

**Maribyrnong Heritage Review
Volume 5
Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas &
Individual Places in the former City of Footscray**

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PROJECT 2 HISTORIC PLACES - HERITAGE PRECINCTS & INDIVIDUAL PLACES IN THE FORMER CITY OF FOOTSCRAY **1**

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Project 2 Historic Places - Heritage Precincts & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Introduction

As part of the City of Maribyrnong Heritage Review, the following is a summary of findings on potential urban heritage areas in the former City of Footscray made over the period 1999-2000.

Background to Maribyrnong Heritage Review project

The City of Maribyrnong has resolved to undertake the identification and preservation of sites of natural and cultural heritage. This Heritage Review aims to identify, evaluate and provide conservation recommendations for:

- places of cultural significance (non-Aboriginal places),
- places of natural significance, &
- places of pre and post contact Aboriginal significance.

To facilitate this process Council has appointed Context Pty Ltd as lead consultant to project manage the overall Heritage Review. The lead consultant and Council Officers comprise the Project Management Group, which is guided by the Heritage Review Steering Committee.

Projects making up the Heritage Review include:

- Project 1: Maribyrnong, Maidstone, Braybrook and Tottenham Heritage Study (former City of Sunshine area)
- Project 2: Footscray Review: Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places
- Project 3: Significant Trees
- Project 4: Industrial Places Review Study
- Project 5: Historical Archaeological Zoning Plan

This volume (volume 5) is the result of Project 2 of the above projects carried out during the Heritage Review. The project team of Jill Barnard, Graeme Butler, Francine Gilfedder & Gary Vines have carried out projects 1-4 aided by specialist researchers Olwen Ford, John Lack, Damian Veltri, Beatrice Magalotti and Lesley Alves.

Volumes for projects 1-4 include:

- .. Volume 1: Projects methods and results
- .. Volume 2: Environmental History City of Maribyrnong
- .. Volume 3: Historic Places - Industrial Places City of Maribyrnong
- .. Volume 4: Historic Places - Non-industrial places in former City of Sunshine (Maribyrnong, Maidstone, Braybrook and Tottenham)

- “ Volume 5: Historic Places - Heritage Precincts & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray
- “ Volume 6: Significant Trees City of Maribyrnong

Brief

The project brief is included as Appendix 5.

The project had the following objectives:

Stage 1

1. To review the existing heritage areas in the light of:
 - the earlier studies by Graeme Butler
 - the individual places that were not assessed in the 1989 study
 - the consultant's own examination of the area
 - any other relevant information.
2. To describe, assess the significance of and provide up-to-date documentation for all identified heritage precincts, including those already protected in the planning scheme.
3. To provide advice and recommendations to Maribyrnong City Council about the protection of all the identified heritage areas.
4. To make recommendations and advise on the resources required to fully research, document and assess the individual places not proposed for inclusion in a heritage area.

Stage 2 (not part of the current Historic Places project)

5. To fully research, document and assess an agreed list of individual places to the standard required for protection under the planning scheme.
6. To provide advice and recommendations to Maribyrnong City Council about the protection of all assessed individual places.

Tasks

Stage 1

As part of Stage 1 of the study, the consultant will be expected to:

1. Identify and contact relevant organisations (e.g. historical societies) groups and individuals at the commencement of the project. An initial list of organisations and individuals that have expressed interest in participating in the Maribyrnong Heritage Review is available from Council.
2. Briefly review relevant existing information and studies. Access to all existing documentation will be provided by the lead consultant. This documentation is in the form of an Access 2 database. The consultant will be required to provide all final documentation as additions to this database.
4. Develop and carry out a systematic survey using an approach designed to address the project objectives.

5. Review the significance of the individual places not assessed in the 1989 study, make a preliminary assessment of significance
6. Update the database records for all existing and new heritage precincts in accordance with the documentation and recording requirements contained in this brief and required by Heritage Victoria for the protection of precincts in the Planning Scheme.
7. Review and update the statement of significance of all existing heritage areas, and provide statements of significance for new precincts, basing these significance assessments according to the AHC criteria.
8. Where heritage areas are identified, a conservation policy establishing specific policies for the conservation of the area and significant elements within the area shall be provided. The boundaries of each heritage area shall be identified on maps. All significant places and elements within the heritage area shall be shown on this map. To ensure consistency between Projects 1 and 2, the approach to the protection of heritage areas will be discussed with the lead consultant.

