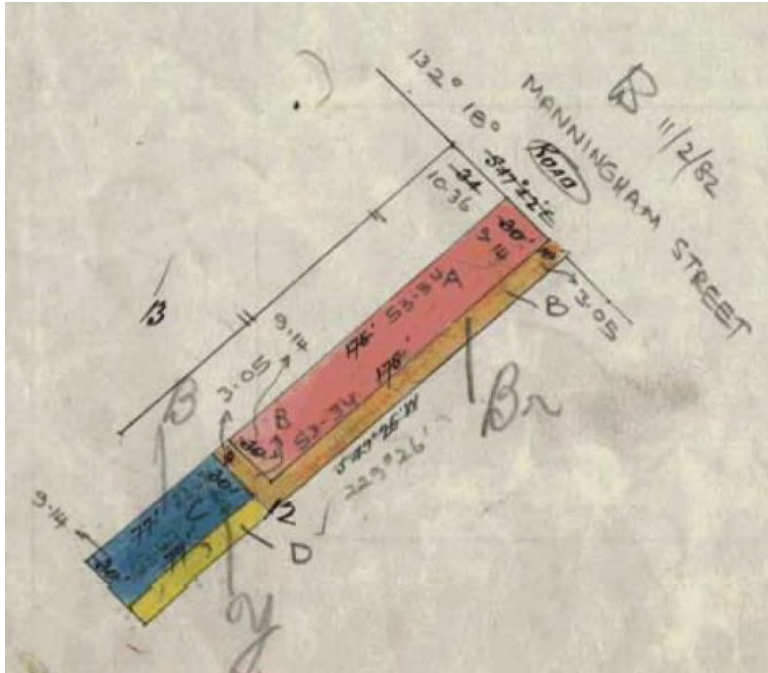


Figure 80. Block plan of land comprising 121 Manningham Street (Lot A, shaded pink), easement for access to the property (Lots B and D, shaded yellow) and the site of 121A Manningham Street (Lot C, shaded blue) (1897). (Source: LANDATA, CT Vol 2664 Fol 761 2nd edition)

The property was sold on this date to Thomas George Stacey of Manningham Street, a brewer (CT Vol 2664 Fol 761). According to the 1898 Rate Book, the owner and occupier was William Stacey. This is believed to be an error by the Rates Clerk as the Certificate of Title names the owner as Thomas George Stacey. The 1900 Rate Book correctly names Thomas Stacey as the owner of the property, and the tenant at this time was Edward Aughtie. The house was described as a 'brick & wood cottage, 9 rooms', valued at £36.

In May 1900, Stacey transferred the property to the Victoria Permanent Building Society. Railway employee John Waldron became the owner and occupier of the house in 1906. Following his death in March 1915, probate of his will was granted to his widow, Katherine Waldron. The property was formally conveyed into her ownership in May 1918. She continued to live there until her death in July 1936. One of her daughters, Delia Waldron, is listed at this address after her mother's death. She subsequently married, and under her married name of Byrnes, is listed in the electoral rolls at newly renumbered 121 Manningham Street from at least 1949 to 1977.

The property was formally conveyed to Delia Byrnes in February 1958 (CT Vol 2664 Fol 761). She died in May 1979 and probate of her will was granted at this time to Bryan Waldron. In January 1981, Waldron conveyed to the current property owners.

Alterations and additions

In 1959, an application was made to reconstruct the kitchen and wash closet at the rear of the property, worth £400 (MBAI 33134). In 1978, an application was submitted to make alterations and additions to the property worth \$10,000 (MBAI 51775). In 1987, separate applications were made for the construction of a garage and fence (MBAI 62073 and 62382). These applications were likely approved and undertaken because historical and contemporary photographs indicate exterior works have been undertaken (MMBW 1904; LANDATA 1951; Nearmap 2023).

Hopetoun Villa, 123 Manningham Street

123 Manningham Street is located on the portion of land that was conveyed in December 1884 to William Duncan (CT Vol 1646 Fol 93). According to the Certificate of Title, Duncan was a draper living in 'Manningham Street, Carlton'. The 1885 Rate Book confirms that Duncan was living in the house on the subject site, described as a 'brick villa 5 rooms & scullery', valued at £40.

In November 1887, Duncan transferred the subject site to William Gallagher (CT Vol 1968 Fol 574). Gallagher's ownership was short-lived as Reuben Barnard, a money broker, lodged a writ in the Supreme Court in February 1888, authorising the sheriff to seize and sell the property to satisfy a debt. Consequently, the Sheriff, Robert Bede, conveyed the property to Barnard in April 1888. One month later Barnard sold the subject site to Robert Balleny, a broker of City Road, South Melbourne (CT Vol 2024 Fol 689).

In the 1889 Rate Book, Balleny is listed as the owner and occupier of the six room 'brick villa'. The property was numbered 163 Manningham Street in the 1890s. Until his death in September 1898, Robert Balleny lived in 'Hopetoun Villa', Manningham Street. Probate of his will was granted in October 1898 to the executor Allwyn Stone, and in February 1899, Stone was registered as the proprietor of the subject site. One month later Stone conveyed the property to Balleny's daughter, Jessie Jane Epple (CT Vol 2024 Fol 689).

Jessie Epple was the owner and occupier of the house until her death in July 1919. Following her death, the property was conveyed to the executors of her estate, Robert Balleny Epple, Margaret Macedon Ferrel and Frederica Siegle McMicken. In July 1921, they transferred the property to Horace Thomas Sutton and Charles William Sutton, railway employee and rubber worker respectively, as tenants in common in equal shares (CT Vol 4461 Fol 118).

By 1940, the house was renumbered 123 Manningham Street. Horace Tucker Sutton was listed as the owner and occupier of the house until 1954 when it was advertised for auction sale on 3 July (*Argus*, 2 July 1954: 18).

123 Manningham Street was sold at the auction sale to Otilie Diana Leggatt of Herbert Street, Mornington. She did not live in the house, instead renting it to a succession of tenants. Nicholas James White and Susan White became the registered owners of the house in February 1970. They were described as a scientist and teacher respectively. They were listed at this address in the electoral rolls until at least 1980. The Whites transferred the property, in January 2016, to the Secretary to the Department of Economic Transport, Jobs, Transport and Resources. In February 2000, the title to the property was conveyed to the Secretary to the Department of Transport (CT Vol 11337 Fol 290).

Alterations and additions

123 Manningham Street

In 1978, an application was submitted to make alterations and additions to the property worth \$15,000 (MBAI 48945). In 1986, an application was submitted to construct a 'new house' at the rear of the residence worth \$40,000 (MBAI 62073). In 1989, a further application was made to relocate the new dwelling, and a separate application to construct a 'new studio building' to the rear of the residence (MBAI 66264 and 66062). These applications were likely approved and undertaken because historical and contemporary photographs indicate exterior works have been undertaken (MMBW 1904; LANDATA 1951; Nearmap 2023).

SITE DESCRIPTION

The houses at 121 and 123 Manningham Street, Parkville, are a mirrored pair of Italianate style semi-detached houses, built in 1880–81. The houses are located on a rectangular allotment on the west side of Manningham Street, with Citylink Toll Road and Moonee Ponds Creek to the rear. The houses each have a generous setback behind an established ornamental garden. An access laneway runs down the southern property boundary of 121 Manningham Street.



Figure 81. 121 and 123 Manningham Street, Parkville, outlined in red. (Source: Nearmap, 2023, with GML overlay)

Set on a bluestone foundation and of brick construction, each house is asymmetrical in form with a projecting front room and verandah. They have slate M-shaped hipped roofs and concave verandahs that are clad in corrugated galvanised iron that extend between the projecting rooms and the rendered masonry partition wall. The verandahs have cast-iron columns and lacework. The front façades of the houses are painted, and the detailing of the houses is restrained and includes masonry bracketed eaves, timber-framed windows with brick window sills, timber window awnings clad in ripple iron at the primary elevation, and brick chimneys with moulded capping.

The houses are generously set back behind an established garden, consisting of ornamental plantings. 121 Manningham Street features a prominent, circular concrete path with a garden setting,

and 123 has a central tiled path. A low bluestone boundary retaining wall runs along the front of 123 Manningham Street, and 121 is enclosed by a simple timber and woven wire fence.



Figure 82. 121 Manningham Street, Parkville.
(Source: GML, 2022)



Figure 83. 123 Manningham Street, Parkville.
(Source: GML, 2022)



Figure 84. View of 121 Manningham Street, Parkville,
including the original circular path and garden setting.
(Source: GML, 2022)



Figure 85. View of 123 Manningham Street, Parkville.
(Source: GML, 2022)



Figure 86. View of the subject sites from Manningham Street. (Source: GML, 2022)

The house at 121 Manningham Street has no setback from the unnamed access laneway to the south. The red bricks are unpainted along this wall of the house, and there is a simple bichromatic pattern around the timber-framed windows. A red brick wall extends from the rear of the house along the property boundary, enclosing the reconstructed kitchen and wash closet (completed in 1959).

There are rear additions to both properties, beyond the original M-shaped hipped roof sections of the houses. There is a generous rear garden area which contains some semi-mature trees, as well as a free-standing timber dwelling at 123 Manningham Street, and a corrugated metal garden shed at 121 Manningham Street.

INTEGRITY

The houses at 121 and 123 Manningham Street, Parkville, are highly intact, with some changes to original or early fabric. The houses retain their original built form, having the slate M-shaped hip roof, brick walls, chimneys and fenestrations largely intact. While the verandahs have been reclad with corrugated galvanised iron, the original cast-iron columns and frieze has been retained. Other changes include the painted brickwork at both properties, and the replacement of the front fence and a section of the slate roof with galvanised iron at the rear of 121 Manningham Street.

Both houses have additions to the rear; however, these do not disrupt the original built form of the houses and are largely not visible from the public domain. The integrity of the houses is enhanced by the retention of their original setting, including generous setback and garden. 121 Manningham Street retains the original circular path with a garden setting, as seen in the 1904 MMBW plan; however, the symmetrical circular path at 123 Manningham Street is no longer extant.

Overall, the houses have relative integrity, and are fine representative examples of the Victorian Italianate style.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Residential development from the second half of the nineteenth century is well represented on the Heritage Overlay in the City of Melbourne. In Parkville, this period of residential development is concentrated on land excised from Royal Park from the 1850s to 1860s. The mid–late nineteenth-century layer of residential development generally consists of single and double-storey terrace rows, with some detached or semi-detached houses. This reflects similar patterns of mid–late nineteenth-century residential development in North Melbourne, Kensington, Carlton, East Melbourne and South Yarra.

121 and 123 Manningham Street are a semi-detached pair of Victorian houses. This is not uncommon within the setting of Victorian terrace row houses. However, the subject sites are distinguished by their asymmetrical façades. This grouping of a plan type is more customarily used for free-standing houses, and is uncommon for semi-detached pairs within the City of Melbourne. Therefore, it is pertinent to consider significant Victorian Italianate houses within the City of Melbourne, which can be compared to the subject sites in terms of form, scale, style and intactness. The following examples have been used as comparators for the subject sites.

19 Gower Street, Kensington (built c1883) (HO233, City of Melbourne)

19 Gower Street, Kensington, built c1880–83, is a single-storey Italianate style residence. It is constructed of bricks with a bichromatic pattern, a hipped slate roof and bracketed eaves. Asymmetrical in form, the projecting front room has a canted bay window with an adjacent concave verandah. The windows are timber-framed and chimneys are of bichromatic brickwork with moulded capping. The original verandah frieze decoration has been removed.



Figure 87. 19 Gower Street, Kensington. (Source: City of Melbourne)

507–511 Punt Road, South Yarra (built 1886) (recommended as significant in the Pasley Street and Park Place Precinct, South Yarra Heritage Review, City of Melbourne)

507–511 Punt Road, built in 1886 by builder Joseph Moles, is an asymmetrical Italianate style residence with a projecting canted bay window facing Punt Road to the east. The house features a return verandah that terminates at a second projecting bay, and an entrance porch with decorative urns to the south. The elements of note include the elaborate rendered detailing, intact slate hipped roof with cement rendered chimneys, verandah with cast-iron frieze and column, bluestone foundations and early cast iron pallsade fence.



Figure 88. 507–511 Punt Road, South Yarra. (Source: GML, 2021–22)

Willowbrook, 31 Canning Street, North Melbourne (built c1894) (significant in HO3 North and West Melbourne Precinct, City of Melbourne)

'Willowbrook' at 31 Canning Street, North Melbourne, built in 1894, is an asymmetrical Italianate style residence, with a cast-iron verandah and a projecting canted bay window facing Canning Street. The house is noteworthy for its detailed decorative motifs, including deep eaves bracketing interspersed with rosettes, segmental arched openings, decorated impost mouldings, cast-iron cresting and finials, and barrel-top chimney cornices. Paired verandah posts mark the portico-like gable to the verandah roof, and ornate cast-iron fencing completes the decorative elements.



Figure 89. Willowbrook, 31 Canning Street, North Melbourne. (Source: City of Melbourne)

Daylesford, 98 Molesworth Street, North Melbourne (built c1890s) (significant in HO3 North and West Melbourne Precinct, City of Melbourne)

'Daylesford' at 98 Molesworth Street, North Melbourne, is an asymmetrical Italianate-style residence, built prior to 1897. The house has a prominent projecting canted bay with round arched heads and moulded detailing, and a verandah with cast-iron frieze. It is noteworthy for its ornate detailing, including features such as deep eaves, bracketing interspersed with rosettes, decorative mouldings, cast-iron cresting and finials, decorative urns, barrel-top chimney cornices, and highly ornate cast-iron fencing.



Figure 90. Daylesford, 98 Molesworth Street, North Melbourne. (Source: City of Melbourne)

As a pair of Italianate-style Victorian houses, 121 and 123 Manningham Street can be compared with the above examples in terms of style and integrity. The subject sites reflect the typical characteristics of the Victorian Italianate style including in their original asymmetrical plan, hipped slate roof, verandah with cast-iron columns and frieze, bracketed eaves, and chimneys with moulded capping. However, the subject sites are more restrained in their detailing. In terms of decoration, 121 and 123 Manningham Street are most directly comparable with 19 Gower Street, Kensington, and 507–511 Punt Road, South Yarra. Although built within a similar period, these examples are distinguished by prominent projecting canted bays, and more decorative detailing such as the bichromatic brickwork and rendered exterior, respectively. The southern elevation of 121 Manningham Street indicates the villas originally featured a bichromatic brick pattern; however, this has now been painted. Furthermore, 31 Canning Street and 98 Molesworth Street in North Melbourne are far more ornate and highly decorative, with features such as deep eaves bracketing, decorative rosettes and impost mouldings, cast-iron cresting and finials, and elaborate cast-iron fences.

Despite the houses at 121 and 123 Manningham Street lacking elaborate decoration or ornamentation, they are distinguished as a semi-detached pair of Victorian houses, each with an asymmetrical façade. This grouping of a plan type is more customarily used for free-standing houses, and is uncommon for semi-detached pairs within the City of Melbourne. This is likely influenced by the development of the northern area of West Parkville, which compared, to the southern area (which was had relatively concentrated development), experienced limited building development. This was probably on account of the low-lying land that was swampy in parts and likely prone to flooding from the Moonee Ponds Creek. The plan type of 121 and 123 Manningham Street may indicate the

aspirations of the original 1866 residential subdivision in West Parkville, which resulted in only limited development in the northern area fronting Manningham Street. The subject sites remain as the only extant examples of buildings constructed during the nineteenth century.

The subject sites are further distinguished by their generous garden settings, which provide evidence of the original long parallel allotments that fronted Manningham Street in the northern area of West Parkville. The settings at 121 Manningham Street are enhanced by the retention of the original circular path and garden layout, as seen in the 1904 MMBW detail plan.

Overall, 121 and 123 Manningham Street are fine representative examples of the Victorian Italianate style, distinguished as a semi-detached pair of Victorian houses, each with an asymmetrical façade, and the retention of their original garden settings. They also provide evidence of the early pattern of development in the northern area of West Parkville, of which they are the only remaining examples.

ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA

CRITERION A

✓

Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).

CRITERION B

Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity).

CRITERION C

Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history (research potential).

CRITERION D

✓

Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).

CRITERION E

Importance of exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).

CRITERION F

Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance)

CRITERION G

Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).

CRITERION H

Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (associative significance).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Melbourne Planning Scheme:

Melbourne Planning Scheme

EXTERNAL PAINT CONTROLS	No
INTERNAL ALTERATION CONTROLS	No
TREE CONTROLS	No
OUTBUILDINGS OR FENCES (Which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-4)	No
SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM CONTROLS	Yes
TO BE INCLUDED ON THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER	No
PROHIBITED USES MAY BE PERMITTED	No
ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACE	No

Other

Not Applicable

REFERENCES

Age, as cited.

Argus, as cited.

Ballarat Times, as cited.

City of Melbourne Municipal Rate Books (RB), as cited.

LANDATA. Certificates of title (CT), as cited.

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works (MMBW) Detail Plan, as cited. State Library Victoria.

Melbourne Building Application Index (MBAI), retrieved from Ancestry.com 2015, Victoria, Australia. Selected Trial Brief and Correspondence Registers and Other Images, 1837–1993 [database online], <http://ancestry.com.au>, accessed May 2022.

Nearmap, as cited.

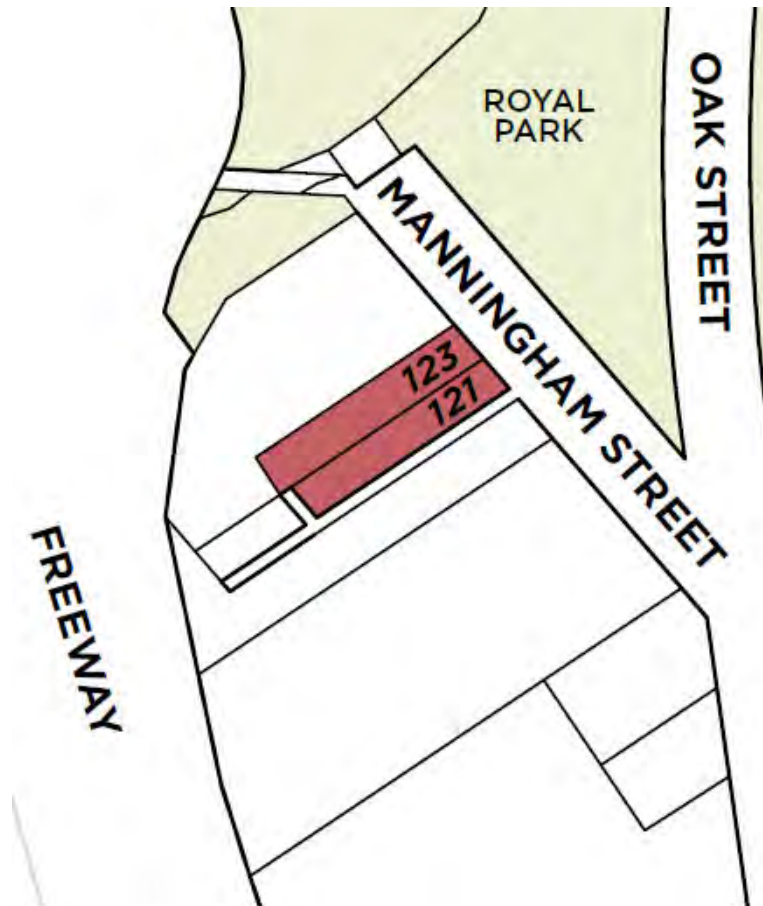
PREVIOUS STUDIES

Parkville Historic Area Study 1979
(Jacobs, Lewis, Vines Architects and
Conservation Planners),
Building Identification Forms 1985 (Gould D
M Architects),
Parkville Conservation Study 1985 (Nigel
Lewis and Associates)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Clyde Villa and Hopetoun Villa, 121 and 123 Manningham Street, Parkville

Heritage Place: Clyde Villa and Hopetoun Villa

PS ref no: HO1439



What is significant?

Clyde Villa and Hopetoun Villa at 121 and 123 Manningham Street, Parkville, built in 1880–81, are significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to) the:

- semi-detached pair of Victorian houses, each with an asymmetrical façade
- houses' original Italianate detailing, including slate hipped slate roof; verandah with cast-iron columns and frieze, and bracketed eaves; and chimneys with moulded capping
- houses' original setback and garden setting, in particular the circular path and garden layout
- houses' pattern and size of original fenestration.