Recommendations on the protection of the identified heritage areas should use the Queenscliffe model as a starting point. These recommendations should recognise and respond to issues and circumstances within each heritage area. These recommendations should include:

 - ❑ Protection through the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme, including the information required to enable a Planning Scheme schedule to be prepared.
 - ❑ Protection under the Register of the National Estate and/or the Victorian Heritage Register and/or Victorian Heritage Inventory, including advice on any additional research or comparative assessment that may be required.
 - ❑ Advice on the priorities for and the resources required to research, assess and document individual places outside existing and proposed heritage areas and not currently protected in the planning scheme.
 - ❑ Any changes to the policy and/or practice of Maribyrnong City Council and state government agencies that is required to ensure these heritage areas are protected, including specific advice on Council-owned places or features.
 - ❑ Any immediate threats that are apparent to the identified precincts and how these could be addressed.
9. Prepare a written report (as outlined below), and present findings and recommendations in database, and map form so that they will be able to be used in the same way as the outcomes of the other specialist studies.
10. Participate in 4 to 6 meetings of the specialist consultants and the lead consultant to report on progress and coordinate work.
11. Present draft findings of the study to the Heritage Review Steering Committee.

Study team

This volume was prepared by Graeme Butler and Francine Gilfedder who carried out most of the precinct survey work in October 1999. This was in collaboration with the

City of Maribyrnong Heritage Review historic places project study team which is listed below.

- ❑ **Jill Barnard**
Social historian, thematic environmental history;
- ❑ **Graeme Butler**
Architectural & social historian, place evaluation and management, study coordinator and report production, computer services, and continuity with previous studies.
- ❑ **Francine Gilfedder**
Heritage landscape, place identification, study management
- ❑ **Gary Vines**
Industrial archaeologist, advice on primary and secondary industry sources.
- ❑ **Specialist Researchers**
Lesley Alves, Olwen Ford, John Lack, Beatrice Magalotti and Damian Veltri

Study method

In carrying out the tasks set out in the brief the following work was undertaken:

The team contacted relevant organisations (such as the local historical societies) groups and individuals using an initial list of organisations and individuals that have expressed interest in participating in the Maribyrnong Heritage Review provided by Council. These groups and individuals were kept in contact with the project and circulated with report drafts throughout the program.

The team then reviewed existing information and studies which included a Microsoft *Access 97* computer database containing most of the 1989 study data and extracts from the *Western Region Industrial Heritage Study* (Living Museum of the West). The final project documentation was provided as additions or amendments to this database.

The team surveyed the study area (former City of Footscray) using an approach designed to address the project objectives.

This involved:

- ❑ checking the relative integrity of the nine proposed and revised urban conservation areas from the 1989 heritage study and the Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review (Butler, 1993) against their integrity at the time of the study and review.
- ❑ assessing if other urban conservation areas existed in the former City of Footscray which could be documented as part of this project;
- ❑ checking the relative integrity of the approximately 180 potentially significant individual places listed in the 1989 heritage study (but not documented or assessed) against their integrity at the time of the study, including taking a digital image of each.
- ❑ carrying out research on the potentially significant places from the 1989 study to allow a review of their significance and a preliminary assessment of their significance was made to allow for recommendations for further assessment in Stage Two of the project brief (see Appendix 5).
- ❑ place records for all existing and proposed urban conservation areas were added to the *Access* database in accordance with the documentation and recording

requirements contained in the brief, as required by Heritage Victoria, for potential protection of precincts in the Planning Scheme.

- ❑ as part of this process, a review was made of the existing urban conservation area citations and each statement of significance was updated for all existing heritage areas, and statements of significance provided for proposed new precincts, based on assessments made using Australian Heritage Commission criteria (see Appendix 7).
- ❑ a conservation policy establishing specific policies for the conservation of the area and significant elements within the area was provided for each. The boundaries of each heritage area were identified on maps and significant places within the heritage area were shown on this map and placed in a contributory place schedule (Appendix 2).
- ❑ recommendations on the protection of the identified heritage areas used the *Queenscliffe Planning Scheme Local Provisions cl. 22* as a starting point. These recommendations recognised and responded to the issues and circumstances within each proposed or existing urban conservation area.

The recommendations included:

- ❑ Protection through the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme, including the information required to enable a Planning Scheme schedule to be prepared.
- ❑ Protection under the Register of the National Estate and/or the Victorian Heritage Register and/or Victorian Heritage Inventory, including advice on any additional research or comparative assessment that may be required.
- ❑ Advice on the priorities for and the resources required to research, assess and document individual places outside existing and proposed heritage areas and not currently protected in the planning scheme.
- ❑ Changes to the policy and/or practice of Maribyrnong City Council and state government agencies that is required to ensure these heritage areas are protected, including specific advice on Council-owned places or features.
- ❑ Immediate threats apparent to the identified precincts and how these could be addressed.

Draft findings of the study were presented to the Heritage Review Steering Committee and also circulated by Council to the reference group (Maribyrnong Heritage Review Working Group). These findings, and those of the other associated projects, were also presented to two community workshops, one in Footscray and the other in Maidstone and the outcomes incorporated into subsequent drafts.

Place reports

The following places or precincts have been assessed in Appendix 1. They are arranged in the order of the proposed heritage overlay number (HA1-HA19). In some cases these numbers have been derived from existing heritage overlay numbers. A key plan of the former City of Footscray showing the proposed overlays has been included

as Appendix 3. To guide the management of each precinct, local policies proposed for the planning scheme are in Appendix 10.

Place Name	Street Name	Suburb	Level of Significance	Current Heritage Overlay Number	Creation Date	Proposed Heritage Overlay Number
War Service Homes Precinct	Birdwood, Mitchell, Monash and Prince Streets	Footscray West	City	HA1	1920s	HA 1
Upper Footscray Residential Precinct	The Crescent, Droop and Tiernan Streets, Central Ave, Geelong and Commercial Roads	Footscray	City	HA2	1890s-1920s	HA 2
Footscray Geelong Road and Ballarat Road Residential Precinct	Ballarat Road, Geelong Road	Footscray	Regional	HA3	1880s-1920s	HA 3
Footscray Residential Precinct	Moore, Newell, Nicholson, Lynch, Stirling, Donald, and Cowper Streets (parts)	Footscray	City	HA3,4	1880s-1920s	HA 4
William Angliss Worker Housing Precinct	Newell, Donald, Cowper Streets and Railway Place (parts)	Footscray	Regional	HA4	1912-13, 1875c	HA 4A
Footscray Commercial Precinct	Barkly, Paisley, Nicholson & Hopkins Streets	Footscray	City	HA 5, 6, 7	1880s-1930s	HA 5, 6, 7
Old Footscray Township Residential Precinct	Cowper, Bunbury, Hyde, Talbot and Whitehall Streets	Footscray	City	HA8	1849-	HA 8
Old Footscray Township Civic and Commercial Precinct	Buckley, Hyde, Nicholson and Napier Streets	Footscray	Regional	HA8	1849-	HA 8A
Queensville Estate Precinct	Shackell, Empress, Webb, Wales, Chirnside and Queensville Streets, part Williamstown Road	West Footscray	Regional	HA9	1910s-20s	HA 9
Seddon Residential and Commercial Precinct	Bayview, Station, Hobbs, Charles, Albert, railway, Dane, Nicholson, Berry and Stephen Streets (parts), part Melbourne to Williamstown Railway reserve	Yarraville	Regional	HA 10, 11, 12, 13, 15	1880s-1920s	HA10
Angliss Housing Estate Precinct	Maryston, Tuppen, Lincoln Streets, part Somerville Road	Kingsville	City	HA14	1924-1930s	HA14
Somerville Road 20th Century Residential Precinct	Somerville Road	Yarraville	City	HA 15	1860s-1930s	HA15
Yarraville Residential Precinct	Somerville Rd, Melbourne to Geelong railway, Avoca St, Woods, Willis, Simpson, Ballarat, Norfolk, Sussex, Stephen, Ducker, and Knox Streets	Yarraville	City	HA18	1849-	HA18
Yarraville Civic and Commercial Precinct	Part Melbourne to Williamstown railway, parts Ballarat, Birmingham, Simpson, Goulburn and Willis Streets	Yarraville	Regional	HA16	1849-	HA18A
Yarraville and Footscray Industrial Precinct	Whitehall St, Moreland St	Yarraville, Footscray	City		1870s-1930s	HA19

Each place report is intended to be self-contained, with extracts from the environmental history to provide some context for the specific historical background of the place. Each report contains the following data:

Name of place: Current name

Other name/s of place: Former or other names of the place (where relevant / known)

Address: Street number, street and suburb

Property information: Any title information obtained as a result of research should be added here.

Boundary description: Brief description of the boundary and its rationale

Local Government Area: City of Maribyrnong

Ownership type: Crown, City of Maribyrnong, other public, or private

Physical description: A succinct description of the place and its component elements, context and characteristics. Significant elements must be included.

Site type: list of categories from Australian Heritage Commission.

History: A succinct history of the place relevant to its significance, including dates of importance, past and current uses, changes to the place over time associated people or organisations (etc).

Thematic context: The primary Australian Principal Theme and local theme should be added for all places that are assessed in each study.