More recent alterations and addition to the rear of the houses are not significant.

How it is significant?

Clyde Villa and Hopetoun Villa at 121 and 123 Manningham Street, Parkville, are of local historical and representative significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

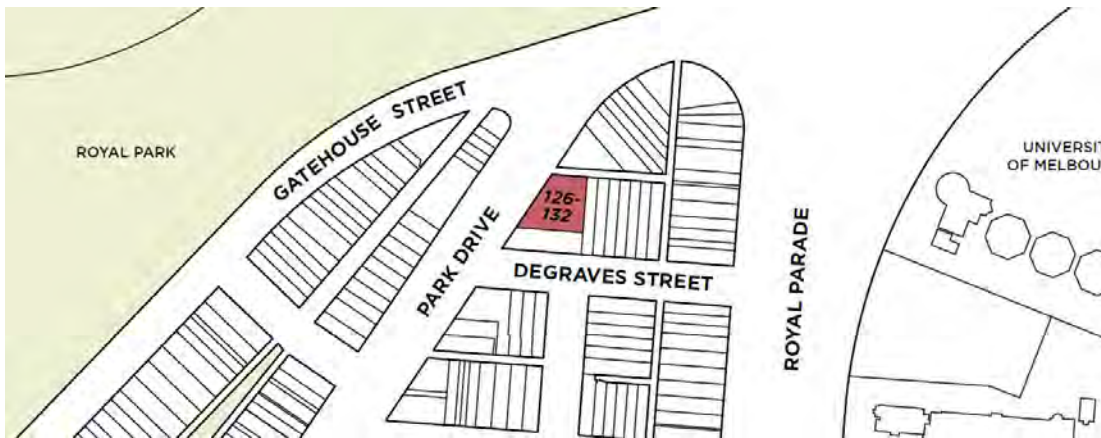
Clyde Villa and Hopetoun Villa, built 1880–81, are of historical significance as representative examples of early residential development in West Parkville, on land that was excised from Royal Park in the 1860s. Clyde Villa and Hopetoun Villa remain as the only examples of nineteenth-century development in the northern area of West Parkville, which, unlike the southern area, experienced only limited development during this period, probably on account of the low-lying land that was swampy in parts and likely prone to flooding from the Moonee Ponds Creek. (Criterion A)

Clyde Villa and Hopetoun Villa are of representative significance as a pair of largely intact Victorian Italianate-style houses, each with an asymmetrical façade. This grouping of a plan type more customarily used for free-standing houses is uncommon within the City of Melbourne. Although reserved in terms of decoration, the houses reflect the typical characteristics of the Victorian Italianate style, including hipped slate roof, verandah with cast-iron columns and frieze, bracketed eaves, and chimneys with moulded capping. The houses are distinguished by the retention of their original setback and garden setting, particularly the retention of the original circular path and garden layout at 121 Manningham Street. (Criterion D)

Primary source

Parkville Heritage Review 2023 (GML Heritage)

SITE NAME: Park Heights
STREET ADDRESS: 126–132 Park Drive, Parkville
PROPERTY ID: 107324



SURVEY DATE:	May 2022	SURVEY BY:	GML Heritage
PLACE TYPE:	Individual Heritage Place	EXISTING HERITAGE OVERLAY:	HO4
PROPOSED CATEGORY:	Significant	FORMER GRADE / CATEGORY:	Ungraded / Not listed
DESIGNER / ARCHITECT / ARTIST:	Unknown	BUILDER:	Unknown
DEVELOPMENT PERIOD:	Postwar Period (1945–1975)	DATE OF CREATION / MAJOR CONSTRUCTION	1970–71

THEMES

ABORIGINAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
N/A	N/A
HISTORICAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
3.6 Building the city and suburbs	3.6.1 Suburban Development
	3.6.2 Building Homes
	3.6.3 Development of flats

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Extent of overlay: Refer to map

SUMMARY

Park Heights at 126–132 Park Drive, Parkville, is a two to four-storey block of flats constructed in 1970–71. It is very intact and is a good example of a postwar block of flats with a late Modernist influence. It displays a typically late Modernist geometric design, demonstrating an evolution of interwar design principles and planning through its modular form and stepped diagonal planning, and by the manipulation of solid and void, and light and shade. In particular, the primary elevation demonstrates the sculptural qualities of the design with its series of faceted, diagonal, projecting bays. The building is historically representative of postwar apartment buildings that answered the increasing need for housing close to the city centre, and the desire for modern, luxurious dwellings. There is an emphasis on the relationship between built form and nature, with wide panels of glazing and a ‘sky garden’ providing access to natural light and views.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Parkville

Parkville occupies the traditional Country of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin.

Parkville occupies an area north of Melbourne's city centre. Taking its name from Royal Park, which was also the early name of the suburb, Parkville had been occupied by extensive public parkland from the mid-1840s—more than 20 years before it began to be developed as a suburb. In the mid-1840s, the Corporation of Melbourne (now City of Melbourne) had requested that Superintendent La Trobe set aside a large area north of the city as public parkland. The original extent of this reservation came to a point at its southern end, which marked the junction of Sydney Road (Royal Parade) and Mount Alexander Road (Flemington Road). The reserve crossed Sydney Road and included the current sites of Princes Park and the Melbourne General Cemetery. One mile north of the city centre, and immediately south of the new cemetery, a site was set aside in 1854 for the University of Melbourne. In addition to teaching facilities, this complex of university buildings included a 'National Museum', administrative buildings, a professors' row, a landscape garden and lake, and residential colleges with their own dining halls and chapels. Close ties developed between the university and the various scientific and medical institutions in Parkville. A theological college and various seminaries were also established in Parkville. In addition to the various residential college chapels, local churches for the Church of England (1876), the Presbyterians (hall 1877, church 1898), and the Catholic Church (1934) were also established.

Encroachments onto the parkland for various public purposes diminished the size of Royal Park and shaped the formative institutional and educational history of the area. The southern section of Royal Park was allocated to various market reserves for the City of Melbourne in the 1850s, and the northwest corner of the park was set aside as a Model Farm in 1858. The Acclimatisation Society was allocated a central area within the park in the early 1860s, which developed as the Melbourne Zoo. In the northern section of the park, the grounds of the Model Farm and adjacent land to the east were taken over for scientific and health and welfare purposes. In the southern section of Parkville, the market reserves gave way to the Veterinary College and University High School in the early twentieth century, and later to the Royal Melbourne Hospital (c1944), the Dental Hospital, the Children's Hospital (1950s), and the Royal Women's Hospital (c2008). There were also temporary encroachments into Royal Park, notable through the military use of the reserve during both world wars, and by public housing in the 1950s.

The suburb of Parkville was a relatively late addition as a townhouse or suburban locale within the bounds of the City of Melbourne; South Yarra and East Melbourne, in comparison, had provided a comparable refined, middle-class residential enclave from the 1840s and 1850s. The first section to be developed for residential purposes was a small area on the west side of Royal Park, which was subdivided for sale in 1866. The bulk of Parkville's suburban area, however, located to the south and east of Royal Park, emerged as a result of the excision of land from Royal Park; this took place from 1868 and through the 1870s, with the bulk of residential development occurring between 1873 and c1900. The timing of these excisions from Royal Park shaped the predominantly boom style Victorian residential character of Parkville. Flanked by Brunswick on the north, North Melbourne on the south, Carlton to the east, and West Melbourne to the west, Parkville emerged as a middle-class enclave in an area which, aside from a few middle-class pockets in Carlton, was dominated by working-class

housing. The sale of Crown land for residential development released land adjacent to the university and within close proximity to the city's business centre, which made it a highly desirable location. Residences for university students, through the establishment of halls of residence and boarding houses, was also a significant use. Alongside dwellings, there was little by way of commercial development, and an absence of the usual public buildings found in a late nineteenth-century residential area. The Parkville Post Office (1885) and a handful of shops centred on Royal Parade and Morrah Street were notable exceptions.

The dominant use of Parkville, in terms of physical land area, was (and continues to be) recreational and educational. However, the significant extent of Crown land that was potentially available for excision for other purposes led to Parkville also becoming a centre of educational, health and welfare, medical and scientific institutions in twentieth-century Melbourne. The development of these institutions, including the Royal Park children's homes, Mount Royal Hospital and the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, continued through the twentieth century. They still exist today.

Flats in Melbourne

The first purpose-built block of flats in Melbourne, Melbourne Mansions, was constructed in Collins Street in 1906. From the 1910s, medium-density housing such as bachelor flats, maisonettes and cooperative developments were popular in Melbourne. Several blocks were constructed prior to World War I, including Fawkner Mansions in South Yarra; Whitehall in Bank Place, Melbourne; and Cliveden Mansions in East Melbourne (O'Hanlon 2008).

During the interwar period, the blocks of flats constructed were mostly along St Kilda Road and Queens Road, as well as in South Yarra, Toorak, East Melbourne, Hawthorn, St Kilda and Parkville. Blocks of flats were mostly of two or three storeys, and were typically let, making them a form of investment in the aftermath of the economic downturn in 1929 (O'Hanlon 2008). While flats were favoured by single people or young couples, they also became fashionable for the middle-income families in Toorak and South Yarra (Context 2009: 145). Some examples in Marne Street and Toorak Road West, South Yarra, were spacious and designed for families. Flats in Parkville catered to wealthier middle-class families and professionals, often offering spacious, modern accommodation with a choice in smaller bachelor flats or larger apartments for families. The 1929 Depression made it unfeasible for many households to run a grand home on a large estate, and by the 1930s, many large older residences in Melbourne had been divided into flats.

The self-owned or own-your-own (OYO) model came about at the end of the 1940s in response to high building costs, which prevented economic returns on investments in flats for rent (*Construction*, 21 April 1954: 32). The OYO flats built in Hawthorn in 1949 and 'Stanhill' in Queens Road, Melbourne (1945–50), both designed by Frederick Romberg, were pioneering examples of modern flats and introduced the model of owner-occupied flats to Melbourne in the postwar period (Heritage Alliance 2008: 23). Another leading promoter of OYO flats was architect Sir Bernard Evans (Lord Mayor of Melbourne from 1959 to 1961), who campaigned for apartment buildings in the city and the subsequent introduction of strata title legislation (Butler-Bowden and Pickett 2007: 114).

The economic effects of the Depression, combined with wartime austerity which brought about shortages in labour and materials, affected the design of flat buildings. Even in more affluent areas,

such as Parkville, architects sought innovative design solutions and simpler forms of ornamentation than had been seen during the earlier interwar period.

The interest in health and wellbeing that emerged in the 1930s had continued to grow throughout the war, and by the postwar period the design of flats was led by an interest in creating spaces that were functional but maximised access to the outdoors within a confined space. This was often seen in the modulation of buildings, the incorporation of balconies, and in some cases the use of rooftops for recreational space. Informed by European architectural trends, there was also a growing interest in irregular form and the exploration and exhibition of the materials used in construction. Many postwar flats had limited material palettes (emphasised through sheer wall planes and integrated design features such as brick vents) and irregular geometric forms which played with light and shade.

SITE HISTORY

The subject site is on the traditional Country of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin.

126–132 Park Drive is located on Crown Allotments 23 and 24, Section E, Parkville. The two allotments were built on in the mid-1870s, and variously owned and occupied until the 1960s. 126 and 128 Park Drive (formerly Park Street) were brick houses of six and five rooms respectively. The footprints of the two houses and outbuildings are illustrated on Detail Plan No. 1149 prepared by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works in 1897 (Figure 91).

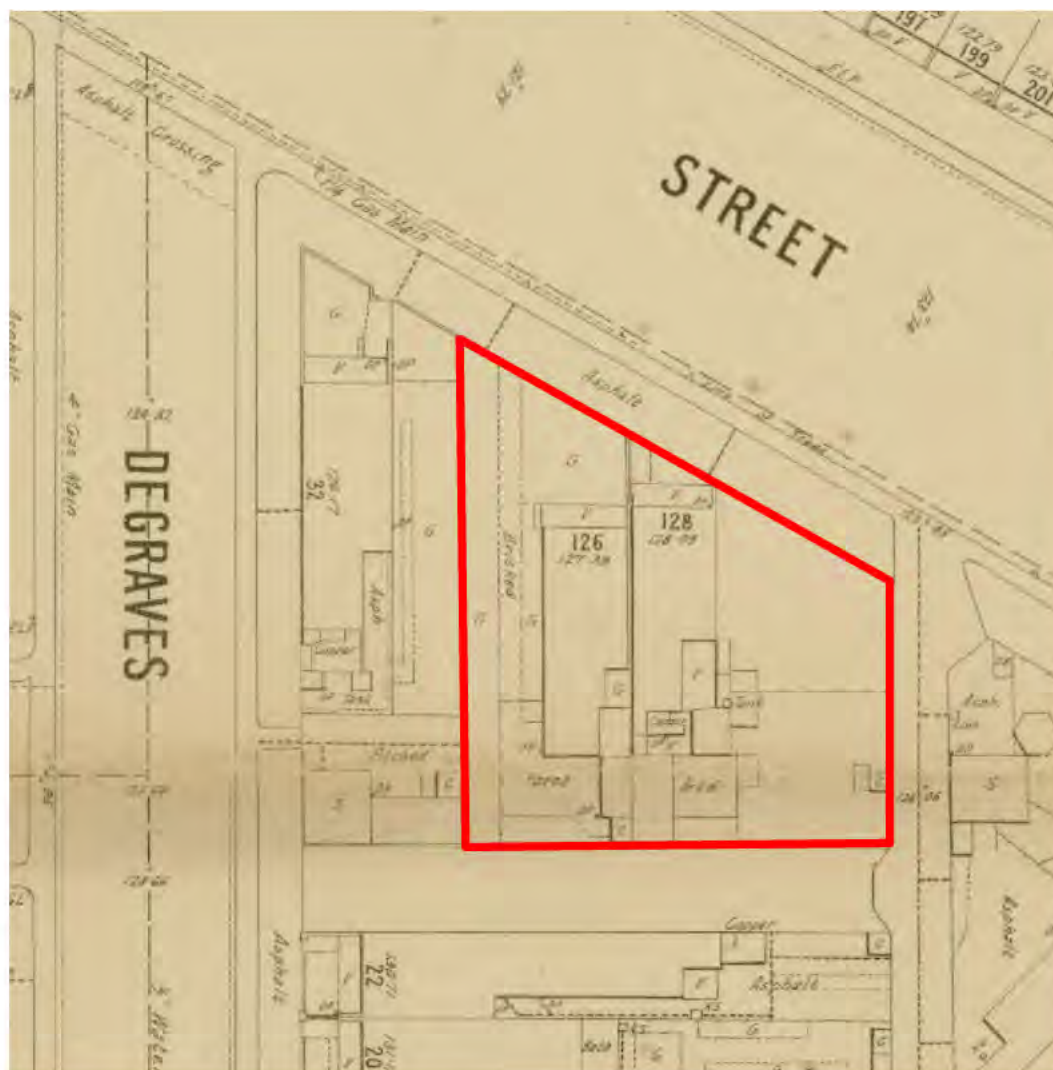


Figure 91. Extract from Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works City of Melbourne Detail Plan No. 1149, 1897, showing the subject site outlined in red. (Source: State Library Victoria, Record ID 9911638293607636, with GML overlay)

126 and 128 Park Drive were owned separately until 1969, when they were purchased one month apart by Assets Australia Holdings Pty Ltd (CT Vols 3978 Fol 484 and Vol 4346 Fol 162). The two properties changed ownership later in 1969 to Royal Finance Company Pty Ltd. In January 1969, a building application was lodged to construct six flats at 128 Park Drive (BMAI, Application No. 40277), and there are no other applications recorded on the cards pertaining to the present block of flats.

The block of flats at 126–132 Park Drive appears to have been under construction in 1970, as in August of that year the builder placed an advertisement for a labourer with applications in care of 'foreman, 126 Park Drive, Parkville' (*Age*, 5 August 1970: 48). The building was completed by February 1971, when flats in the 'dignified new block of OYOs at 126–128 Park Drive' were advertised for sale (*Age*, 20 February 1971: 27). One of the flats had its own roof garden, and others featured 'well-planned kitchens with many built-in cupboards, hand-painted tiles, laminated bench tops, gas stoves with timers, and exhaust fans'. The bathrooms included shower recesses with sliding doors, vanity basins and mosaic tile floors. Bedrooms had built-in wardrobes and dressing tables with

mirrors. The flats were priced from \$17,750 (*Age*, 20 February 1971: 27). A second advertisement in June 1971 described a 'new block of luxury flats... each with front street out-look' (*Age*, 26 June 1971: 38). Advertisements emphasised the roof garden, described as a 'Sky Garden ... where lucky people will be able to have some of the delights of the country close to the heart of a big city' (*Age*, 20 February 1971: 27).

According to the 1971 rate book, 126–128 Park Drive consisted of 11 brick flats, 10 of which were owned by Royal Finance Co Pty Ltd, indicating that the building was newly completed. Within 12 months all of the flats in the building had been sold.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Park Heights at 126–132 Park Drive, Parkville, is a four-storey postwar block of flats influenced by the Late Modernist style. It is on the eastern side of Park Drive, between Degraeves and Gatehouse streets.



Figure 92. Aerial view of the building, showing the irregular shape of the lot. The approximate boundary of the property is indicated in red. (Source: Nearmap, 2022, with GML overlay)

The property is located on an irregular, trapezoidal lot. It is enclosed to the east, west and south by a series of brick and timber fences. The site comprises the flats, a shallow front garden to the west, and a carpark to the rear in the southeast corner of the lot. The site slopes gently down to the southwest. The building is a single, irregularly shaped structure oriented diagonally from northeast to southwest, following the line of Park Drive. It comprises three wings of varying heights, each with projecting bays. The two bays with four storeys to the north include ground-level interior parking.



Figure 93. Park Heights, viewed from Park Drive in the west. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)

The walls are pale face brick, and flat roofs are concealed behind parapets. The two-storey wing to the south features an accessible rooftop area, formerly known as the ‘Sky Garden’. The primary western elevation features a series of projecting and recessed bays modulated across the façade, creating a faceted effect. This arrangement was designed to provide street outlooks to all of the apartments, optimising the available natural light while maintaining privacy. The design of these bays demonstrates a considered contextual response to the site’s historical setting, following the prevailing vertical form of the terraces opposite.

The primary elevation is complex but can generally be understood as three wings (northern, central and southern), which are divided into 12 bays. The bays are vertical and have different widths, and feature a combination of plain wall sections, glazing and balconies. The wider bays are generally oriented towards the street, forming the primary windows for each flat. The flats incorporate floor-to-ceiling glazing and feature shallow balconies enclosed by simple timber balustrades. The narrower bays are generally recessed and oriented southwest, creating visual interest and varying the light and shade across the elevation. Across these narrower bays there are a combination of timber-framed casement windows and sheer wall planes. The two widest bays appear to house the interior stairs and feature columns of glass bricks. A series of timber balustrades, which match the design of the balconies, run along the peak of the bays, except on the stairwell bays. The timber balustrades also enclose the rooftop garden of the southern wing.

There are two primary entrance doors, each of timber-framed glass with a curved metal awning above. To the left of each of these doorways is a contemporary metal gate that provides access to a path through the building to the rear carpark. Some ground floor apartments appear to have access to the front gardens. A small number of pipes and services are attached to the north-facing walls of some bays, but these have been painted to match the overall scheme of the building and do not detract from its presentation.

The design emphasises the sculptural geometry of the building. The primary (western) elevation is characterised by a bold vertical emphasis of the walls of the projecting bays, which is accentuated by the columns of glass bricks. This contrasts with the strong horizontal lines of the timber panelling—a typical motif of late Modernist architecture. There is little formal ornamentation apart from the glass bricks; visual interest is provided by the angled and stepped forms of the elevation. This formal play creates a sense of movement across the building, which is enhanced by the light surfaces and deep shadows of the balcony recesses. The design is further characterised by its restrained colour neutral palette. While the material and colour palette of the building is restrained, there is an emphasis on the building's fabrication through the use of exposed brick and the minimal use of paint and render. The natural materials and finishes are complemented by the naturalistic bush aesthetic style of the gardens and the use of stone in the landscaping. A connection to the outside world is also implied through the substantial use of glazing, providing both outlooks to the garden, and light to the apartments within.

The northern elevation is constructed in the same face brick, but there is evidence of patching in some areas associated with works to services and air conditioning units. In the centre of the elevation is a grid of twelve windows consisting of four rows of windows aligned with the three floors of flats. Each row comprises two larger, timber-framed casement windows and a narrower casement window to either side. All windows have a single row of header bond brickwork for a lintel, and a narrow brick sill. The façade features a series of integrated wall vents, each formed by arranging four unmortared bricks vertically. These vents are spaced along the walls in line with the apartments. The ground floor consists of covered parking divided into two bays with concrete floors. The eastern elevations, comprising the rear walls of the three bays, are stepped diagonally towards the southeast. The façades are similarly constructed of pale face brick with integrated wall vents. Each wall features two timber-framed casement windows to each floor. The southern elevation, which is very restrained, is constructed of the same brickwork as the northern and eastern walls. It has two projecting bays and a small number of casement windows.



Figure 94. Detail of the primary elevation and stepped bays. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 95. View towards the southern wing and the rooftop 'Sky Garden'. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 96. Detail of a stairwell bay with columns of glass bricks. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 97. Detail of a primary doorway and stone steps with a contemporary railing leading to the rear carpark. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 98. View across the primary elevation, showing the faceted, sculptural facade. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 99. Detail of the northeastern corner of the site, showing the fenestration pattern and integrated vents. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 100. View towards the rear carpark area. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)



Figure 101. View along the southern boundary, and the grassed pathway of Park Heights Lane. (Source: GML Heritage, 2022)

INTEGRITY

The Park Heights block of flats at 126–132 Park Drive, Parkville, is highly externally intact to its 1970–71 construction, with very few changes visible to its original fabric. The building retains its original plan and form as a substantial, two to four storey postwar apartment building. Significant original details include the irregular form of the building; its fabrication, including the integrated wall vent; the original fenestration pattern; and balconies.

Changes to the building include the alteration of some windows, including the introduction of contemporary vents; the introduction of contemporary pipes, services, security systems, and security gates/doors; and new plantings in the gardens. Overall, the building has a high degree of external integrity.

The property fronts Park Drive to the west and the flats have a shallow setback from the public footpath, consisting of a series of gardens. These gardens feature grassed areas with trees, as well as stone gardens with smaller shrubs. The mature trees provide natural shade and privacy to the apartments. The boundary on Park Drive features a series of tall, pale brick fences and a panel of

brushwood fencing. There are two primary pedestrian access points to the building from the street. One is from a set of stone steps with a tubular metal handrail, situated towards the north of the site. The other is a short, paved bluestone path to the southern wing of the building. A grassed path runs along the southern boundary of the site, and there is a contemporary metal security gate to the rear. The rear carpark area is more or less L-shaped in plan, and is paved with concrete slabs. It is separated from the neighbouring property to the east by a brick wall. Access to the carpark is via a lane to the north of the site. A private pathway called Park Heights Lane runs from the entry to the carpark at the northeast of the site to the grassed pathway in the south.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

Park Heights at 126–132 Park Drive, Parkville, is one of a small number of postwar blocks of flats in Parkville, and is representative of a shift in the architectural character of the inner ring suburbs of Melbourne in the period. Flats in suburbs such as Parkville, South Yarra and Toorak were initially developed for a luxury market, providing stylish, modern accommodation for upper middle-class professionals and their families. Interwar blocks of flats generally conformed to one of a number of architectural styles, inspired by nostalgic, classical or medieval themes to ‘contemporary’ Moderne. They often had simple, familiar plans and forms, from modest rectangular blocks to the more developed U-shaped and H-shaped plans with integrated courtyards that grew in popularity towards the early 1940s. Following World War II, the design of flats in these more affluent areas grew more experimental, but the emphasis was still placed on modernity and liveability. As a low-rise block of flats of the late 1960s and early 1970s, Park Heights is emblematic of this postwar building type that emerged as an alternative to detached house and high-rise tower developments. Because land in inner-city areas remained expensive, many postwar developments were infills introduced to existing streetscapes and, like Park Heights, often replaced Victorian-era residences.

The design of Park Heights is characteristic of Late Modern postwar design, in which there is a conscious stress on the juxtaposition of horizontal and vertical compositional elements and strong geometric forms. The materiality also invokes the natural environment, with unobtrusive natural coloured brickwork and timber, the absence of applied decoration, and is enhanced by rustic landscaping. Unlike earlier interwar blocks of flats, few postwar flat developments demonstrated the same plan, form or detailing. The shared design philosophy was instead seen in the commitment to material expression and sculptural geometry. Comparisons therefore must be informed by evidence of shared ideas and practice rather than identifiable forms. The discussion below includes grouped developments of townhouses, which reflect a similar history of higher-density housing.

Because appreciation of the postwar, low-rise apartment typology has emerged only recently, it is not well represented in the Heritage Overlay in the City of Melbourne. However, some examples in the cities of South Yarra, Boroondara and Port Phillip can be compared to Park Heights at 126–132 Park Drive, Parkville, in terms of period, modular form, fabrication and intactness, though few are currently recognised with an Individual Heritage Overlay. The following examples have been used as comparators for the subject property.

'Kurneh', 2–10 Anderson Street, South Yarra (Recommended Significant to HO6 South Yarra Precinct in the South Yarra Heritage Review, City of Melbourne)

'Kurneh' was constructed in 1966–67 to a design by Bernard Joyce & Associates. It is a two-storey brown brick block of residential flats with a half-basement car park. Designed with an H-shaped plan, the building has a cuboid form. Sheer, unadorned wall planes are broken by double-height timber-framed window walls with awning sash windows (painted dark brown), and the roof is more or less flat. Guttering is concealed by deep metal fascias that are not original.

The simplicity of the design is enhanced by the incorporation of matching brown brick fences that return to the building and frame the entry along Domain Road, creating courtyard garden spaces. The low rubble retaining wall along Domain Road and Anderson Street appears original or early. Like Park Heights, Kurneh demonstrates a focus on irregular form and restrained, naturally finished materiality. The same integrated wall vents are seen at both properties, showing a late Modernist focus on minimalism. Although Kurneh demonstrates a lower scale than Park Heights, there is a similar emphasis on verticality in the fenestration.



Figure 102. 'Kurneh', 2–10 Anderson Street, South Yarra. (Source: GML, 2021–22)

43–49 Clowes Street, South Yarra (Recommended Significant to HO6 South Yarra Precinct in the South Yarra Heritage Review, City of Melbourne)

The townhouses at 43–49 Clowes Street, South Yarra, were built in 1966 to a design by Sol Sapir. The property comprises a two-storey block of four townhouses that have a modular form. The external walls are pale brown face brick. The contrasting expanses of unadorned sheer wall planes are interspersed with double-height glazed wall panels with awning window sashes (painted dark brown). The overall cuboid form is emphasised by the flat roof with deep fascias (painted dark brown), concealed gutters and matching brown brick fences that return to the building. Due to the slope of the site, car parking is provided in a half-basement accessed off Clowes Street, which is similar to the integrated parking at Park Heights. There is a similar use of a vertical window design and minimal ornamentation, including integrated wall vents. Although the design of the Clowes Street property is focused more on cubic forms, both properties use irregular massing and projecting bays. Similarly,

both properties incorporate shallow gardens and stone paths, showing the importance placed on the relationship between built form and nature.



Figure 103. 43–49 Clowes Street, South Yarra. (Source: GML, 2021–22)

Cross Street Co-operative Housing, 422–432 Cardigan Street, Carlton (Recommended Significant in the Carlton Heritage Review, City of Melbourne)

Constructed in 1969–70 to a design by Earle, Shaw and Partners, the residential complex formally known as Cross Street Co-operative Housing is of local historical and aesthetic significance. Built to house University of Melbourne staff and students, the complex is one of Melbourne’s largest co-operative housing developments. Following its completion, it was lauded for its innovative form of higher-density housing that responded in a sensitive manner to the historical built form character of its Carlton neighbourhood context.



Figure 104. Cross Street Co-operative Housing, 422–432 Cardigan Street, Carlton. (Source: Lovell Chen, 2021)

Flats, 8 Mooltan Avenue, St Kilda East (HO302, City of Port Phillip)

The block of flats at 8 Mooltan Avenue, St Kilda East, was constructed in the 1960s. The building is on a rectangular lot and has an irregular plan. It comprises two residential storeys and an integrated ground-floor parking area. Although it is a substantial development, the building is low-rise and sits discreetly within its neighbourhood context. The external walls are tan brick and have a series of projecting and recessed modulated bays. Glazing is contained within the recessed bays and consists of a series of large windows that provide views to the street. The building illustrates a minimalist design that is typical of Late Modernism. Visual interest is created through its geometric form, including panels of render within the recessed bays that form a horizontal motif. Like Park Heights, the building displays a restraint typical of the Late Modern style, with an emphasis on geometry and materiality. The Mooltan Avenue property also incorporates rustic gardens and stone paths. While there is no available image of the flats, they can be viewed [here](#).

City Edge, Eastern Road, South Melbourne (Identified as being of potential significance in the Survey of Post-War Built Heritage in Victoria: Stage One, Heritage Alliance, 2008)

The 'City Edge' development was designed by Daryl Jackson and Evan Walker, and constructed in four stages from 1971 to 1975. It is a pioneering example that comprises a complex of low-rise, high-density apartments, and is one of the earliest attempts in 1970s Melbourne to provide an alternative to high-rise apartment blocks. City Edge won the Royal Australian Institute of Architects' Bronze Medal in 1976. It was identified in the *Survey of Post-War Built Heritage in Victoria: Stage One* (Heritage Alliance, 2008) as having potential historical, architectural and aesthetic significance. As in Park Heights, the external walls are pale brick and have a minimalist design. City Edge incorporates bold panels of horizontal glazing, and timber-finished balustrades and handrails. The design sought to provide the feeling of nature in an urban setting through the use of natural materials, a neutral colour palette and integrated gardens. It is a larger, more substantial development than Park Heights, forming its own precinct, but similar design philosophies can be understood at both sites.



Figure 105. 'City Edge', Eastern Road, South Melbourne. (Source: City of Port Phillip)

76 Molesworth Street, Kew (HO325, City of Boroondara)

The property at 76 Molesworth Street, Kew, comprises six townhouses designed by prominent local architect Graeme Gunn, and developed by the Merchant Builders in 1969–70. The development is of historical and architectural significance as a fine and externally intact example of a complex of late 1960s townhouses. It is an important design in the progression of cluster housing and townhouse projects by Graeme Gunn and others in the 1960s and 1970s, a period that saw a re-casting of suburban housing models. It is an accomplished and distinctive residential design in a broadly Brutalist manner, which is characterised by a bold but minimal use of materials and skilful modulation of light and shade. The project is a relatively early and successful example of the use of concrete-block and heavy rough-sawn timber, a combination that would characterise many architect-designed houses in Melbourne over the next decade. The townhouses are positioned at the peak of a slope, and are largely concealed by landscaping. Many of the dwellings incorporate projecting bays, cantilevered balconies and wide panels of glazing to take advantage of the views. As with Park Heights, these townhouses demonstrate a focus on materiality, form and the relationship between indoors and outdoors.



Figure 106. 76 Molesworth Street, Kew. (Source: City of Boroondara)

'Bayside', 1–2 The Esplanade, St Kilda (Significant to HO5 St Kilda Hill Precinct, City of Port Phillip)

'Bayside' at 1–2 The Esplanade, St Kilda, was built in the c1960s. It is constructed of face brick and has an irregular J-shaped plan with three primary wings. Despite its substantial overall footprint, the building is low-scale. The building has integrated ground-level parking to the wing that fronts the street. It is characterised by a series of projecting bays modulated across the interior elevations, which generally house the balconies. The elevations have a variety of window arrangements, with generally wide panels of glazing arranged symmetrically across the three floors. Although The Esplanade flats are earlier than Park Heights, their form (including an integrated courtyard) shows similarities to popular plans of earlier interwar blocks of flats. However, the sculptural form of the bays shows a movement towards postwar design motifs. Like Park Heights, which was designed to provide street outlooks to each apartment, the Esplanade flats were planned to maximise views towards the beach. While there is no available image of the flats, they can be viewed [here](#).

Discussion

Park Heights at 126–132 Park Drive, Parkville, is a good example of its type as a postwar block of flats, influenced by the Late Modern style. It compares well with the above properties, demonstrating a similar scale and interest in materiality and form that developed throughout the 1960s and 1970s. Across each of these places there are recognisable elements, such as an emphasis on vertical panels of glazing, horizontal motifs, and the use of minimalistic features such as integrated brick vents.

Compared to earlier developments such as Kurneh, the Clowes Street townhouses, and the flats at 8 Mooltan Avenue, however, Park Heights at four rather than two storeys is larger and represents a

more intensive development of its site. Park Heights is also distinguished formally from the simple regular geometry of earlier examples by its faceted primary elevation and its diagonal stepped plan, design elements that reflect its 1970s period of design. Like the Cross Street Co-operative Housing complex, it reflects both 1970s Late Modern design principles and a sensitive response to its historical neighbourhood setting.

However, the majority of the comparator properties show a similar broad interest in modular design and the use of projecting bays, as seen at 76 Molesworth Street, Kew, and at Bayside. This exploration of geometric expression is characteristic of the Late Modern style, and is seen to varying degrees across each of the above properties. The flats at the Esplanade are perhaps the most vernacular in design, recalling the U-shaped and J-shaped plans of earlier interwar flats; however, the stepped design of the balconies provides a nod to the Modern.

All of the properties demonstrate changing ideas of contemporary, inner-city living, with townhouse developments and flats providing a compromise between modern convenience, and the requirements of higher-density dwellings in the inner city. The incorporation of balconies and wide panels of glazing, and the emphasis on outlooks to streets and natural settings, such as are seen at Daryl Jackson's City Edge development, are expressive of this desire for the balance of urbane and natural, providing natural light and views and an enhanced sense of 'liveability' with city convenience. The properties also share common characteristics such as unadorned wall planes, restrained ornamentation, and geometric motifs. There is also a similar emphasis on natural materials and a neutral colour palette, from simple brick construction to concrete bricks and slabs, with restrained timber elements, which served to enhance the relationship between built form and setting. The Park Heights design shows the influence of Late Modernist architects such as Graeme Gunn, whose design of 76 Molesworth Street, Kew, demonstrates a similar modular form and the integration of public and private spaces (although on a smaller scale). Park Heights also shares the strong vertical emphasis that is common among both the Jackson and Gunn examples. At Park Heights this compositional focus on vertical bays responds well to the vertical modules of Victorian-era terrace house design that is so common in the broader Parkville neighbourhood context.

Overall, Park Heights is a highly externally intact example of early 1970s low-rise flat development, showing the transition between late 1960s Modernist principles to those of the late 1970s and early 1980s. It demonstrates the development of key elements of late 1960s design, such as a modular form and limited palette, while incorporating a more sculptural form and a dramatic interplay of light and shade.

ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA

CRITERION A

- ✓ Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).
-

CRITERION B

Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity).

CRITERION C

Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history (research potential).

CRITERION D

- ✓ Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).
-

CRITERION E

- ✓ Importance of exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).
-

CRITERION F

Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance)

CRITERION G

Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).

CRITERION H

Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (associative significance).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Melbourne Planning Scheme:

Melbourne Planning Scheme

EXTERNAL PAINT CONTROLS	No
INTERNAL ALTERATION CONTROLS	No
TREE CONTROLS	No
OUTBUILDINGS OR FENCES (Which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-4)	No
SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM CONTROLS	Yes
TO BE INCLUDED ON THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER	No
PROHIBITED USES MAY BE PERMITTED	No
ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACE	No

Other

Not Applicable

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PREVIOUS STUDIES

Parkville Historic Area Study 1979
(Jacobs, Lewis, Vines Architects and
Conservation Planners),
Building Identification Forms 1985 (Gould M Architects), Ungraded
Parkville Conservation Study 1985 (Nigel
Lewis and Associates)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Park Heights, 126–132 Park Drive, Parkville

Heritage Place: Park Heights

PS ref no: HO1440



What is significant?

Park Heights at 126–132 Park Drive, Parkville, built in 1970–71, is significant.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to) the building's:

- original external form, fabric and detailing
- high level of integrity to its original design
- original stepped diagonal plan
- sculptural arrangement of the primary elevation
- integrated wall vents
- pattern and size of the original fenestration
- incorporation of bush aesthetic style landscape design
- other decorative details.

Most recent alterations and additions, including contemporary pipes, services, and security systems, are not significant.

How it is significant?

Park Heights at 126–132 Park Drive, Parkville, is of local historical, representative and aesthetic significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why it is significant?

Park Heights has historical significance as an example of a postwar low-rise block of flats showing the influence of Late Modernist design. The building demonstrates the balance between the growing popularity of high-density accommodation close to the city centre, and the importance placed upon spacious modern living with access to natural spaces and clean air. As such, it is historically representative of the postwar development of Melbourne generally, and Parkville specifically, when land in inner-city suburbs was at a premium and flats were developed in irregular lots, often replacing earlier Victorian-era houses. Park Heights is a key example of postwar flat design in Parkville, showcasing a considered architectural response to the existing streetscape, and the integration of rooftop gardens to provide recreational outdoor space within a limited lot. (Criterion A)

Park Heights is significant as a representative example of postwar flat design in the Late Modern style. Constructed in 1970–71, it serves as a highly intact example of postwar design in Melbourne,

incorporating a typically Late Modern modular form and emphasising material expression. Park Heights is representative of this trend through the incorporation of wide panels of glazing, balconies, and ground-level gardens to provide street outlooks and natural light. Significantly, it incorporates a rooftop ‘Sky Garden’ that aimed to provide the ‘delights of the country close to the heart of a big city’ (*Age*, 20 February 1971: 27). (Criterion D)

Park Heights has aesthetic significance as a postwar Late Modern block of flats. It is highly authentic to its 1970–71 construction, retaining its original form and fabric, and displaying a characteristically modular form in an uncommon diagonal plan. Its multistorey design shows a considered response to the existing streetscape and the topography of the site, with a conscious expression of horizontality, verticality, and strong geometric forms. It has particular significance for the sculptural design of the primary elevation. Modulated bays are positioned on diagonals to create a faceted effect, juxtaposing solid and void, and light and shade, to give the building a sense of dynamism.