Condition: Using the terms: excellent (undisturbed, well-preserved), good (partially disturbed, well preserved), fair (disturbed, reasonably preserved), poor, totally destroyed or removed.

Integrity: The intactness of the significant elements and their ability to be restored or understood as significant. The following terms were used: intact/minimal intrusions, substantially intact/some intrusions, partially intact/intrusions, substantially changed/major intrusions, grossly modified.

Threats: Any apparent threats to the integrity, condition or security of the place.

Statement of significance: A clear concise statement of why the place is significant, including the level of significance and the significance of any component parts. The statement of significance should be based on the AHC criteria, and reference to specific criteria in the wording of the statement of significance or by reference to the criteria is encouraged.

Level of significance: The thresholds adopted are national, state, regional, City and local significance.

Comparative examples: any examples of similar places that have been used for the purposes of comparative analysis.

Recommendations:

Heritage Registers: addresses each of the heritage registers and the consultants should include "Recommended for listing"

Planning Scheme protection: If a historic place is recommended for planning scheme protection, consultants will need to complete additional fields covering:

- External Paint Controls Apply? - Yes/No
- Internal alteration controls apply? - Yes/No
- Tree controls apply? - Yes/No
- Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act?- If Yes, include VHR Ref. No.
- Are there outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 6R-4? Yes/No, and list items
- Prohibited uses may be permitted? Yes/No, and if yes, explain why

References: References including written records, oral sources, maps relevant to the assessment. The Harvard system was used for referencing the text.

Assessed by: Person/consultant, and project title/date

Assessment date: Date

Precinct plan using base plan provided by City (note: some of the base plan street numbers and subdivisions proved unreliable)

Study Findings

The following findings include a review of the urban conservation areas, municipal landscape and individual places recommended in the City of Footscray Conservation Study 1989 and the work required in stage two of this project. This involves the documentation of places identified in 1989 as significant but not investigated in detail:

Urban conservation areas

Survey during 1999 revealed that most existing and recommended urban conservation areas had remained generally as they were when identified in the 1989 study. There was also evidence of widespread upgrading of the heritage fabric within the existing urban conservation areas, typically by reinstatement of missing elements to houses and heritage paint schemes: presenting an enhanced heritage character.

The recommended changes to the existing urban conservation areas generally imply return to or extension of the boundaries of those identified in the 1989 heritage study and a more comprehensive assessment of their historic character. The increased scope of the new State planning scheme structure and better historical data, in the form of the environmental history (Volume 2) and its thematic analysis, have aided this process. As one outcome, contributory elements other than buildings have been identified in the proposed urban conservation areas. These include blue stone street kerbs and pitcher channels and mature street tree rows which are cited in proposed conservation management objectives for the precincts.

The following table summarises some of the changes.

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Planning Scheme exhibited heritage overlay area and number	1989 heritage study area number	Recommendations 2000
HA1 War Service Homes Precinct	3	Inclusion of Prince St as compatible built character to existing urban conservation area
HA2 Upper Footscray Residential Precinct	10	Consider inclusion of Commercial Road west side in a Design & Development Overlay to allow a development buffer for the existing urban conservation area
HA3 Footscray, Geelong and Ballarat Roads Residential Precinct	1	Revised and extended to be a precinct of large houses facing Ballarat and Geelong Roads, as distinct from the small dwellings to the south in the previous heritage area (HA4).
HA4 Footscray Residential Precinct	1	Split into the main Footscray Residential Precinct (HA4) and the National Trust of Australia classified Newell St area (HA4A)
HA5, 6 & 7 Footscray Commercial Precinct	8	Inclusion of: west end of Barkly St south side, to include hotel and Greens Building, a major corner commercial site in Geelong Road east end to Albert St east end of Hopkins St, north side, to lane Groups on east side of Nicholson St south of Hopkins, and west side, south of Paisley
HA8 Old Footscray Township Residential Precinct	11	Inclusion of: Part Whitehall south of existing urban conservation area; Part of Talbot St north of urban conservation area A new civic and commercial precinct (HA8A) which takes in the municipal, church, mechanics institute and school complexes
HA9 Queensville Estate Precinct	12	Inclusion of rest of the Queensville Estate, for example: Wales, Coronation Streets, Northern sections of estate; Southern sections to Somerville Road
HA10 Seddon residential precinct, part	2A	Merging of the existing HA10, HA11, HA12, HA13 and part HA15 to form the general Seddon residential area (HA10) generally bounded by Bayview, Charles, Station, Somerville, Stephen, and Nicholson Streets
HA11 Seddon Residential Precinct, part	2A	Merging of existing HA10, HA11, HA12, HA13 and part HA15 to form general Seddon residential area generally bounded by Bayview, Charles, Station, Somerville, Stephen, and Nicholson Streets
HA12 Seddon Residential Precinct, part	2A	Merging of existing HA10, HA11, HA13 and part HA15 to form general Seddon residential area generally bounded by Bayview, Charles, Station, Somerville, Stephen, and Nicholson Streets
HA13 Seddon Residential Precinct, part	2A	Merging of existing HA10, HA11, HA12 and part HA15 to form general Seddon residential area generally bounded by Bayview, Charles, Station, Somerville, Stephen, and Nicholson Streets
HA14 Angliss Housing Estate Precinct	6	Maintain existing urban conservation area
HA15 Seddon Residential Precinct, part	2B (part)	HA15 revised and reduced in size to form small precinct south of Somerville Road generally of inter-war residential character
HA18 Yarraville Precinct	9	Inclusion of: Streets of similar contributory places to the south of urban conservation area to Sussex St ; East from urban conservation area to Ducker St and North to Knox St north side Creation of new Yarraville civic and commercial sub-precinct (HA18A) next to railway for more precise precinct definition and management