Typical of the Late Modern style, there is an emphasis on material expression with unobtrusive natural coloured brickwork and timber, and the absence of applied decoration, enhanced by rustic landscaping. It retains significant structural details and design features, such as the grid plan of the fenestration and integrated wall vents on the northern elevation. (Criterion E)

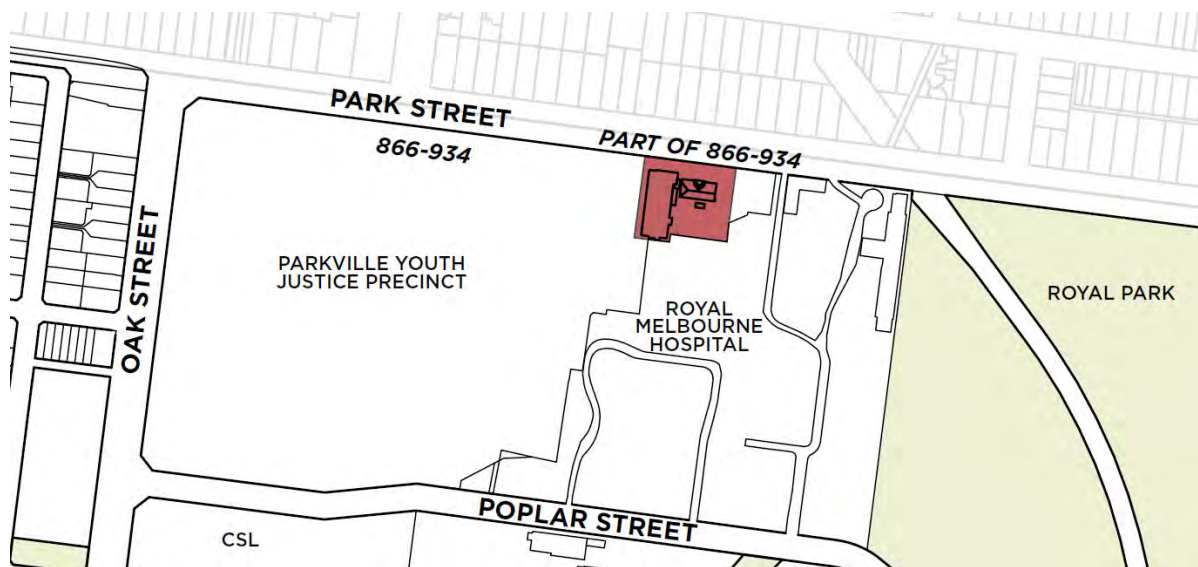
Primary source

Parkville Heritage Review 2023 (GML Heritage)

SITE NAME: Former Royal Park Depot buildings

STREET ADDRESS: 866–934 (part) Park Street, Parkville

PROPERTY ID: 107424



SURVEY DATE:	February 2023	SURVEY BY:	GML Heritage
PLACE TYPE:	Individual Heritage Place	EXISTING HERITAGE OVERLAY:	N/A
PROPOSED CATEGORY:	Significant	FORMER GRADE / CATEGORY:	Ungraded / N/A
DESIGNER / ARCHITECT / ARTIST:	Public Works Department	BUILDER:	Unknown

DEVELOPMENT PERIOD:	Victorian Period (1851–1901) Interwar Period (c1919–c1940) Postwar Period (1945–1975)	DATE OF CREATION / MAJOR CONSTRUCTION:	1925, 1940
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THEMES

ABORIGINAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
4 Segregation, incarceration and institutionalisation	--
6 New kinds of work	
HISTORICAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
3.11 Providing health and welfare services	3.11.2 Welfare Institutions

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Extent of overlay: Refer to map

SUMMARY

The former Royal Park Depot buildings within the Parkville Youth Justice Precinct, at 866–934 (part) Park Street, Parkville, reflect a complex historical use associated with the welfare, education and detention of children. The site at 866–934 Park Street has been historically associated with this use since the establishment of the Royal Park Industrial School in 1866. Together with the 1875 Royal Park Industrial School buildings on the neighbouring site at 34–36 Poplar Road, Parkville (VHR H1725; HO315), it contributes to an understanding of the earliest examples of a children's welfare institution in Victoria. From 1880, the site was established with the Royal Park Depot which operated as the sole reception centre for young people committed to state care in Victoria until 1961. The site was operating as Turana from 1955 onwards.

The two extant former Depot buildings include:

- The former nurses' quarters, which is a two-storey interwar building constructed in 1925 as an on-site staff accommodation and training facility for 'problem girls'. Its secondary wing, constructed in 1944, was demolished in c1990s.
- The former junior girls' and toddlers' building was constructed in 1940, as an effort to improve the conditions of girls' quarters, and to provide separate quarters for those children who were wards of the state and those who were in remand.

The care of children became a significant public issue in the 1920s and 1930s, and the Royal Park Depot facilities were particularly prominent in discussions of funding and conditions of the facilities,

prompting the expansion and development of the site in the 1920s and late 1930s onwards. The extant buildings date from this period of expansion, and their later modifications are representative of the development of welfare facilities throughout the twentieth century.

When the site was operating as Turana, more than 3000 children were held annually into the 1980s. During the Turana years, the two interwar buildings served as administration and remand (the 1925 building) and classification and accommodation (the 1940 building). Housing the primary operations of the Turana Boys' Home facility by the late 1950s, all of the clients of the place would have passed through the two interwar buildings. Both buildings are also demonstrative of the place's complicated past, being the site of traumatic experiences such as child abuse and the separation of Aboriginal children from their families.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Welfare institutions in Parkville

Following the *Neglected and Criminal Children's Act 1864* (Vic), a number of industrial schools were established in Melbourne, including one at Royal Park in 1866. From this time, the northern end of Royal Park was utilised for various health and welfare purposes, many of which have associations with Aboriginal people. The large expanse of public land and the relative isolation of the site made it particularly suitable for the government authorities to use it for this purpose. The industrial school initially occupied the site of a disused powder magazine but moved to purpose-built premises in the late 1870s where a Receiving Home and the Royal Park Depot for neglected children was established in 1880. In 1892 a home for girls was established, which was known as the Royal Park Reformatory School for Protestant Girls (VGG, 27 May 1892: 2168). There was also a hospital for the elderly and destitute, which took over the former industrial school building, as well as a psychiatric hospital (1907), built on the site of the former Model Farm.

The Royal Park Depot, which operated for over 80 years from 1880 until 1961, acted as a receiving house for children who were wards of the state, and who were provided with short-term accommodation. These children were as young as toddlers. After being processed at the Royal Park Depot they were sent to other institutions, such as government-run orphanages or the Sunbury Boys' Home. The Royal Park Depot was not regarded favourably and was criticised for overcrowding. A new wing was built in 1907. The Royal Park Depot operated under a number of different names over its history. It was also known as the Parkville Neglected Children's Home. From 1955 the Depot became known as Turana, and operated as a detention facility for juvenile offenders. A facility for younger boys, known as Baltara, was also established. The area occupied by the Royal Park Depot, and the girls' and boys' homes, is now occupied by Melbourne Youth Justice Centre (formerly Melbourne Juvenile Justice Centre and Turana Youth Training Centre) and a campus of the Royal Melbourne Hospital.

Other private charitable organisations also operated in the area, including the Victorian Children's Aid Society which occupied Ayr Cottage in Leonard Street, Parkville, from 1901. The Children's Aid Society in Parkville was also registered as a state school.

Royal Park Industrial School (1866–1880)

The subject site at 866–934 Park Street, Parkville, was part of a larger institutional complex that operated from the northwest corner of Royal Park as early as 1875. Following the *Neglected and Criminal Children's Act 1864*, a number of industrial schools were established by the Department of Industrial and Reformatory Schools in Melbourne, including at Royal Park. The Royal Park Industrial School initially occupied a disused powder magazine.

Established on this site by 1866, the Royal Park Industrial School was a State-operated benevolent institution for homeless children. The industrial school occupied the land formerly used by an 'experimental farm' (or a 'model farm'). Bounded by the Moonee Ponds Creek to the west and Park Street to the north, the farm comprised 142 acres of land excised from Royal Park in 1858. During a short-lived use as an experimental farm from 1858 to 1860, the land was cleared and cultivated using experimental cropping techniques. By 1866, a portion of the land was nominated to be reserved for a future industrial school under the *Neglected and Criminal Children's Act 1864* (VHR H1725 'North West Hospital, Parkville Campus').

Plans for a new industrial school on a grand scale were announced in 1873 and construction was completed in 1875 (*Advocate*, 30 January 1875: 13; Uhl, 1981: 102). The 1875 industrial school buildings are now part of the Royal Melbourne Hospital Royal Park Campus (VHR H1725 'North West Hospital, Parkville Campus'; HO315).

The school was initially intended to accommodate '300 boys and 300 girls', and contemporary commentators believed 'a better site could not have been selected' (*Advocate*, 30 January 1875: 13). Only half of the original plan was completed, with the Girls' Division, and staff and service wings, built in 1875. The boys' portion was soon to follow but the plans were never realised as the government policy changed in 1879 to favour 'boarding out' over institutional care. The preference for 'boarding out', now known as foster care, was influenced by its lower cost to the government. It was also argued that the experience was better for the children, being more akin to family life.

Aboriginal children from Melbourne and many parts of Victoria were among those sent to the Royal Park Industrial School. Although these children were admitted under the legislative terms of what was considered 'neglected', there were also targeted efforts made to remove Aboriginal children from their families. Welfare authorities believed this action to be beneficial to the child but in this effect caused enormous damage to Aboriginal families. They are considered places of considerable trauma.

In 1879, the girls were moved to an industrial school in Geelong and boys from the Sunbury Industrial School were moved to the Royal Park site to receive 'boarding out' placements. By 1881, the boys had been removed, and in 1882, the Royal Park Industrial School buildings were converted into a home for the 'Houseless and Destitute Persons'. There would have been homeless Aboriginal people who were committed to this institution. The site incorporated the entire block at the corner of Oak Street and Park Street, which allowed the children to engage in 'agricultural pursuits' (*Age*, 14 October 1879).

From 1880, the Department of Industrial and Reformatory Schools operated the Royal Park Depot on the grounds to the north of the former industrial school.

PLACE HISTORY

The subject site occupies the traditional Country of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin.

The subject site is located on Allotments 5A and 5C of Section 99A, Royal Park, in the Parish of Jika Jika.

The subject site has been used for youth reformatory and children welfare facilities since the establishment of the Royal Park Industrial School in 1866, and has retained this use under subsequent State welfare models. The site has operated under different names over its long history.

Period	Name	Other names
1866–1880	Royal Park Industrial School	–
1880–1955	Royal Park Depot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parkville (or Royal Park) Neglected Children’s Home • Children’s Welfare Department Receiving Depot • Royal Park Depots and Receiving Homes • The Depot • Boys’ Receiving Depot, Royal Park • Girls’ Receiving Depot, Royal Park • Receiving Depots, Royal Park • Neglected Children’s Depot, Royal Park
1955–1993	Turana Boys’ Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turana Youth Training Centre • Baltara Reception Centre (co-existed with Turana from 1968)
1994–today	Parkville Youth Justice Precinct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melbourne Juvenile Justice Centre (1994–2009) • Melbourne Youth Justice Centre (c2009–today) • Parkville College (2012–today)

The site at 866–934 Park Street, Parkville, is now known as the Parkville Youth Justice Precinct. While the majority of the site was redeveloped in the 1990s and 2000s as part of a major redevelopment of the complex, there are two surviving interwar buildings from the Royal Park Depot era.

Closed to public access, the Melbourne Youth Justice Centre and Parkville College are outside the scope of this assessment.

Royal Park Depot (1880–1955)

Established in 1880, the Royal Park Depot became the sole reception centre for children committed to state care, regardless of whether they were entering the juvenile system or the care system. The Depot operated for over 70 years from 1880 until 1955, serving as a receiving house for children who were provided with short-term accommodation.

Aboriginal children were particularly vulnerable to being taken to the Royal Park Receiving Depot (from c1880), and later to the Royal Park Boys’ Homes and Girls’ Home, on account of efforts of welfare agencies, churches and the police to remove Aboriginal children from their families. The admission of Aboriginal children to the Royal Park Depot most likely increased from the 1920s and 1930s onwards when greater numbers of Aboriginal people began settling in Melbourne following the

closure of several missions and reserves. Many Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung and other Aboriginal people had family members taken to the Royal Park Depot. For the individuals concerned, and their families and their descendants, this is a place associated with generational sadness and trauma.

In 1887, the old Department of Industrial and Reformatory Schools was divided into the 'Department for Neglected Children' under the *Neglected and Criminal Children's Act 1887*, and the 'Department for Reformatory Schools for Convicted Juveniles' under the *Juvenile Offenders' Act 1887*. These Acts determined that no new industrial schools were to be built; however, existing schools lingered for many years.

The early Depot facilities were developed adjacent to the 1875 industrial school building, and over time a series of buildings and an adjoining farm were introduced to the site at 866–934 Park Street (Swain 2008).

A c1910s survey plan by the Metropolitan and Melbourne Board of Works (MMBW) shows the development of the complex concentrated on the portion of land bounded by Park Street, Poplar Street and Oak Street (which was re-aligned by 1973; see Figure 116). At this time, the Depot was developed with structures including the separate quarters for boys and girls, and the caretaker's residence (Figure 107). A residence and a shed existed on the location of the two extant interwar buildings by c1910 (Figure 107; MMBW Detail Plan 1102, 1908). It is unclear when these structures were demolished, but by the 1930s the land was occupied by 'temporary wooden huts' that were used as girls' accommodation (*Labor Call*, 12 November 1936: 1).

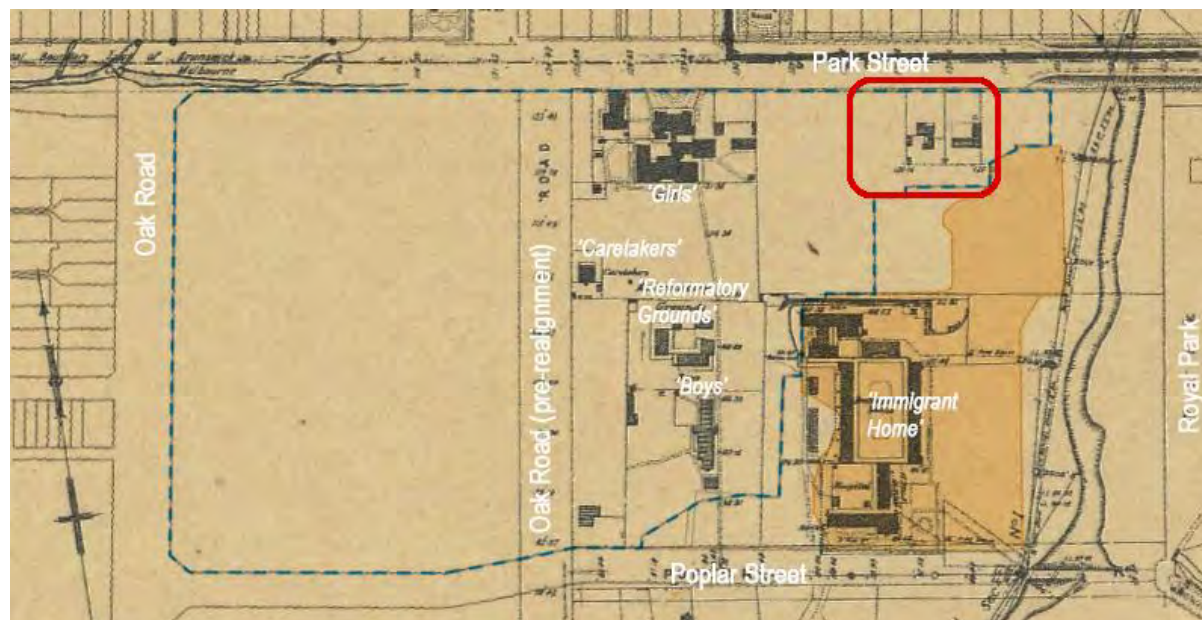


Figure 107. Extract from MMBW Plan No. 52, c1933, superimposed with contemporary site boundary of 866–934 Park Street, Parkville (shown in blue dashed lines). Note the plan was reproduced c1933 but depicts the site in its c1910s conditions. Original labels on the plan are reproduced in inverted commas. The location of the two interwar buildings of interest is outlined in red. Note the location of the 1875 industrial school adjacent to the subject complex, labelled 'Immigrant Home'. (Source: State Library Victoria, with GML overlay)

The Depot was initially designed to provide short-term accommodation for up to 60 children, with the plan that children would be moved on from the place within a week of arrival. However, many children, including 'problem' children, continued to reside there and became long-term residents, resulting in

overcrowding and public scrutiny for child cruelty and abuse (*Argus*, 7 June 1949; eMelbourne). Daily occupancy had risen to over 100 children by 1910, and had doubled again by the 1920s, leading to an inquiry and a recommendation that the Depot be used exclusively for reception care (Swain 2008). Despite some upgrades, conditions did not improve (*Argus*, 9 May 1912).

In the 1920s, a series of additions were introduced to the site. In 1925, the Public Works Department (PWD) was granted funding for kitchens and dormitories, a separate nurses' quarters and a new remand depot. A recreation hall was also approved in 1928 (*Labor Call*, 16 April 1925: 5).

The extant 1925 nurses' quarters is the only structure surviving from the group of buildings developed in the 1920s.

In 1928, investigations found that the facilities at the complex were still unsatisfactory, leading to the Premier Edmund Hogan being urged to provide improvements (*Argus*, 11 October 1928). However, plans for development and refurbishment were halted due to the collapse of the boarding-out system during the Depression.

Building works resumed from the late 1930s, with much of the works reflecting the belief in 'moral deficiency' and 'defectiveness' in children. Influenced by the eugenics movement in Melbourne throughout the 1920s and 1930s, criticism continued over the use of the Depot for both 'neglected' children and children in remand, with concerns that the 'contaminating influence [of the latter] may work untold harm on children of a better type' (*Weekly Times*, 19 August 1922: 58). An inspection in 1939 described the Depot as a 'gaol' and criticised the sharing of dormitories by both wards of the state and reformatory children (*Argus*, 24 August 1939).

From the late 1930s to the early 1940s, as concerns over the condition and use of the facilities continued to mount, the PWD made plans for expanding facilities on the site, with an emphasis on creating separate structures for those in remand (*Herald*, 14 October 1939: 8).

Further improvements made to the site around this time included a new storeroom, additional accommodation for senior boys, reconversion of the store to a dormitory, and a new shelter for the boys' playground, among other works.

The extant Functionalist-style brick building fronting onto Park Street (Figure 108–Figure 110) was constructed in 1939 as a new junior girls' and toddlers' building, which replaced temporary wooden huts in this location. The building cost £16,369 and was funded by a government grant of £20,000. The upper floor housed junior girls, while the ground floor accommodated toddlers, with special wards for sick children also provided (*Argus*, 30 January 1939: 5). This construction aimed to improve the conditions of the girls' quarters in the previous buildings, which were considered obsolete and unfit for human habitation. The building was also designed to enable the separation of children who were wards of the state from those who were in remand (*Argus*, 6 August 1936; *Labor Call*, 12 November 1936: 1; Lost & Found).



Figure 108. Plan from 1938 showing the proposed junior girls' and toddlers' block, completed in 1939. (Source: VPRS 03686/P0017 000957)



Figure 109. View looking south from Park Steet, showing the construction of the new junior girls' and toddlers' block in 1939. Note the 1925 nurses' quarters featuring balconies to the east. (Source: Public Record Office Victoria)



Figure 110. View showing the completed junior girls' and toddlers' block, c1940. (Source: Public Record Office Victoria)

In the late 1930s, additional medical facilities were also provided at the Depot, including isolation wards added to both girls' and boys' blocks (1937), and a new medical and dental clinic (c1939) (*Age*, 29 June 1937: 5; *Herald*, 14 October 1939: 8). Funds had also been raised to expand the grounds of the facility to allow recreation spaces, with early works completed in 1938, including 'splendidly equipped recreation grounds and a swimming pool' (*Argus*, 6 August 1936; 4 April 1938).

In 1945, a two-storey wing was added to the 1925 nurses' quarters (Figure 111). The building plans show that the nurses' quarters originally featured balconies on both floors, which are now infilled (Figure 109 and Figure 111). This addition was attached to the eastern elevation of the subject nurses' quarters and had a long rectangular floor plan running north–south, forming an enclosed courtyard (Figure 112 and Figure 113) (*Herald*, 29 May 1948: 3). The purpose of the nurses' quarters, with self-contained bedrooms, was not only to accommodate staff members on site, but also to provide professional training for 'problem girls' (*Herald*, 29 May 1948: 3).

Aerial photography from 1945 shows that the secondary wing was being added to the 1925 nurses' quarters at that time (Figure 112). The Depot was largely divided into boys', girls' and shared areas (Figure 112).

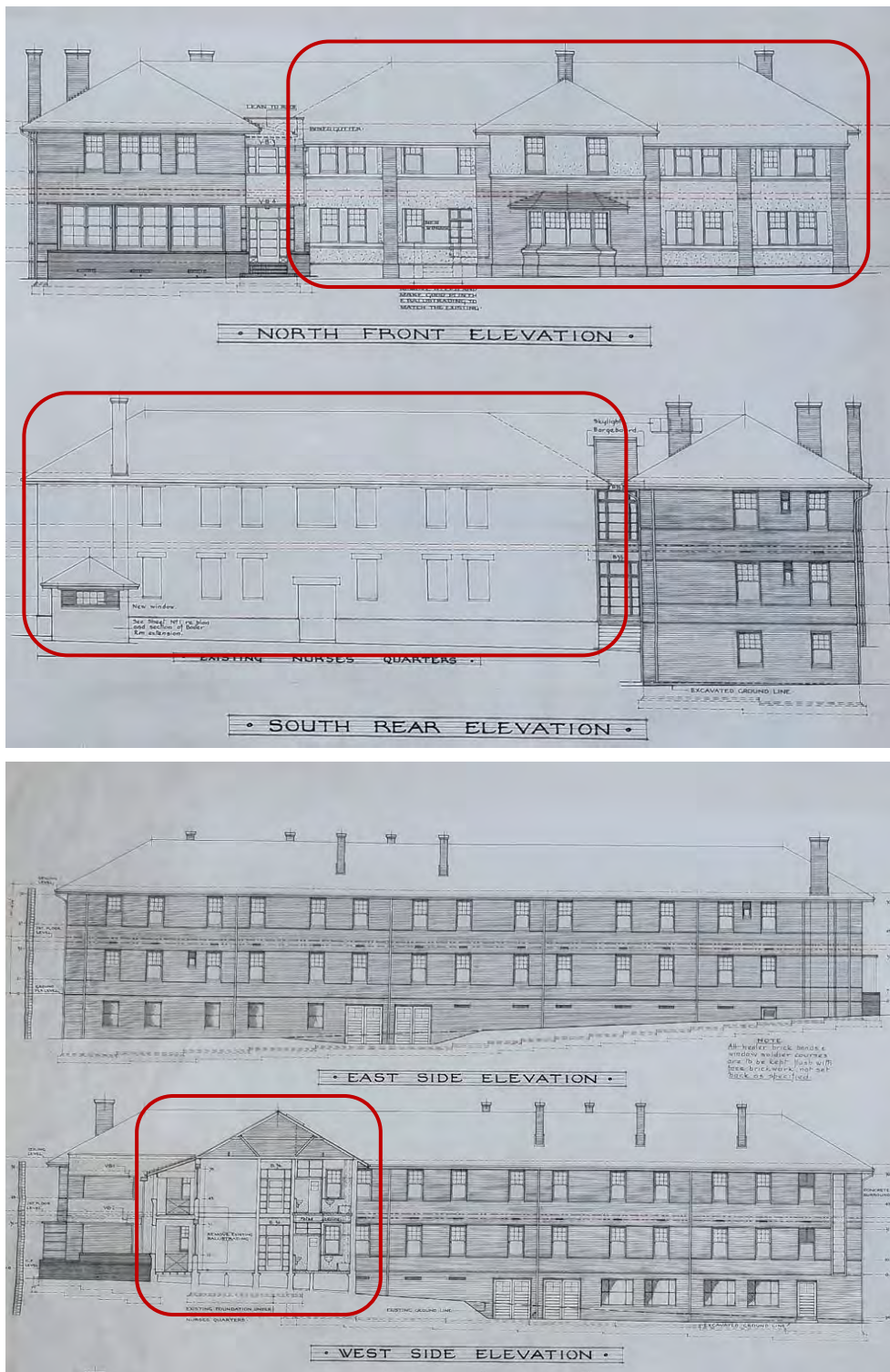


Figure 111. North and south elevations (upper) and east and west elevations (lower) of the 1944 additions to the nurses' quarters. The subject building from 1925 is outlined in red. (Source: VPRS 03686/P0019 003086, with GML overlay)

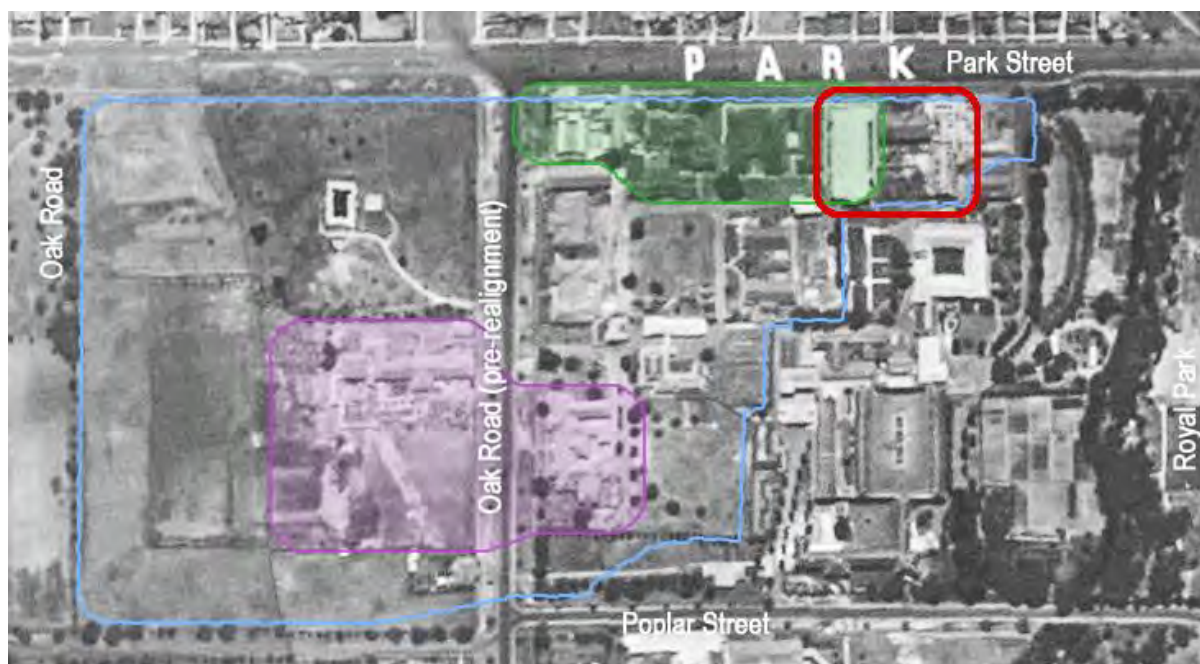


Figure 112. Detail of a 1945 aerial image showing the development of the Depot facilities. Boys' buildings were located in the southern portion of the site (shaded in purple) and girls' buildings fronted Park Street (shaded in green). Shared facilities such as the kitchen, school, medical clinic and nursery were in the central area, on the eastern side of Oak Road. The location of the buildings recommended for inclusion in a Heritage Overlay are outlined in red, with the extent of 866–934 Park Street, Parkville, outlined in blue. (Source: Vicmap Basemap Services, with GML overlay)

Turana Boys' Home (1955–1993)

Despite the expansion in the 1920s–40s, the Royal Park Depot continued to suffer overcrowding, and the level of care given to children was publicly questioned. In 1945, the Depot had a daily residential average of 300 children aged from seven weeks to 20 years (*Herald*, 26 February 1945). Concern over the shared dormitories between wards of the state and reformatory children also continued (*Herald*, 27 October 1952). Recognising these issues, the government opened additional care and remand facilities throughout Victoria from 1955 to the early 1960s, including Winlaton Girls' Training School at Nunawading in 1956 and Allambie at Burwood in 1961, to relieve capacity issues at Turana.

Subsequently, in 1955, the Depot was reshaped as 'Turana', from an Aboriginal word for 'rainbow', as a reception, classification and remand facility. Housing 250 children, it was the only state institution for 'problem children' directly managed by the Social Welfare Department (*Argus*, 21 December 1955: 5). Girls were accommodated at Turana at least until 1956 before being transferred to Winlaton. By late 1956, Turana housed young males only and became known as 'Turana Boys' Home' (*Argus*, 20 October 1956: 9).

Turana went through a period of expansion and development, and several 'cottage groups' were constructed in 1954 to accommodate 'handicapped and very disturbed children' (Jenkinson 2011). By 1957, Turana had expanded to include 14 separate 'sections'. At Turana more than 3000 children were held annually through to the 1980s (Finding Records).



Figure 114. A view of the western interwar building in the c1960s, following the conversion of the site to Turana. This photo shows the 1960s treatment of the windows. (Source: Jesuit Social Services)

A 1962 plan of the Turana site (Figure 115) shows that by this time the broader complex included residential buildings (cottages), storage buildings, nurseries, a medical and dental clinic, a kindergarten, a surgery, kitchens, school buildings, laundries, workshops, and recreational areas.

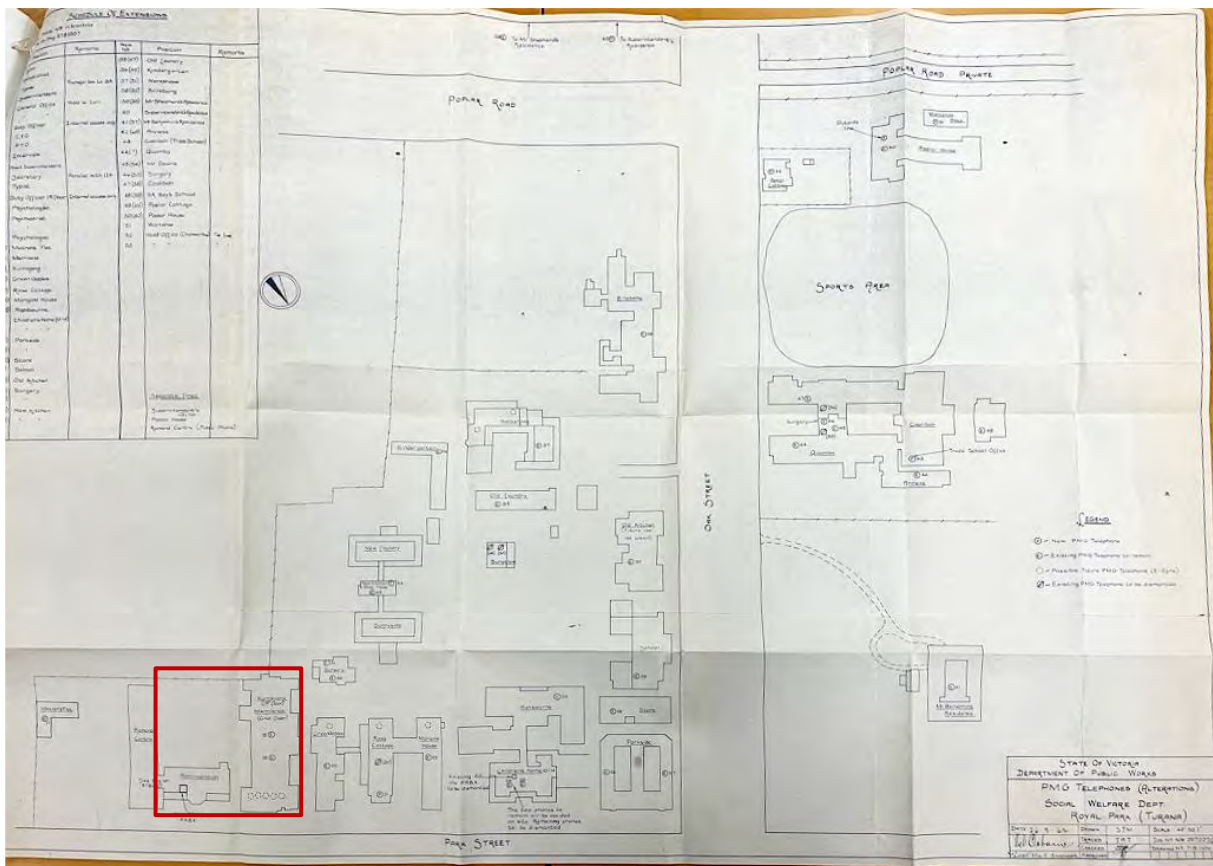


Figure 115. Plan from 1962 showing the extant interwar buildings (outlined in red) and other facilities. Only the two interwar buildings in Park Street are confirmed to survive. (Source: VPRS 06039 R-0001, with GML overlay)

In 1968, a new remand and reception centre called 'Baltara' was established for boys aged 10–15, which was an autonomous unit under the control of the superintendent of Turana (Find & Connect). The Turana and Baltara sites underwent further changes, including the provision of a group of new buildings designed by architects Hopkins and Clarke in 1969, which were situated near to the northwestern corner of the complex, as seen in an aerial from 1973 (Figure 116). At the rear of the extant interwar buildings was a basketball court, constructed in 1973. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, four new sections were added, each accommodating 20–25 boys and young men. The sections were given Aboriginal names: Kinta (laughter); Mawarra (a pleasant place); Warrina (place of rest); and Akora (dwelling) (Finding Records, 'Baltara Reception Centre').

In the 1970s, Turana included three security sections (remand, assessment and classification) holding approximately 100 boys, with the training centre holding 80 to 100. In 1985, all Victorian youth and child welfare facilities were redeveloped to reduce the role of central institutions, and at this time, Turana became solely a youth training centre for boys sentenced to detention. The *Children and Young Persons Act 1989* (Vic) required that children under protective orders be separated from young offenders, and as a result, children under state guardianship were no longer accommodated at Turana.

A large proportion of boys admitted to Turana for criminal offences were Aboriginal; this was a result of endemic and generational injustices and social and economic inequities experienced by Aboriginal people in Victoria. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

An aerial photograph from 1986 (Figure 117) indicates that the two subject buildings remained intact despite changes to the wider site. New parking space was introduced to the north and east of the 1925 building. By this time, interventions had been made into the western elevation of the 1939 building to connect it to the neighbouring structure, and an additional path had been created to the western grounds.



Figure 116. View showing the combined Turana and Baltara facilities in 1973, with the subject buildings highlighted with a red outline. The 1968 buildings designed by architects Hopkins and Clarke were located near the corner of Park Street and Oak Street (outlined in yellow). (Source: LANDATA, with GML overlay)



Figure 117. View showing a detail of a 1986 aerial with the 1925 nurses' quarters (right building in the area outlined in red) and 1940 junior girls' and toddlers' building (left building in the area outlined in red). (Source: LANDATA, with GML overlay)

Parkville Youth Justice Precinct (1994–today)

Turana Boys' Home (by this time known as the Turana Youth Training Centre) closed in 1993 and by April 1994 was replaced by the Melbourne Juvenile Justice Centre, a maximum-security facility (Jenkinson 2011, Volume One: 95). The complex also incorporated facilities for TAFE training and recreation programs managed by the Young Womens Christian Association (YWCA) (Jenkinson 2011, Volume One: 57). The Baltara site had become the Parkville Youth Residential Centre in 1991, and eventually amalgamated into the Parkville Youth Justice Precinct.

Following the Victorian Ombudsman's 2010 report regarding its investigation into conditions at the Melbourne Youth Justice Precinct, plans were made for the creation of 'Parkville College', a secondary school within the youth justice system, with two campuses: one in Parkville, and the other in Malmsbury (Parkville College). In July 2012, the Minister for Education formally established Parkville College, with classes commencing in January 2013 (Parkville College).

The buildings in the complex have been gradually developed and replaced, with a new remand unit built in 2005, and a new security perimeter constructed around the custodial facilities in 2011.

Today, 866–934 Park Street, Parkville, is known as the Parkville Youth Justice Precinct, consisting of the Melbourne Youth Justice Centre (formerly known as the Melbourne Juvenile Justice Centre 1994–2009), Parkville College and other Department of Justice and Community Safety North West Metropolitan Area buildings.

Apart from the two interwar buildings (the 1925 nurses' quarters and 1940 junior girls' and toddlers' building) on Park Street, the swimming pool and two adjacent buildings appear to survive as part of the custodial facilities (these are closed to public access).

COMMUNITY CONNECTIONS

The site at 866–934 Park Street, Parkville, has strong and usually difficult associations for many Victorians as a place of incarceration and punishment, including a disproportionate number of Aboriginal children.

As a whole, the Parkville Youth Justice Precinct site provided welfare services to children in need of care from 1866 onwards. From 1880 to 1961, the site operated as the sole reception centre for children committed to state care. At Turana, more than 3000 children were held annually into the 1980s. During the Turana years, the two interwar buildings served as administration and remand (the 1925 building) and classification and accommodation (the 1940 building). Housing the primary administrative operations of the Turana Boys' Home facility by the late 1950s, all of the children and young people who passed through the place during this time would have been familiar with these two prominently sited interwar buildings. Both buildings are demonstrative of the place's complicated past, being the site of difficult experiences such as child abuse and the separation of Aboriginal children from their families.

For Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people as well as other Aboriginal people from across Victoria, this is a place associated with additional trauma and sadness because of its role in the administration of policies of child removal, which happened from the period of the industrial school and up until c1970. Many families impacted by the Stolen Generations have connections with the Royal Park Boys' Home

or Girls' Home. While the physical structures of these institutions are no longer extant, apart from two buildings, the place nevertheless holds much sadness and pain for many people.

The strong and complex associations between the site and the 'care leavers' is demonstrated through the stories and submissions of individuals shared as part of the 'Stolen Generations' testimonies and Royal Commission's public hearing in Melbourne in 2015 to enquire into the sexual abuse of former child residents.

SITE DESCRIPTION

Since the 1860s, the site at 866–934 Park Street, Parkville, has been associated with Victoria's government institutions that focused on children and youth welfare. Today, the Parkville Youth Justice Precinct at 866–934 Park Street comprises three main parts: Melbourne Youth Justice Centre; Parkville College; and other Department of Justice and Community Safety North West Metropolitan Area buildings.

866–934 Park Street occupies an irregular land parcel and is bound to the north by Park Street, to the west by Oak Street, to the south by Poplar Road, and adjoins the Royal Melbourne Hospital Parkville Campus to the east. The 1875 building constructed for the Royal Park Industrial School, the precedent of the Royal Park Depot, is located within the adjacent Royal Melbourne Hospital complex (VHR H1725 'North West Hospital, Parkville Campus'; HO315).

The buildings and landscaping in the Melbourne Youth Justice Centre and Parkville College date from the 1990s and 2000s. These facilities include clusters of modern residential, educational, sporting, recreational and remand facilities set in grassed landscaping, and enclosed by security fencing. Closed to public access, the Melbourne Youth Justice Centre and Parkville College is outside the scope of this assessment.



Legend

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | Former nurses' quarters (built 1925) | 3 | Contemporary building (built between 1973 and 1986) |
| 2 | Former junior girls' and toddlers' building (built 1940) | 4 | Melbourne Youth Justice Centre (established 1994) and Parkville College (established 2012), closed for public access |

Figure 118. Aerial photograph showing the buildings developed in the Parkville Youth Justice Precinct. (Source: Nearmap 2023, with GML overlay)

Along the Park Street boundary of the site, an irregularly shaped building that was constructed between 1973 and 1986 (Figure 118: Number 3) is set back from the footpath by a shallow garden. Tree plantings partially obscure the building from the street. It comprises four wings, laid out around a central hub. This building is not significant within the context of this citation.



Figure 119. View of the building constructed between 1973 and 1986. (Source: GML, February 2023)

The following interwar buildings were constructed for the Children's Welfare Department's Royal Park Depot, and are publicly accessible from Park Street:

- Former nurses' quarters, constructed in 1925.
- Former junior girls' and toddlers' building, constructed in 1940.

The two subject buildings are connected by a skywalk and a two-storey connecting bay, which existed by the 1980s (Figure 123). On the ground floor, there is a central entrance door on the connecting bay. This bay currently serves as the entrance to the classification and placement unit. It is reached by a concrete ramp.

Former nurses' quarters (1925, Figure 118: Number 1)

The former nurses' quarters is a two-storey interwar building built in 1925 (Figure 120) as an on-site staff accommodation and training facility for young women. Its north–south oriented secondary wing, built in 1944 (Figure 113–Figure 117), was demolished in c1990s.

The quarters are located near the northeastern corner of the site at 866–934 Park Street. It fronts Park Street to the north, set back behind a concrete semi-circular driveway loop, with a small parking area, and a nature strip. There are further carparking areas to the east and south. The building has a largely rectangular floor plan.

The building is of brick construction, with a terracotta tiled hipped (west) and gabled (east) roof with terracotta capping and a single brick chimney (Figure 120). The primary north elevation comprises five bays of rough-cast rendered brick divided by columns of face red brick, with a central projecting bay. Balconies with narrow corrugated iron skillion roofs are located to either side of the central bay and are now enclosed with windows (installed in 1961).

The central bay is face red brick on the ground floor and has a projecting faceted bay window, featuring original timber-framed sash windows. The upper floor features three narrow, rectangular window openings with security grilles. The ground floor flanking bays have tripartite timber-framed windows (additions from 1961). On both floors, a simple stringcourse runs at the window sill level. Recent metal sunshades are attached below the guttering.

The eastern elevation, formerly an internal wall, is rendered and painted. Window openings on this elevation feature concrete lintels (Figure 122). A recent access ramp is located at the northeast corner of the building, with a landing leading to a doorway with an awning at the east end of the building.