Planning Scheme exhibited heritage overlay area and number	1989 heritage study area number	Recommendations 2000
HA19Footscray & Yarraville Industrial Precinct (not in scheme)	see Butler, 1989: Vol.2: 11	New industrial riverside precinct covering early and major industrial complexes which depended on river access and provided Footscray with its reputation as the industrial centre of Victoria in the Edwardian-era .

Significant Municipal Landscapes

(see also Volume 6 of this report)

The Significant Municipal Landscapes section (Volume 3) of the City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study (1989) recommended a number of public landscapes for heritage protection which have not as yet been included in the planning scheme. A brief survey carried out as part of this project has revealed that these landscapes have generally not changed in significance and thus should be documented for the scheme as required in Stage Two.

This task is, however, qualified by:

- ❑ the current management studies being undertaken of the Yarraville Gardens and Footscray Park which are said to include heritage considerations¹;
- ❑ Footscray Cemetery is the subject of a separate study;
- ❑ Heritage Victoria's registration of Footscray Park and the Footscray Railway Station Reserve gardens, placing Heritage Victoria in charge of their heritage management and the development of policies to achieve this.

Only Grimes Reserve (formerly Thames Reserve, formerly Napier Gardens) remains to be documented for the planning scheme although the reserve has been depleted by recent private housing development. Individual trees within these landscape areas have been assessed as part of Project 3 (Volume 6).

Places of Historic Interest, Intermediate Importance or Individually significant places (excluding industrial sites which are assessed in Project 4, see Volume 3)

Individually significant places are those of identified A, B or C value from the 1989 heritage study Places of Intermediate Importance, are those identified as D-C value in the 1989 study (Butler, 1989. Vol.1:9)

Places of Historic Interest or Further Historical Sites are those identified by Chris McConville and John Lack in the 1989 study (Butler, 1989, Vol.1: 8 and Appendix 2)

The above places, where they survive, have generally remained unchanged and, if not included in the planning scheme, should be included as recommended in 1989. This can be done once a statement of significance has been prepared for each. Some of these places have a statement of significance which provides a basis for inclusion in the scheme but ideally these statements should be reviewed and revised to the current format, perhaps prior to the exhibition process.

Places of Historic Interest, Intermediate Importance (171 surviving)

Apart from surveying the *Places of Historic Interest* or *Intermediate Importance* (see Appendix 11), the historical documentation for each place was checked during this project. This documentation included Sands & McDougall Victorian directory listings and biographical data on each person associated with the identified place and the time

¹ J Lee City of Maribyrnong, 2000, advises not comprehensive

period of association (see Appendix 11). This period was then checked against the external period expression of the place to ensure that its association was still publicly visible. The results were entered into the Maribyrnong Heritage Review Database. Apart from this raw research data, most of the places of *Historic Interest* or *Intermediate Importance* have no citations or statements of significance (165 places) and most of these (143 places) lie outside of the urban conservation areas protected in the scheme. Urgent conservation action is required to protect the latter group of 143.

Individually significant places (as dealt with in Volume 4 Significant Sites 1989 study)

Seventeen of the above places are not protected in the planning scheme although 14 have a statement of significance: these could be exhibited now or revised and then exhibited. A further 17 are protected, generally as part of an urban conservation area, but have no statement of significance.