The landscaping in the front setback and a concrete block shed appear to be recent. The building currently houses a medical service on the ground level.



Figure 120. View of the primary elevation of the Administration Building from the northwest. Note the semicircular driveway loop, with a small parking area, and a nature strip. The landscaping on the front setback and the concrete block shed (outlined in red) are recent. (Source: GML, February 2023)



Figure 121. View of the primary elevation of the Administration Building, showing the west wall and recent ramp at the northeast corner. (Source: GML, February 2023)



Figure 122. View of the west elevation. (Source: GML February 2023)

Former junior girls' and toddlers' building (1940, Figure 118: Number 2)

The former junior girls' and toddlers' building was built in 1940 (Figure 123), as part of an effort to improve the conditions of girls' quarters and to separate children who were wards of the state and those in remand.

The building is largely rectangular in plan, and is oriented north–south, with its primary elevation fronting Park Street. It is set back from the footpath by a raised planter bed with mature trees, and a paved area that provides access and seating for the café. The landscaping in the front setback is recent.

It is a two-storey interwar masonry building with a flat roof of corrugated metal, which is concealed behind stepped parapets along the north, east and west elevations. The primary elevation has a shallow stepped façade with two narrow bays.

The primary elevation is predominantly of red face brick, with the second/middle bay of cream face brick. Each storey features a row of windows, divided by contrasting brown brick columns, with matching sills, and a shallow rendered awning that extends across the rows. The original multipane windows were replaced with security windows in 1961. The spandrels feature decorative brick courses, emphasising the horizontality of the design.

Some openings on the primary elevation are altered (Figure 124). At the ground floor the wide bay features a central door opening that has been created from a window. The middle bay originally housed the primary entrance and a stairwell with vertical windows, typical of interwar design (see Figure 110). Both the entrance and vertical window have been converted to windows and rebuilt to echo the fenestration pattern and design of the neighbouring bays. The flagpole has also been removed from the middle bay (Figure 125).

There are some pipes and services attached to the eastern (left-hand side) portion of the primary elevation, but these do not detract from the overall presentation of the building.

The western elevation (Figure 126) is partially visible from the street and comprises red face brick with horizontal rows of security windows to the upper and lower floors, to match the primary façades. Exterior sunshades appear to have been attached to some of the windows.

This building currently houses a café on the ground floor.



Figure 123. View of the former junior girls' and toddlers' building. (Source: GML, February 2023)



Figure 124. View of the primary elevation with a new central opening on the ground level. (Source: GML, February 2023)



Figure 125. View of the middle bay that originally housed the primary entrance and a stairwell with a vertical statement window. Note the altered openings and removal of the flagpole. (Source: GML, February 2023)



Figure 126. View of the west elevation added with later sunshades and piping. (Source: GML, February 2023)

INTEGRITY

The Parkville Youth Justice Precinct has operated in various forms on the site from the 1860s. The use and boundaries of the site are largely unchanged from the Royal Park Depot period (1880–1955), following the separation from the 1875 industrial school buildings. As a complex under direct government management, the subject site demonstrates a substantial degree of change. Expansion and redevelopment of the subject site reflected a constant need to adapt or remodel the facilities to achieve best practice standards of the time, and reflected increases in funding aligned with the evolving government policy. Subsequent development involved the demolition of the majority of early buildings on site during a major redevelopment carried out in the 1990s and 2000s. Elements and structures introduced in recent decades support the site’s continuing use as a youth justice centre.

There are no remnant buildings from the Victorian or Federation periods of use, with the earliest extant buildings on site being the two interwar buildings on Park Street in the northeastern corner of the site.

The 1944 secondary wing of the 1925 nurses’ quarters was demolished after 1986. The original portion of the nurses’ quarters is otherwise intact to its original built form, scale, siting, materiality and stylistic elements. The majority of the external windows have been replaced with security windows introduced in 1961, and the balconies on both levels were enclosed around the same time. The building otherwise retains a good degree of its original external fabric.

The 1940 junior girls’ and toddlers’ block retains its original built form, scale, siting, materiality and stylistic elements, although the primary elevation has undergone some modification. Areas of the fenestration have been modified and the original windows have been replaced to introduce security windows. It otherwise retains a fair degree of external fabric, and the original design intention is clearly legible.

Overall, the two interwar buildings demonstrate a fair degree of integrity.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

In the nineteenth century, most of the social services and welfare structures in Victoria were run by religious and charitable institutions, with only a small number of services offered by the government. In the Colony of Victoria, the government established industrial and reform schools in the 1860s, with the Royal Park Industrial School being an example established in 1866. During the nineteenth century, industrial schools and orphanages were very similar in terms of their operation and layout. Children were housed in dormitories in grand architect-designed structures, as the imposing buildings were intended to denote the benevolence provided to the people in 'care' (Barnard, 2016: 30, 33). The 1875 Royal Park Industrial School building at 34–36 Poplar Road, Parkville (VHR H1725; HO315), designed by Pearson and Downie for the Public Works Department, reflects the older government model for a training school and benevolent home for homeless children.

By the 1870s, the industrial school model was criticised and the 'boarding-out' system was introduced. Religious and charitable organisations continued to operate a range of services and institutions for children. However, the quality of architectural design and fabrication was typically dependent on the institutional support available and the popular appeal of the cause. Causes seen as morally supportable, such as support for people with disabilities, often received greater funding than complexes which provided support to abandoned children, unmarried mothers, or sex workers. The early form and scale of operation of these institutions was limited by funding and available land. For example, children's or women's homes were often in modest buildings contained in a smaller suburban parcel, in contrast to other charitable institutions developed with prestigious buildings on grander grounds, as seen at the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind at 555–557 St Kilda Road and 1–23 Moubay Street, Melbourne (VHR H1002; HO492), and the former Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution (now Deaf Children Australia) at 583–597 St Kilda Road, Melbourne (VHR H2122; HO949).

With the introduction of the *Children's Welfare Act 1954* (Vic), there was an increasing number of homes, both State and charitable, catering to a variety of children's needs, although boarding out or fostering of children continued. A growing awareness of the effects of institutional care on children led to the development of cottage homes or group homes for children in need of care. A number of state-run reception centres opened in the 1950s and 1960s, including Turana Boys' Home, which was established on the subject site in 1955.

Institutions included children's homes, reformatories, orphanages and some industrial schools, which lingered into the twentieth century (Australian Heritage Council 2016: 17).

The Royal Park Depot established in 1880 on the subject site was the sole reception centre for children committed to state care until 1961, when the government opened other reception centres across the State to ease the overcrowding issue. The Depot provided short-term accommodation for children until they were sent to a detention facility or found a longer-term placement at a religious or non-denominational charitable institution, or foster care. Reformed as Turana Boys Home in 1955, the site retained its role as a reception centre throughout the twentieth century. Established for the Royal Park Depot and repurposed for Turana Boys' Home, the extant 1925 nurses' quarters and 1940 junior girls' and toddlers' building at 866–934 Park Street provide tangible evidence of the site's operation as a state-run receiving home. The site's use as a solely government-run receiving home makes it a unique example of a 'home'.

Several non-government receiving homes or children's homes were operating within the City of Melbourne during the interwar period, including the following examples which do not have any surviving physical elements (Find & Connect):

- Gordon Institute (1886–1951), Bowen Street, Melbourne (demolished)
- School of Homecrafts Hostel (1925–1976), 43 Berry Street, East Melbourne (demolished)
- Melbourne Ragged Boys' Home and Mission (1895–1924), 145 La Trobe Street, 159–161 La Trobe Street, and 12–14 La Trobe Street, Melbourne (all demolished).

The following examples of other former children's homes within the City of Melbourne provide some comparison with the site, primarily in terms of their historical use/s.

Former Ayr Cottage, later Victorian Children's Aid Society Home, 247–255 Royal Parade, Parkville (Part of the International House complex, assessed as part of the Parkville Heritage Review)

The former Ayr Cottage was completed in 1887 as a family home for James Ferguson, a partner with James Urie, of the Ferguson & Urie stained glass company. The former Ayr Cottage housed the Victorian Children's Aid Society Home from 1901 to 1966. In 1920, the Victorian Neglected Children's Aid Society changed its name to the Victorian Children's Aid Society. The home at Parkville accommodated boys and girls, aged between four and 14. In 1958, the place was renamed 'Swinburne House' in honour of Mrs George Swinburne (*Age*, 1 August 1958: 8). Additions were made to the building in 1904–05, 1917 and 1937.



Figure 127. Victorian Children's Aid Society, Leonard Street, Parkville, July 1966. (Source: Ferguson and Urie website)



Figure 128. Original 1886–87 section of the building viewed from the corner of Leonard Street and Mile Lane. (Source: GML, 2022)

Sutherland Homes for Neglected and Destitute Children at 28 Drummond Street, Carlton (Contributory within HO1 Carlton Heritage Precinct)

The Sutherland Homes for Neglected and Destitute Children was founded by social activist and child welfare reformer Selina Murray Sutherland in 1908. Initially the home leased a building at 68 La Trobe Street, Melbourne (since demolished). A two-storey brick building in Drummond Street was constructed in 1912 for £1000 as a new receiving home. It accommodated boys and girls, aged between 6 and 14. During the 1950s, Sutherland Homes began the transition from dormitories to cottage-style units at Diamond Creek, in outer northeast Melbourne. The Drummond Street building

was vacated around 1955 and converted to offices in the 1960s, with further refurbishment in 1987 (Find & Connect; CoMMaps).



Figure 129. 28 Drummond Street, Carlton, as of 2016. (Source: CoMMaps)

Kildonan at 149 Flemington Road, North Melbourne (Significant within HO3 North and West Melbourne Precinct)

Kildonan was a children's home in North Melbourne, established in 1890 and run by the Presbyterian Church. Usually operating as a receiving home, the institution housed children waiting to be 'boarded out' in the country, but some children were housed for longer periods. In 1937, the children were transferred from North Melbourne to a new Kildonan home in Burwood (Find & Connect; CoMMaps).



Figure 130. 149 Flemington Road, North Melbourne, as of 2017. (Source: CoMMaps)

St Joseph's Receiving Home at 81–109 Grattan Street, Carlton (Buildings fronting Grattan Street are Significant within HO1 Carlton Precinct)

The site now known as 81–109 Grattan Street, Carlton, incorporates the former St Joseph's Receiving Home. The property at 101 Grattan Street, which was a second location of the home, received children relocating from the premises at 166 Barkly Street. The Grattan Street premises came under the management of the Sisters of St Joseph. It offered shelter to many thousands of pregnant women and also provided short-term residential care to children. The receiving home closed in 1985 when it was merged with St Joseph's Babies' Home to form the new St Joseph's Babies' and Family Service in Glenroy (Find & Connect; CoMMaps).



Figure 131. 101 Grattan Street, Carlton, as of 2016. (Source: CoMMaps)

Queen Elizabeth Maternal and Child Health Centre (former Carlton Refuge), 52–112 Keppel Street, 455–495 Cardigan Street, and 960 Swanston Street, Carlton (HO884 and VHR H1813)

The Carlton Refuge was established in 1861 as a joint initiative of Protestant churches as a reformatory for sex workers. The refuge, also known as the Carlton Home, provided maternity care for married and unmarried mothers, and residential care for infants and toddlers unable to be at home with their mother. It later operated a day-care centre for children. The Children's Welfare Department used the Carlton Home as a maternity home for wards, a foster home for infant wards, and those children requiring placements under the infant life protection provisions of the *Children's Welfare Act 1954* (Finding Records, 'Queen Elizabeth Maternal and Child Health Centre'). The home fell into disrepair and closed in 1949, before being reopened in 1951 as the Queen Elizabeth Maternal and Child Health Centre, which also operated as an Infant Welfare and Mothercraft Training School. In the 1960s, the facility was renamed the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Mothers and Babies, and operated a health centre subsidised by City of Melbourne, providing services to all mothers in the Carlton area. The site became a children's home in 1965. In the 1970s, a major rebuilding program was commenced, changing its Lytton Street frontage, and the facility continued to operate as an integrated care and health facility in Carlton until 1997, when it relocated to Noble Park in Melbourne's outer southeast. Several significant early buildings remain on the site including the original dining room, the laundry and matron's room (1861–63), the chapel (1881), hospital ward (1882), dormitory wings and administration wing (1907), and the model baby health centre (1951). The site was extensively redeveloped in the 2010s for public, social and private housing.



Figure 132. An early building from the Carlton Refuge. (Source: Heritage Victoria, via Hermes Orion)



Figure 133. The interwar school building. (Source: Heritage Victoria, via Hermes Orion)

Discussion

Historically, the earlier incarnations of the Parkville Youth Justice Precinct originated from a significant period of institutional development in the mid to late nineteenth century, which are shared with the examples above.

The site at 866–934 Park Street, Parkville, demonstrates many of the historical trends and values that characterise institutional complexes across the City of Melbourne. The above examples compare with the site, demonstrating similar institutional complexes that originate from the Victorian or Federation era and remained in continual usage throughout the most of the twentieth century. All of the above examples ceased operation during the twentieth century, especially in the postwar period when cottage homes or group homes for children became favoured over the foster care system.

The subject site has seen several phases of redevelopment; however, the historically significant built form is now limited to the two interwar buildings on the northeastern corner of the site. The extant 1925 nurses' quarters and 1940 junior girls' and toddlers' building demonstrate a historical development, less apparent at most of the above institutions, which occupied a single building in a more suburban setting. These buildings retained prominence in the site's iteration as Turana, performing both administrative and remand uses. The Victorian Heritage Register-listed Queen Elizabeth Maternal and Child Health Centre is more closely comparable in terms of its physical demonstration of layered development in response to the evolving awareness towards child welfare.

Architecturally, the extant interwar buildings dating from the Royal Park Depot period retain fair integrity and remain clearly legible as the works of the Public Works Department. The subject interwar buildings demonstrate a greater degree of decorative detail than the Queen Elizabeth Maternal and Child Health Centre. The latter complex also underwent dramatic changes as part of redevelopment works. The Royal Park Depot buildings have retained much of the original design of their façades, with the 1940 building in particular demonstrating a typically interwar focus of the interplay between horizontal and vertical motifs influenced by the Functionalist style. Because both institutional complexes have been in continual use for several decades, the majority of their historical buildings have been modified to accommodate changing uses and standards. However, the original design remains legible.

The former Royal Park Depot originated in a period of widespread development of institutional care services in the City of Melbourne and broader Victoria. Together with the Royal Park Industrial School (VHR H1725; HO315), it represents one of the earliest sites providing care for wards of the state, and contributes to the history of the development of social services in Melbourne.

The site demonstrates stronger historical significance through its continued use than other examples of homes established in individual buildings that closed by the late twentieth century. The interwar buildings have significance for remaining in continued use for similar functions since the time of their construction.

Although the subject interwar buildings have undergone a greater degree of changes than seen at the above comparative examples of institutional homes, the changes represent the buildings' ongoing use, and their original design intent remains legible.

Ultimately, the former Royal Park Depot buildings compare well with similar institutions in the City of Melbourne. The buildings, constructed as an on-site staff accommodation and training facility for young women (the 1925 building), and as a means to improve living conditions and to separate children in the state ward and in remand (the 1940 building), are of strong historical significance as they provide tangible evidence of evolving government policy for children's welfare.

ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA

CRITERION A

- ✓ Importance to the course or pattern of our cultural or natural history (historical significance).
-

CRITERION B

Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of our cultural or natural history (rarity).

CRITERION C

Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of our cultural or natural history (research potential).

CRITERION D

- ✓ Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a class of cultural or natural places or environments (representativeness).
-

CRITERION E

Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics (aesthetic significance).

CRITERION F

Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (technical significance)

CRITERION G

- ✓ Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. This includes the significance of a place to Indigenous peoples as part of their continuing and developing cultural traditions (social significance).
-

CRITERION H

Special association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in our history (associative significance).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Recommendations for the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay (Clause 43.01) in the Melbourne Planning Scheme:

Melbourne Planning Scheme

EXTERNAL PAINT CONTROLS	No
INTERNAL ALTERATION CONTROLS	No
TREE CONTROLS	No
OUTBUILDINGS OR FENCES (Which are not exempt under Clause 43.01-4)	No
SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEM CONTROLS	Yes
TO BE INCLUDED ON THE VICTORIAN HERITAGE REGISTER	No
PROHIBITED USES MAY BE PERMITTED	No
ABORIGINAL HERITAGE PLACE	Yes

Other

N/A

REFERENCES

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PREVIOUS STUDIES

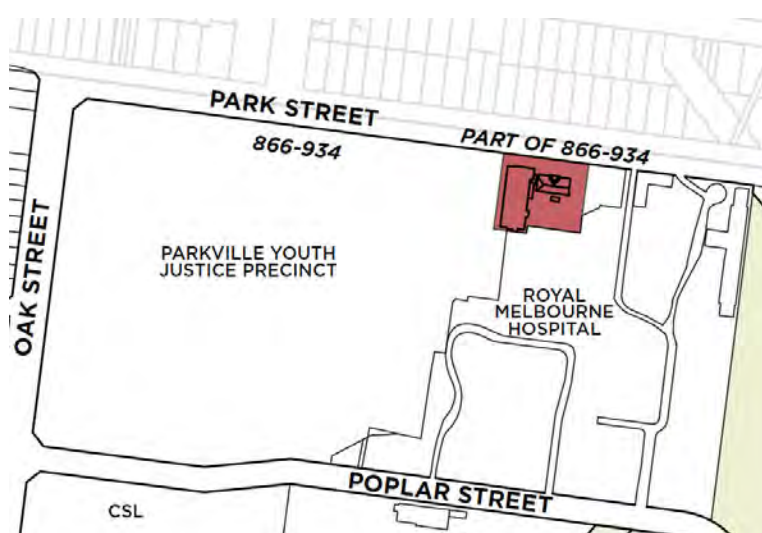
Parkville Historic Area Study 1979 (Jacobs, Lewis, Vines Architects and Conservation Planners), Building Identification Forms 1985 (Gould M Architects), Parkville Conservation Study 1985 (Nigel Lewis and Associates)	Ungraded
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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: Former Royal Park Depot buildings, 866–934 (part) Park Street, Parkville

Heritage Place: Former Royal Park Depot buildings



PS ref No.: HO1441



What is significant?

The former Royal Park Depot buildings at 866–934 (part) Park Street, Parkville, including the 1925 nurses' quarters and 1940 junior girls' and toddlers' building, are significant. While the historical values of the place relate to the broader site as a whole, the significant built form is restricted to the two interwar buildings fronting Park Street.

Elements that contribute to the significance of the place include (but are not limited to) the:

- original siting, built form and scale of the two-storey interwar buildings
- exposed brick construction, and the decorative use of contrasting cream and red brick in the 1940 junior girls' and toddlers' building
- original design and detail of the 1925 nurses' quarters, including the rough-cast render and face brick contrasts, and the projecting bay with a faceted bay window
- pattern and size of the original fenestration
- other decorative details.

Security windows added to both buildings in 1961, and timber-framed windows that enclosed the ground-floor balconies in the 1925 building, are not detrimental to the significance of the place, as these are evidence of the buildings' later uses as a remand and administrative building (the 1925 building) and the classification centre (the 1940 building).

More recent alterations and additions are not significant. Although the contemporary buildings contribute to the significance of the place, they are not significant.

How is it significant?

The former Royal Park Depot buildings at 866–934 (part) Park Street, Parkville, are of local historical, representative and social significance to the City of Melbourne.

Why is it significant?

The overall site of the Parkville Youth Justice Precinct at 866–934 Park Street, Parkville, is of historical significance for the evidence it provides of the development of state-run institutional welfare and remand facilities in the City of Melbourne. Together with the 1875 Royal Park Industrial School buildings on the neighbouring site at 34–36 Poplar Road, Parkville (VHR H1725; HO315), it contributes to our understanding of the earliest examples of a children welfare institution in the State of Victoria, dating from the time of establishment of the Royal Park Industrial School in 1866. The place has been in continued use since this time. The site at 866–934 Park Street, Parkville, was integral to the operation of the industrial school and housed consequent generations of facilities developed by the Victorian Government including the Department for Neglected Children (1887–1924), and Children’s Welfare Department (1924–60). (Criterion A)

The former Royal Park Depot buildings within part of 866–934 (part) Park Street, Parkville, are historically significant for their continued use by the government, and changes of uses from accommodation and education to administration and remand. The two extant Depot buildings include the former nurses’ quarters and a former junior girls’ and toddlers’ building. The former nurses’ quarters is a two-storey interwar building constructed in 1925 as an on-site staff accommodation and training facility for ‘problem girls’. Its secondary wing, built in 1944, was demolished in c1990s. The former junior girls’ and toddlers’ building was developed in 1940, as part of an effort to improve the conditions of girls’ quarters and to separate children who were wards of the state from those in remand. The two buildings provide evidence of the changing approaches to the care of neglected children and young offenders, and welfare services for children, throughout the twentieth century. They are a historical landmark, serving as the public-facing component of the site since their construction. (Criterion A)

The former Royal Park Depot buildings demonstrate the development of government welfare services in the City of Melbourne and Victoria more broadly. The care of children became a significant public issue in the 1920s and 1930s, and the Royal Park Depot facilities were particularly prominent in public debate regarding this issue, prompting expansion, facility improvement and development of the site in the 1920s and late 1930s onwards. These buildings date from this period of expansion, and the original fabric and later modifications are representative of the development and evolution of welfare facilities throughout the twentieth century. Their overall form and design are typically interwar, with the restrained use of materials and ornamentation common to government facilities designed by the Public Works Department in the period. The 1925 nurses’ quarters building features more restrained detailing, including balconies (now enclosed) and a faceted bay window, reflecting domestic influences. The primary elevation of the 1940 building exhibits Functionalist style influences of the interwar period. This is demonstrated in its juxtaposing horizontal and vertical lines, and the simple asymmetrical forms that provide compositional interest. (Criterion D)

The former Royal Park Depot buildings are of social significance for their powerful and difficult associations for many Victorians as a place of incarceration and punishment, including a

disproportionate number of Aboriginal children. As a whole, the Parkville Youth Justice Precinct site provided welfare services to children in need of care from 1866 onwards. From 1880 to 1961, the site operated as the sole reception centre for children committed to state care. At Turana, more than 3000 children were held annually into the 1980s. During the Turana years, the two interwar buildings served as administration and remand (the 1925 building) and classification and accommodation (the 1940 building). Housing the primary operations of the Turana Boys' Home facility by the late 1950s, all of the children and young people who passed through the place during this time would have been familiar with these two prominently sited interwar buildings. Both buildings are demonstrative of the place's complicated past, being the site of difficult experiences such as child abuse and the separation of Aboriginal children from their families. For Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people as well as other Aboriginal people from across Victoria, this is a place associated with additional trauma and sadness because of its role in the administration of policies of child removal, which happened from the period of the industrial school up until c1970. The strong and complex associations between the site and the 'care leavers' is demonstrated through the stories and submissions of individuals shared as part of the 'Stolen Generations' testimonies and Royal Commission's public hearing in Melbourne in 2015 to enquire into the sexual abuse of former child residents. (Criterion G)

Primary source

Parkville Heritage Review 2023 (GML Heritage)

SITE NAME: Commonwealth Serum Laboratories (CSL)

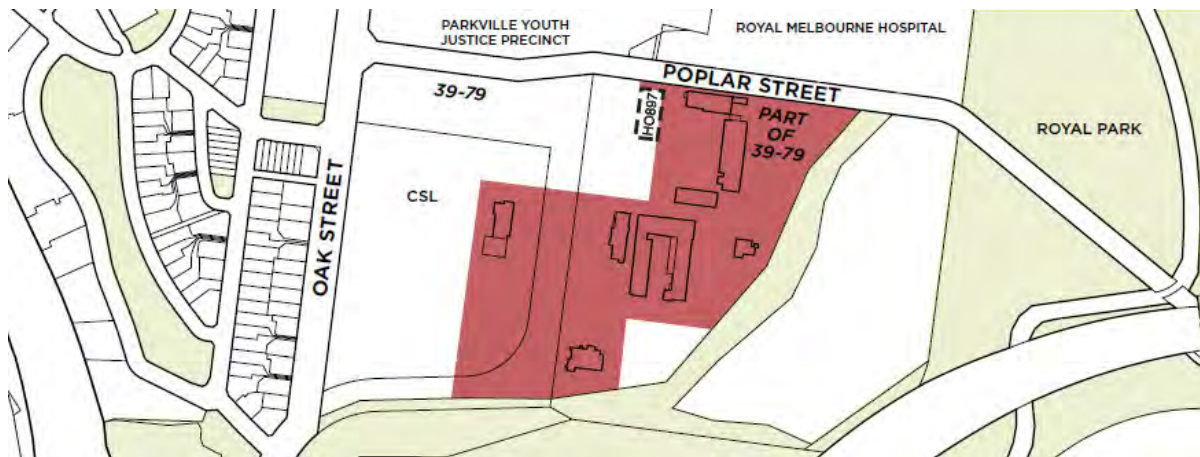
STREET ADDRESS: 39–79 (part) Poplar Road, Parkville

PROPERTY ID: 107618



Legend

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Jennerian Building (1904–1905) (VHR H1794) not included in HO | 6 Northern Substation (c1920s) |
| 2 East Block (1918) | 7 Block 5 (1945) |
| 3 Director’s Residence (1920) | 8 Boiler House (1948) |
| 4 South Block (1926) | 9 Experimental Animal Building (c1959) |
| 5 Electrical Maintenance Workshop (c1920s) | 10 W R Lane Laboratories (1972) |



SURVEY DATE: January 2022

SURVEY BY: GML Heritage

PLACE TYPE:	Individual Heritage Place	EXISTING HERITAGE OVERLAY:	N/A (Jennerian Building HO897/H1794)
PROPOSED CATEGORY:	Significant	FORMER GRADE / CATEGORY:	Ungraded / Not listed (Jennerian Building Significant)
DESIGNER / ARCHITECT / ARTIST:	SE Bindley (1904); Commonwealth Dept of Health	BUILDER:	Unknown
DEVELOPMENT PERIOD:	Federation/Edwardian Period (1902–c1918) Interwar Period (c1919–c1940) Postwar Period (1945–1975)	DATE OF CREATION / MAJOR CONSTRUCTION:	1904; 1918–19; 1930s; 1950s–60s; 1979–80s

THEMES

ABORIGINAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
N/A	N/A
HISTORICAL THEMES:	DOMINANT SUB-THEMES:
3.12 Advancing science and medicine	3.12.3 Medical and biomedical research

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended for inclusion in the Schedule to the Heritage Overlay of the Melbourne Planning Scheme as an Individual Heritage Place.

Extent of overlay: Refer to map

SUMMARY

Established in Parkville in 1918, the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories (CSL) is a purpose-built scientific institution established by the Commonwealth Government for the research and production of vaccines and sera as a means of preventing human and animal disease. CSL was founded as an organisation in 1916 and later inherited an earlier brick building at Royal Park, originally part of the Calf Lymph Depot that had been used to develop the smallpox vaccine (Jennerian Building VHR H1794). A large complex of offices, laboratories and animal accommodation was completed in 1918–19, which occupied a site of 25 acres. The site was further developed with additional buildings erected from the mid-1930s and in the 1950s–80s. The place retains a number of intact buildings that demonstrate the key phases of historical and architectural development of the site.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Parkville

Parkville occupies the traditional Country of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people of the Eastern Kulin.

Parkville occupies an area north of Melbourne's city centre. Taking its name from Royal Park, which was also the early name of the suburb, Parkville had been occupied by extensive public parkland from the mid-1840s—more than 20 years before it began to be developed as a suburb. In the mid-1840s, the Corporation of Melbourne (now City of Melbourne) had requested that Superintendent La Trobe set aside a large area north of the city as public parkland. The original extent of this reservation came to a point at its southern end, which marked the junction of Sydney Road (Royal Parade) and Mount Alexander Road (Flemington Road). The reserve crossed Sydney Road and included the current sites of Princes Park and the Melbourne General Cemetery. One mile north of the city centre, and immediately south of the new cemetery, a site was set aside in 1854 for the University of Melbourne. In addition to teaching facilities, this complex of university buildings included a 'National Museum', administrative buildings, a professors' row, a landscape garden and lake, and residential colleges with their own dining halls and chapels. Close ties developed between the university and the various scientific and medical institutions in Parkville. A theological college and various seminaries were also established in Parkville. In addition to the various residential college chapels, local churches for the Church of England (1876), the Presbyterians (hall 1877, church 1898), and the Catholic Church (1934) were also established.

Encroachments onto the parkland for various public purposes diminished the size of Royal Park and shaped the formative institutional and educational history of the area. The southern section of Royal Park was allocated to various market reserves for the City of Melbourne in the 1850s, and the northwest corner of the park was set aside as a Model Farm in 1858. The Acclimatisation Society was allocated a central area within the park in the early 1860s, which developed as the Melbourne Zoo. In the northern section of the park, the grounds of the Model Farm and adjacent land to the east were taken over for scientific and health and welfare purposes. In the southern section of Parkville, the market reserves gave way to the Veterinary College and University High School in the early twentieth century, and later to the Royal Melbourne Hospital (c1944), the Dental Hospital, the Children's Hospital (1950s), and the Royal Women's Hospital (c2008). There were also temporary encroachments into Royal Park, notable through the military use of the reserve during both world wars, and by public housing in the 1950s.

The suburb of Parkville was a relatively late addition as a townhouse or suburban locale within the bounds of the City of Melbourne; South Yarra and East Melbourne, in comparison, had provided a comparable refined, middle-class residential enclave from the 1840s and 1850s. The first section to be developed for residential purposes was a small area on the west side of Royal Park, which was subdivided for sale in 1866. The bulk of Parkville's suburban area, however, located to the south and east of Royal Park, emerged as a result of the excision of land from Royal Park; this took place from 1868 and through the 1870s, with the bulk of residential development occurring between 1873 and c1900. The timing of these excisions from Royal Park shaped the predominantly boom style Victorian residential character of Parkville. Flanked by Brunswick on the north, North Melbourne on the south, Carlton to the east, and West Melbourne to the west, Parkville emerged as a middle-class enclave in an area which, aside from a few middle-class pockets in Carlton, was dominated by working-class

housing. The sale of Crown land for residential development released land adjacent to the university and within close proximity to the city's business centre, which made it a highly desirable location. Residences for university students, through the establishment of halls of residence and boarding houses, was also a significant use. Alongside dwellings, there was little by way of commercial development, and an absence of the usual public buildings found in a late nineteenth-century residential area. The Parkville Post Office (1885) and a handful of shops centred on Royal Parade and Morrah Street were notable exceptions.

The dominant use of Parkville, in terms of physical land area, was (and continues to be) recreational and educational. However, the significant extent of Crown land that was potentially available for excision for other purposes led to Parkville also becoming a centre of educational, health and welfare, and medical and scientific institutions in twentieth-century Melbourne. The development of these institutions, including the Royal Park children's homes, Mount Royal Hospital and the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories, continued through the twentieth century. They still exist today.

Scientific medical and biomedical institutions

The theme of scientific and medical institutions in Victoria captures the broad development of new knowledge and improvements to public health and animal health. Colonial scientific knowledge was largely beholden to advances in science and medicine in Britain, Europe and North America. Leading scientific figures were more often expatriates rather than Australian-born. The great influx of immigrants to goldrush Victoria in the 1850s attracted many notable scientific figures, including botanists, naturalists and astronomers. The development of the University of Melbourne from 1854 also encouraged the medical and scientific progress of the colony.

From the 1850s, Victoria was a leading colony in terms of eminent scientific figures and scientific societies. The Royal Society of Victoria, formed in 1858 and modelled on the Royal Society in London, was an assemblage of scientific men, both amateur and professional. Meetings and lectures at the Royal Society's premises at 8 La Trobe Street, Melbourne (VHR HO373), attracted enthusiastic attendances. The Royal Society funded and organised the ill-fated Burke and Wills expedition of 1860. Other early colonial institutions included the Melbourne Observatory (VHR H1087) and the Melbourne Botanic Gardens (VHR H1459). The Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, formed in 1861, was a pseudo-scientific association (on the site of the Melbourne Zoo).

From 1901, much of the leading scientific research was conducted by the Commonwealth rather than by the State, through the establishment of the CSIR, later the CSIRO, which was established in East Melbourne in 1927. The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories (CSL) was established in 1916 and moved to Parkville in 1919. It took over a site that had been used as the Calf Lymph Depot (for the production of a smallpox vaccine) since 1881.

Other institutions included the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, established in Melbourne in 1915, and the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, which was established in 1927 and occupied a purpose-built building in central Melbourne from that time.

PLACE HISTORY

Overview

Established in Parkville in 1918, the CSL complex at 39–79 Poplar Road consists of purpose-built buildings and infrastructure constructed throughout the twentieth century. This includes laboratories, administrative, utility, operational and manufacturing buildings. The scale of CSL is shown in Figure 134 below, and highlighted are those individual buildings that demonstrate the key historical and architectural phases of the development between 1904 and 1972.

The remaining buildings on the site are primarily utilitarian in their form and materiality, and their phase of development is better represented by other examples. Furthermore, several other remaining buildings are associated with the later phases of CSL's development (c1990s–2000s).



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Jennerian Building (1904–1905) (VHR H1794) not included in HO | 6 Northern Substation (c1920s) |
| 2 East Block (1918) | 7 Block 5 (1945) |
| 3 Director's Residence (1920) | 8 Boiler House (1948) |
| 4 South Block (1926) | 9 Experimental Animal Building (c1959) |
| 5 Electrical Maintenance Workshop (c1920s) | 10 W R Lane Laboratories (1972) |

Figure 134. Aerial photograph of CSL showing key buildings. (Source: Nearthmap, 2023, with GML overlay)

CSL history

The subject site was part of the original reservation of land for public recreation known as 'Royal Park', set aside in the mid-1840s, and the site of the former Model Farm that operated from 1858 until the 1860s. From 1881, the site was occupied by the Calf Lymph Depot, which from the 1880s, produced the smallpox vaccine in line with the method developed by British chemist Dr Edward Jenner. In 1904–05, a brick building was constructed at the site. It was designed specifically for the extraction of lymph from cow-pox infected calves and included stables, an operating room and a laboratory. The building was later named the 'Jennerian Building' in honour of Dr Jenner (CSL 2016).

A portion of Poplar Road was established by 1882, with another portion established later in 1918.

From 1912, the site was used by the Commonwealth Government to produce a vaccine for bubonic plague as well as smallpox (RNE).

The onset of the First World War in 1914, and the subsequent lack of overseas supply of medical needs, meant that Australia needed to manufacture its own medical products required for Australian servicemen and women, including vaccinations. The domestic production of vaccines was critical to Australia's national interest. In 1914–15, the Commonwealth Government proposed a new facility to be called the Commonwealth Serum Laboratory (CSL).

CSL was established in 1916 and was initially based at the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute, which was accommodated within the Melbourne Hospital on the corner of Swanston Street and Lonsdale Street. It was administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health (CYB 1953: 282). Various locations were proposed for a new site for CSL, including a site in Canberra that was suggested by Walter Burley Griffin. Ultimately, the Royal Park site was agreed on because it was close to the University of Melbourne, and occupied 25 acres of park land (Cwlth of Aust 1910: 11). The land was purchased by the Commonwealth from the State of Victoria in 1917 (CSL Behring 2023). An existing building on the site, which had been constructed by the Victorian Board of Public Health in 1904 for the Calf Lymph Depot, was retained for use by CSL (RNE). This included offices, a laboratory and stables. Dr William Penfold, from the Lister Institute of Bacteriology in London, was appointed the first director of CSL. Penfold and his family occupied an existing timber cottage on the site.

In 1918–19, a building was erected for CSL to a design by the Commonwealth Public Works Department in collaboration with Dr Penfold (Figure 135 and Figure 136) (*Australasian*, 25 Jan 1919: 22). The building was extended in 1922. Originally referred to as the 'Main Building', it became known as the 'East Block' following the completion of the South Block in 1926, and the North Block in c1933 (Figure 138) (CSL 2016).

In 1920, a double-storey brick residence was constructed southeast of the Main Building for CSL's director, Dr Penfold and his family. This was the second building commissioned by CSL following the purchase of the Parkville site (CSL 2016).

Throughout the site there was also extensive stabling for horses, which were used in early serum production (Doherty 2021). Early photographs provide evidence of a landscaped setting for the site (Figure 136).



Figure 135. CSL's 'Main Building' at Parkville in 1918. (Source: Commonwealth Serum Labs, 1986)

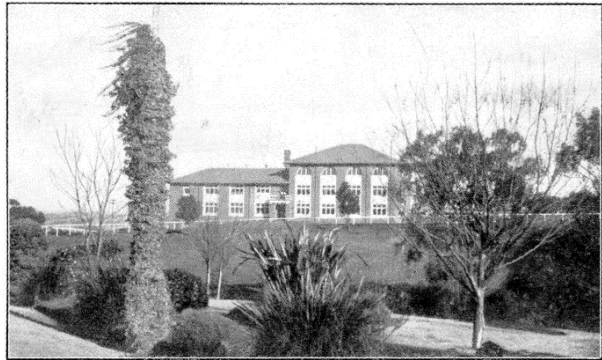
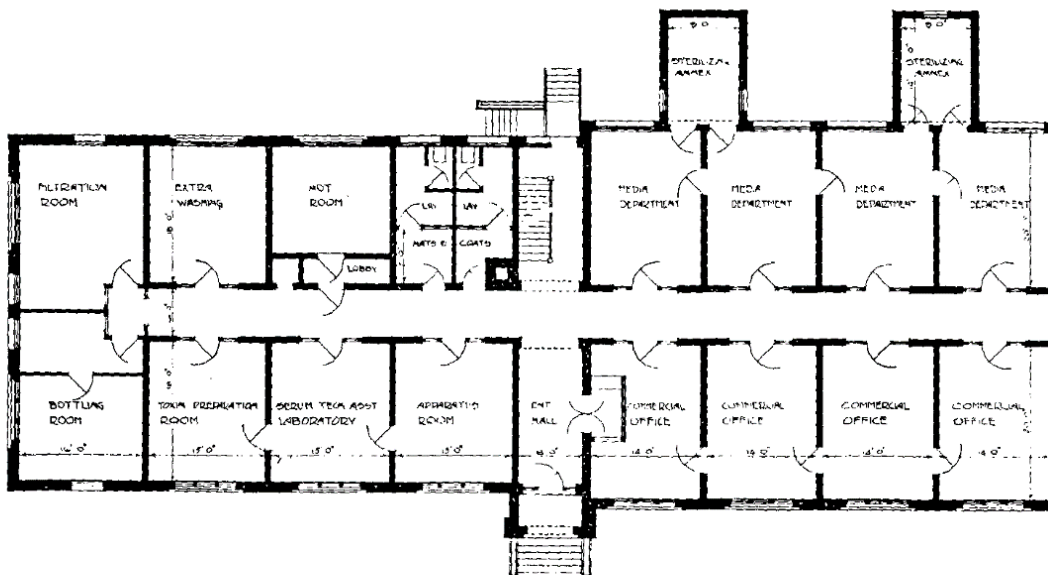


Figure 136. View of the CSL Parkville site from the Commonwealth Government publication, *The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories* (1920). (Source: State Library Victoria)



General Plan of Main Building.—Ground Floor.