There are some 29 *individually significant* places from the 1989 study protected in the planning scheme, as part of an urban conservation area, which have not been entered separately in the heritage overlay table. Of these 29 places, 17 have no statement of significance: these also need a statement of significance. Although a low priority, given they are already in a heritage overlay area, this would allow more tailored heritage management for the place.

As with the places of historical interest, the individual merit of each place should be assessed, using this report's methodology, and if required the place should be individually listed in the heritage overlay table. Individual heritage overlay listing is recommended if the control needed differs from that provided in the heritage overlay table for the precinct where the place is located.

Those places (22), already with a statement of significance, could be considered for individual listing in the scheme now or once the statement of significance has been revised. Similarly, many individually significant places (both individually listed and not) have associated trees which could be either listed individually or, if the whole place is listed individually, referred to in the tree control column in the heritage overlay schedule of the planning scheme.

Other individually significant places

During the course of the project places have been reassessed (upgraded because of new information) or identified for the first time to be potentially of individual significance at, or above, the adopted heritage threshold of significant to the City of Maribyrnong, Western Region, Victoria or Australia (examples listed below).

Name	Street Name	Number	Level of Significance 1999	Heritage Ranking A-E (1989)
Shops & residences	Anderson Street	012-016	City	D
Shops & residences	Anderson Street	037-043	City - Regional	C
Railways signal box	Anderson Street	052A	City	D
Footscray Technical Junior School, part (later Victoria University)	Ballarat Road	004-104	City	
Shops & residences	Ballarat Street	019-023	City	
Greens Building	Barkly Street	337*	City - Regional	D-C

Name	Street Name	Number	Level of Significance 1999	Heritage Ranking A-E (1989)
Row houses	Buckley Street	081-099*	Local - City	D
Howard Kronborg Centre	Eleanor St	16	Local - City	
War memorial, median	Geelong Road		City - Regional	
Hunter statue, median	Geelong Road		City - Regional	
House	Geelong Road	062	Local - City	
Shop	Hyde Street	037	Local - City	
Napier or Station Hotel	Napier Street	059	City	
Footscray North Primary 4160	Rosamond Road	014	City - Regional	C
Tolquhoun	Somerville Road	034	Regional - State	B
Matlock House	Soudan St	58-60	City	
Kelvin Grove	Tongue Street	003	City - Regional	C
House	Whitehall Street	067*	City	D

Other places, which have been identified as locally significant or typical of their type, have also been added to the heritage database but, because they are below the adopted threshold (based on that of the 1989 study), have not been recommended for Stage 2 of this project. Some of these sites came from the Aboriginal heritage part of this review (Cooper family). Because of the criteria and thematic history structure of assessment in this study, Locally Significant places represent wider values than those identified in the 1989 study. Locally significant places should be assessed for the planning scheme as a further priority (Stage 3?). The following table provides some examples of potential locally significance places identified in 1999-2000..

Name	Street Name	Number	Level of Significance	Heritage Ranking (A-E) 1989	Creation Date estimate
Aunt Sally Russell Cooper's House	Ballarat Road	111	Local	D	1915
William Cooper's other house	Ballarat Road	120*	Local	D	1905
Stone wall & site	Bunbury Street	002	Local	-	?
Service station	Napier Street	021	Local	D	1930s
'Hansens For Housing' shops	Sunshine Road	167-177*	Local	D	1947
Lynch Cooper's house	Tarrengower Street	092*	Local	D	1900s
House	Whitehall Street	225-227	Local	D	1890s

Another place which has been previously recommended for heritage protection in part but not as an entity is the Williamstown to Melbourne railway which traverses the City: this railway is among the first to be built in the Colony and thus should be considered in its totality rather than by its parts (i.e. some station buildings and trees only identified).

Summary table, former City of Footscray, non industrial

(see Appendix 4)

Place type	Number
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Places of Intermediate & Historical Importance, 1989	171
Intermediate & Historical importance with no statement of significance	165
Intermediate & Historical importance not in planning scheme	143
Intermediate & Historical importance not in planning scheme, no statement of significance	140
Individually significant places, 1989	
Not in planning scheme with no statement of significance	3
Not in planning scheme but with statement of significance	14
In scheme (as part of an area) but no statement of significance	17
In scheme (as part of an area) has statement of significance but not listed individually	22
In scheme (as part of an area) but with no individual place listing	29

Stage 2 estimated costs

Appendix 4 contains a list of identified potentially significant heritage places for Stage 2. The following are estimates to achieve Stage 2 of this project, providing costs and priorities for preparing place reports to allow heritage management of the identified places. The costing is done on the basis of the options being included in one brief rather than carried out as individual assessments.

Place type (refer Appendix 4 for place type group listings)	Number	Action priority	Cost (\$), 2000
1. 1989 intermediate & historical importance places (see Butler, 1989: Vol. 1: 8-9, places of identified D-C value and places with historical associations)	143		
1A. Surviving 1989 'intermediate & historical significance' places, with no statement of significance but inside urban conservation area	21	Low priority need to provide place reports	4200
1B. Surviving 1989 'intermediate & historical significance' places, with no statement of significance and outside of urban conservation area	135	High priority need to provide place reports	27,000
1C. Surviving 1989 'intermediate & historical significance' places, with statement of significance and outside of urban conservation area	2	High priority Revise statement of significance	300
2. Individually significant places 1989 (Places of identified A, B or C value)	100 (93 non-industrial)		0
2A. Surviving 1989 individually significant places (not industrial) proposed for Planning Scheme but not included, with statement of significance	13	High priority Revise statement of significance	1950

2B. Surviving 1989 individually significant places proposed for Planning Scheme but not included, without statement of significance	2	High priority need to provide place reports	400
3 Individually significant places from 1999-2000 survey	23		0
3 Significant places in the former City of Footscray identified or upgraded in 1999-2000 to study threshold of Significant to the City, Region, State or Nation. Not in planning scheme.	13	High priority need to provide place reports	2600
3A Significant places in the former City of Footscray identified or upgraded in 1999-2000 to study threshold of significant to the City, Region, State or Nation.. In planning scheme.	10	Low priority need to provide place reports	2000
4. Landscape and other areas, former City of Footscray			0
Grimes or Thames Reserve assessment			500
Williamstown Railway Precinct			500
Total			39,450

Further work

Some suggestions for further work on documentation of the proposed heritage precincts or places are as follows.

Locally significant places

Identified potentially locally significant places or precincts within the City should be assessed as a further stage in the Maribyrnong Heritage Review. These places should be assessed using the criteria and thematic structure of this report which differs from the methodology of the 1989 report.

Incorporated plans

Consideration should be given to the preparation of incorporated plans for selected heritage overlays in the planning scheme. This would allow some as-of-right provisions in urban conservation areas or individual places. It would be particularly useful for large industrial complexes identified as Heritage Area 19 and in the identified individually significant industrial places (see Volume 3). Such a plan should be based on a conservation management plan for individually significant places or the local heritage policies for each of the heritage areas precincts (see Appendix 10).

Maintaining a link with a precinct's history

The recommended conservation management objectives listed in the place report for each precinct and in Appendix 10 often refer to maintaining the link with the precinct's history. This should be looked upon as Council encouraging ongoing research into the history of each precinct and its components and publishing or promoting the findings. This would allow growth of the historical data about each place and provide a basis for review of these policies after a nominal 5 year minimum period. This research could take the form of an oral history program or records research focussed on each identified precinct. Interviewing long-term residents in the precincts may allow better knowledge of what enhancement could follow in the management of the precinct. Research into the construction dates and long term occupiers of key buildings or elements in each precinct is another potential project. Publication of some of the outcomes of this work would provide a greater sense of place for bot existing and potential residents in each area.

Maintaining the amenity of heritage areas

The conservation of the residential amenity of heritage areas is part of conserving the ongoing original use of these areas. As a means of achieving this, Council should consider adopting the 500m² lot size threshold where the *Good Design Guide* is applied to permit applications and overlooking and overshadowing are regulated among other things.

Background to heritage control of urban conservation areas in the former City of Footscray

Introduction

The following provides a background to the processes which have led up to this project. The 1989 study recommended a number of urban conservation areas for protection under the planning scheme. Objections from persons affected by the proposed controls meant that Council appointed an independent panel (Dimity Reed) to examine the proposed areas and the objections.

Panel Report 1992

The panel report queried the architectural worth and extent of the urban conservation areas proposed in the Footscray Urban Conservation Study (1989) and did not comment on the historical grounds presented in the study for urban conservation. Instead, the panel appeared to rely on a brief physical survey of the proposed areas and its recommendations dealt mainly with alternatives to planning controls for protection of urban areas.

1993 Review

As a result Council commissioned a review of the extent of the proposed urban conservation areas from Graeme Butler in 1993. This review noted the panel's comments which focussed on the architectural worth and integrity of the building stock, as apart from its historical representation of themes relevant to the City's history. The review also recognised the need to clearly state the link between heritage precincts and significant eras in the history of the locality. A view was also expressed by the then Ministry of Planning & Development that the existing areas should be reduced to illustrate only the best built-expression of the historical themes evident in the area. This view was queried in 1993, seeking to avoid the inevitable conclusion of having one conserved site group (or even one building) representing each historical theme or influence in the city's history. Nevertheless, the result of the 1993 review was a distillation of the proposed areas into representative areas where in some instances the core of the proposed areas were put forward as best representing the whole of the area.