Figure 137. Ground floor plan of the Main Building of the CSL from the Commonwealth Government publication *The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories* (1920). (Source: State Library Victoria)

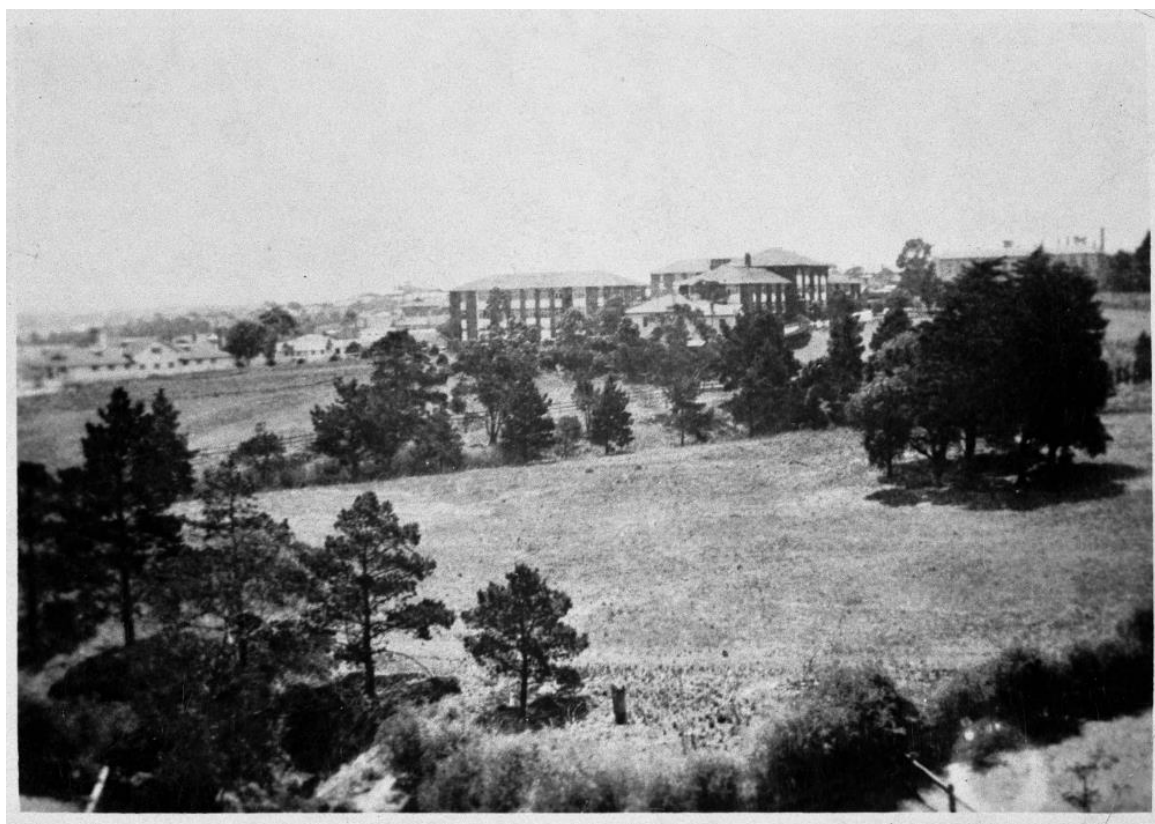


Figure 138. View of the CSL site looking northwest, c1935–39. (Source: State Library Victoria)

Early operations of CSL included the production and distribution of smallpox vaccine, diphtheria serum, influenza vaccine in response to the Spanish Flu pandemic (1919), insulin for diabetics (1923), tiger snake antivenom (1930s), tetanus vaccine (1938) and penicillin (1942).

In addition to horses, a large number of other animals were kept on site, including mice, rats, guinea pigs, horses and monkeys, which were used in both the production and testing of different vaccines and sera. Veterinarians were employed by CSL to look after the animals. From 1922, CSL began the production of animal vaccines (CSL 2016: 8).

In 1934, there were 152 staff at the Parkville site (CSL 2016). A large number of women were employed at CSL, mostly as laboratory assistants and process workers, packing and labelling medicines. There were also female chemists. The complex included various staff facilities, including a tearoom. Staff members established a tennis club in 1923, and raised the funds to lay out a court. This was completed in the early 1930s and occupied the central courtyard formed by the then U-shaped formation of the East Block, South Block and North Block (CSL 2016) (Figure 139).

The production of the smallpox vaccine, and the associated stabling of animals, was moved to a new CSL site at Broadmeadows in the 1930s (RNE).



Figure 139. CSL staff playing tennis at lunchtime, c1935–39. (Source: State Library Victoria, Accession No. H2001.177/4)

The 1930s was a period of significant advances in scientific knowledge, and in 1935, federal government funding was approved for an independent research department at CSL (CSL 2016). In 1939, with war imminent, the Australian Government approved the expenditure of £50,000 for the construction of the 'West Block', to ensure that CSL would have the capacity to deliver life-saving products likely required for both the armed services and the civilian population in the event of war (CSL 2016). The first and second floors were completed in 1941, with further levels added in 1954 and 1961 after the war (CSL 2016). This was the fourth building constructed around what became the central quadrangle of CSL (Figure 140). CSL played an important role during the Second World War, inoculating servicemen and women, and undertaking vital work in blood processing and the production of blood-grouping serum and human serum. CSL enabled Australia to become the only country in the world to identify and record the blood types of all its service personnel. CSL also developed a tetanus vaccine during World War II (CSL 2016).

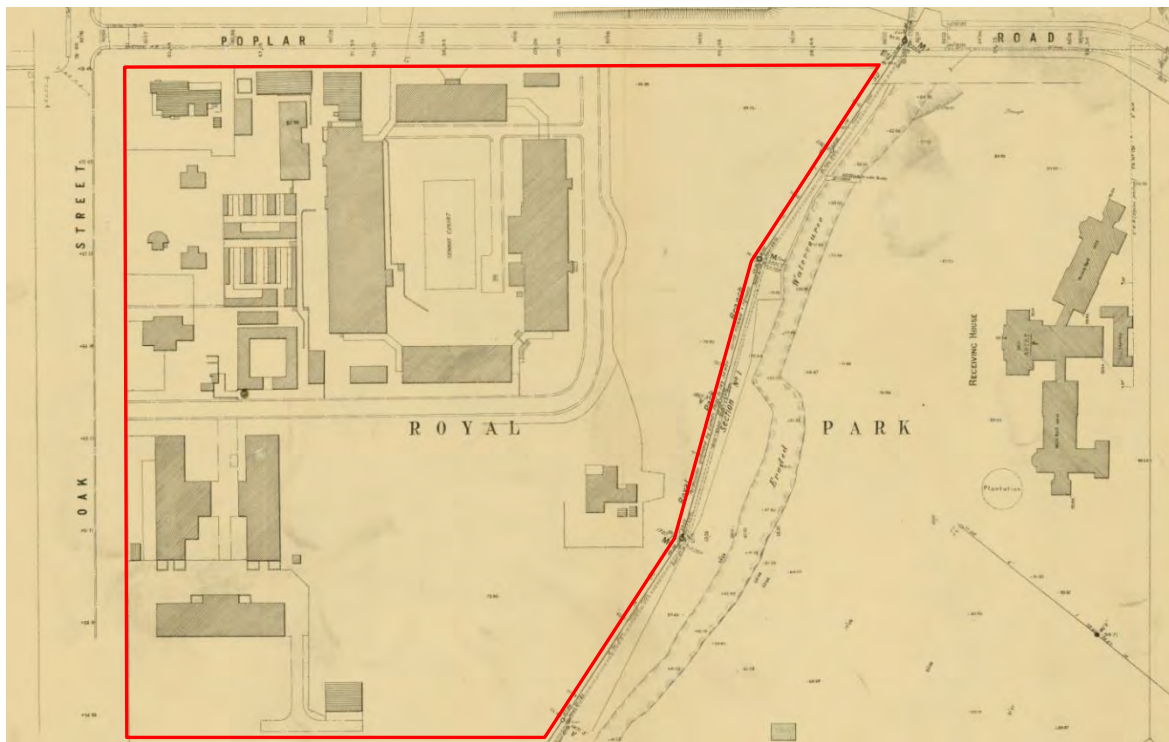


Figure 140. Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works Detail Plan No. 1120, City of Melbourne, c1937. The CSL complex is denoted in red outline. (Source: State Library Victoria, Record ID 9911634783607636, with GML overlay)

In 1945 a large-scale penicillin production building was constructed. As the only major building constructed outside the four forming the quadrangle fronting Poplar Road, it became known as 'Block 5' (CSL 2016). By 1947 penicillin was being produced in large 5000–6000-gallon tanks (*Herald*, 10 Sept 1947: 41947). In 1948 a boiler house was built for the penicillin plant, as well as a still and eight stainless steel fermentation tanks (*CAG*, 22 April 1948: 1984). In September 1948, a tender notice was published for the construction of a 150-foot brick chimney stack and flues for the boiler house (*CAG*, 16 Sept 1948: 3304) (Figure 141). The large-scale production of penicillin at CSL enabled Australia to become the first country in the world to provide penicillin to its citizens (CSL 2016).



Figure 141. Boiler House and chimney, looking towards Flemington, 1976. (Source: CSL, 2016)

In c1950 Oak Street was annexed and incorporated into the site and CSL extended further west (*Age*, 15 July 1950: 8). Historical images held by the National Archives of Australia (NAA) indicate a significant building program took place during the 1950s and '60s, as CSL continued to increase its research and manufacturing capacity. Buildings constructed during this time included laboratories, operational and manufacturing buildings, and staff amenity buildings (NAA Series B6295). Constructed in 1959, the Experimental Animal Building remains as the best surviving example of buildings constructed during this phase of development (NAA Series B6295; Item ID 30104574).

Historical aerial images from 1945, 1951 and 1962 show the scale and expansion of the CSL complex in the postwar era (Figure 142–Figure 144).



Figure 142. An aerial view of the CSL complex in 1945. Key buildings include 1: Jennerian Building; 2: East Block; 3: Director's Residence; 4: South Block; 5: Electrical Maintenance Building; 6: Northern substation; 7: North Block; 8: West Block; 9: Block 5. (Source: Melbourne 1945, with GML overlay)

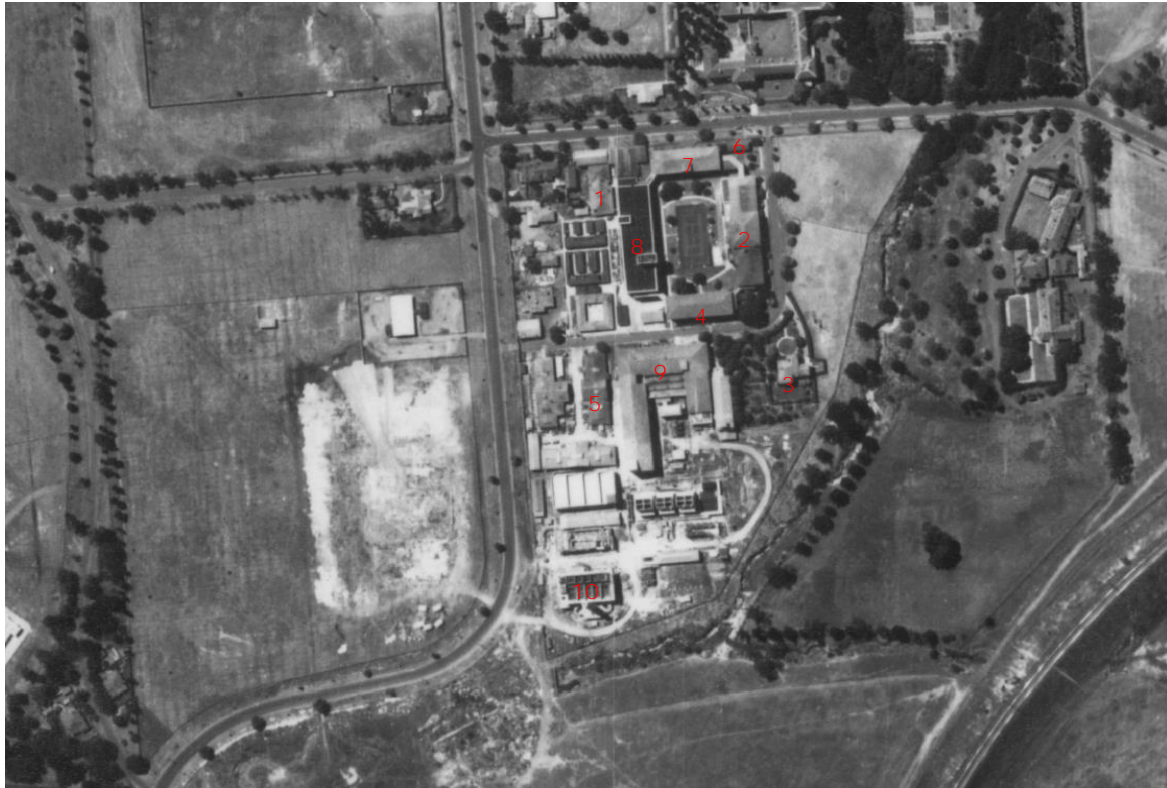


Figure 143. An aerial view of the CSL complex in 1951. Key buildings include 1: Jennerian Building; 2: East Block; 3: Director's Residence; 4: South Block; 5: Electrical Maintenance Building; 6: Northern substation; 7: North Block; 8: West Block; 9: Block 5; 10: Boiler House. (Source: LANDATA, with GML overlay)



Figure 144. An aerial view of the CSL complex in 1962, looking west. Poplar Road is on the eastern (right) edge of the complex. Key buildings include 2: East Block; 3: Director's Residence; 4: South Block; 5: Electrical Maintenance Building; 6: Northern substation; 7: North Block; 8: West Block; 9: Block 5; 10: Boiler House; 11: Experimental Animal Building (Jennerian Building not visible in image). The image shows the former Oak Street running north–south through the site and the tennis court within the central quadrangle. (Source: CSL 2016, with GML overlay)

In 1950, CSL commenced production of the polio vaccine, and an eastern wing was added to Block 5 to accommodate its production. In 1955, Dr PL Bazeley brought the Salk polio vaccine—developed by Dr Jonas Salk—from the United States to CSL Parkville. Through administering the polio vaccine to children, Australia become 'the first country in the world to conquer polio' (*Bulletin* 1961). The Salk vaccine was discontinued in c1966.

Other significant developments following the Second World War included:

- Blood fractionation: The isolation and concentration of the components of blood (e.g. red blood cells, plasma, albumin, proteins) that allowed for the development of custom blood and plasma therapies, and the treatment of blood disorders such as haemophilia (1940s–1950s).
- Triple Antigen vaccine: A combined vaccine for diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough (1953).
- Rh(D) immunoglobulin: This agent was a crucial breakthrough for Rh- mothers carrying Rh+ fetuses, protecting unborn children against Rh disease.

In 1972, North Block was demolished and replaced with new Quality Control Laboratories. The building was subsequently named the WR Lane Laboratories after Dr William Reade Lane, who initiated facility upgrades during his time as CSL Director (1966–1974) (CSL 1986: 27; *Canberra Times*, 12 November 1971: 1; CSL2016).

In 1977 the tennis court at the central quadrangle was replaced with the Burnet Library (CSL 1986: 28).

In the 1980s, during the early stages of the HIV/AIDS epidemic, CSL was instrumental in researching the effects of HIV/AIDS on blood donations, and developed methods for identifying contaminated samples. From 1983, in collaboration with scientists in the US, CSL advanced heat treatment techniques to eliminate the virus from haemophilia therapies (CSL 2016). In response, West Block was extensively renovated during this period to accommodate new processing steps and improve clean room handling techniques. In 1988 the government announced plans to construct a new purpose-built facility in Broadmeadows. Opening in 1992, this marked the end of plasma fractionation at Parkville (CSL 2016).

In c1980 a new concrete 'store' and a human vaccine building were under construction (NAA). Prime Minister Bob Hawke officially opened the Human Vaccine Building in 1984 (CSL 2016). It was named the P L Bazeley Human Vaccine Building after former CSL Director Dr Percival Landon Bazeley (1956–1961) (CSL 1986: 28).

In c1990s–2000s, a group of staff developed the Jennerian Building (1904–1905) as the CSL Museum, preserving historical items associated with laboratory practice from the 1920s to the 1960s (RNE). In 1999, the Jennerian Building was included in the Victorian Heritage Register (VHR). It is of historical, scientific and architectural significance as a rare surviving building with direct links to techniques of immunisation developed by Dr Edward Jenner (VHD). The building currently houses CSL's occupational health department (CSL 2016).

In 1994, the Commonwealth Government sold CSL. It was privatised and listed on the Australian Stock Exchange as a public company, CSL Ltd. It is currently operating as CSL Behring.

CSL Limited has continued to respond to public health crises, including human papillomavirus (HPV) (1994), the H1N1 Influenza (2009) and COVID-19 (2019–2023) pandemics. From 2020, CSL Limited manufactured AstraZeneca, the first COVID-19 vaccine available to Australians.

Associations

Penfold, William James (1875–1941), bacteriologist

William James Penfold was invited to be the founding director of CSL upon its establishment in 1916. Penfold was born and educated in England and worked at the Lister Institute of Bacteriology in London (Robin 1988). He led CSL during its formative years, developing the first vaccines and sera, including a vaccine to combat the complications of Spanish flu in 1919 (Robin 1988). In 1926, he left CSL to take up the directorship of the Baker Institute at the Alfred Hospital in Melbourne (Robin 1988).

Bazeley, Dr Percival Langdon (1909–1991), veterinary scientist and medical doctor

Dr Percival Landon 'Val' Bazeley was born in Orbost, Victoria, and studied veterinary science at the University of Sydney. He commenced employment with CSL in Parkville in 1939. During war service in New Guinea (WWII), Bazeley was responsible for the penicillin program. He graduated in medicine after the war. In the early 1950s he worked with Jonas Salk in the US on the development of a vaccine for poliomyelitis. Bazeley brought seeds of the Salk polio vaccine to Melbourne in 1955 for production

at CSL in Parkville. He was appointed director of CSL in 1956. The Human Vaccine Building, which opened in 1984, was named the Bazeley Building in his honour.

PLACE DESCRIPTION

CSL is a large complex containing buildings constructed between 1904 and c2000s. The complex is set within a large, irregular-shaped parcel of land bound by Poplar Road to the north, Oak Street to the west and Royal Park to the south and east (Figure 145). The southern and eastern property boundaries follow the alignment of the creek, which extends southwest from Poplar Road and feeds into in Royal Park.



Figure 145. CSL Limited, 39–79 Poplar Road, Parkville, outlined in red. (Source: Nearmap, 2022, with GML overlay)

There are upwards of 25 buildings located throughout the complex, which are connected by a network of internal roads (Figure 134). These buildings directly support the function of the organisation, and include buildings such as laboratories, maintenance, manufacturing, administrative and storage buildings. The eastern area of the site generally accommodates the laboratories and administrative buildings, while the western area accommodates the services required to support manufacturing.

Within the complex are large areas of open carparking facilities, with larger carparking areas located in the west of the site.

Due to the high concentration of buildings and hard surfaces throughout the complex, there are limited pockets of open space. However, there is a prominent area of landscaped open space along the eastern boundary of the complex where the land slopes down towards the creek. There are a number of tree plantings of mixed ages throughout the site. These contribute to the overall amenity of the complex. Notable tree plantings include a Peppercorn tree (*Schinus molle*) along Ninth Avenue. The

buildings and street network are lined with ornamental garden beds, which along First Avenue and Fourth Street includes a section of bluestone borders.

There are a number of buildings within the site that remain relatively intact and contribute an understanding of the place's key phases of historical and architectural development. These are described individually below.

Jennerian Building (1904–1905) (VHR H1794) (Figure 1: Number 1)

Note: The Jennerian Building is included on the VHR (H1794) and is therefore excluded from the curtilage of the proposed HO. As its use is integral to an understanding of the site a description of the building is included here to provide a full understanding of the site's development.

The Jennerian Building is a single-storey structure built 1904–05 and extended in 1914 and 1921. It is located at the northern boundary of the site fronting Poplar Road, immediately to the west of the W R Lane Laboratories and West Block. Garden beds line the north elevation of the building, and a narrow timber ramp is located at the southern entrance.

Asymmetrical in form and vertical in plan, the building is of red brick construction. It consists of two modules joined by a central link and set beneath a hipped roof form clad with terracotta tiles. The roof features deep overhanging eaves and prominent timber eave brackets. Other notable original features of the building include deep-set double-hung sash windows and red brick chimneys.



Figure 146. Jennerian Building north elevation.
(Source: GML, December 2022)



Figure 147. Jennerian Building south elevation.
(Source: GML, December 2022)

East Block (1918) (Figure 1: Number 2)

East Block is a two to three-storey building constructed in 1918 and extended in 1922, reflecting characteristics of the Inter-War Stripped Classical style. Located in the northeast area of the site fronting First Avenue, the building is set back from the street behind concrete pavement lined with some ornamental plantings. East Block is one of four buildings that are arranged around a central quadrangle.

Symmetrical in form and rectilinear in plan, the building is of red brick construction set beneath a terracotta tile hipped roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The central section of the