1993 Review Qualifications

The 1993 review dealt only with *existing* proposed urban conservation areas in *residential* areas, as then instructed by the Footscray Council. Council excluded all industrial precincts and most individually significant industrial sites from consideration for planning scheme protection. This placed a high priority on conservation of the residential areas to reflect their historical origins as well as provide a secondary reflection of the importance of the industrial sites in their midst. The 1993 review is also confined to the extent of the existing proposed urban conservation areas: for example, the recommended extension of precinct 12 (because of the high representation of its components) must be subject to further planning investigation.

Amenity areas

There was also then (and now) a government concern about 'amenity areas' or neighbourhood character areas being confused with urban conservation areas. The 1993 review used the definition of amenity areas as those which share form, materials and scale but that they differ from conservation areas which **must** possess historical detail sufficient to represent a particular historical period or architectural style/type. A conservation area may also be an amenity area but not vice versa. Where the building fabric represents these major periods of growth or particular themes in the city's history, it should be considered for urban conservation, being of some (local, City, regional, or State) significance historically. This was also the basis of the 1989 study and remains the case in this review.

Changes in the fabric

Originally surveyed in 1987, the heritage value of some of the areas had depreciated because of alterations and additions to contributory buildings, despite interim **demolition** controls achieved by Council. The demolition controls did not include alterations and additions.

1993 Review Outcome

The above factors and the extent of change to the city's building stock (1986-93) were reflected in reduced areas proposed for urban conservation. The result was that in many cases the areas were highly representative samples taken out of the broader precincts and hence, similar houses or house groups can be seen nearby which are not in the proposed new urban conservation areas although they are a reflection of the same historical theme.

2000 Maribyrnong Heritage Review

The 2000 Maribyrnong Heritage Review seeks to review the 1993 study outcome and reassess the whole of the former City of Footscray area so as to develop a comprehensive set of precincts. This is particularly evident in the Queensville Estate where the representative fabric is reflected in, among other ways, the close subdivision of the lots which in turn has provided for a distinctive form of Edwardian-era and inter-war housing throughout the estate. The architectural integrity varies throughout the estate but other factors such as the 1880s subdivision pattern prevail. Hence the place has been looked at as a totality rather than just its architectural expression of an era.

Footscray's heritage character

Introduction

The following is derived from the 1993 Butler report to provide a background for the specific development factors at play in the urban conservation areas of the former City of Footscray.

A sense of identity

An important factor guiding the 1993 review was Footscray's strong feeling of identity. The need to conserve Footscray's housing has been queried when compared to other suburbs with superficially similar timber Victorian and Edwardian workers' housing. Why preserve Footscray's housing when better or more complete examples

existed elsewhere? However, because of the city's fierce sense of identity, conservation of houses in other suburbs such as Northcote or Brunswick means little to Footscray's history or its long-term residents. The same applies for suburbs within Footscray where each locality has a strong sense of identity. Similarly the City is the only responsible planning authority for the area and cannot depend on the policies or identification of significant places in adjoining local government areas to ensure that Melbourne retains some working class housing.

Historical Influences

The broad historical influences expressed in the built environment, specifically on the precincts being considered, have been dealt with in the 1989 Footscray Urban Conservation Study and more recently by John Lack in his 1991 *A History of Footscray*. This new history provides more contextual detail for precinct appraisal and has been a valuable addition to the environmental history in the 1989 conservation study. As part of the Historic Places Studies for the Maribyrnong Heritage Review, Jill Barnard has provided an Environmental History which covers the whole of the City of Maribyrnong.

In most cases these historical influences are interdependent, with transport access determining industry location and industry location determining the position of residential tracts. The broad influences which have helped shape Footscray's cultural environment include:

1. *Transport Development*: the overland routes, the railway, the railway extension and redevelopment, the tramways (1921-) and the development of the road system and motor transport, culminating with a city crisscrossed by transport routes from different era and of different types;
2. *Industrial Development Patterns* (extractive, primary, secondary): the stone quarrying, early creek and riverside fell mongering and noxious trades removed from the City of Melbourne, the development of major rail and riverside secondary industries linked with the rural export trade recovery of early this century, the resort to Footscray for cheap land by the inner city industries and the growth in the 1930s, particularly around wartime, of further secondary industries, this time away from the railway stations and river.
3. *Residential Development Patterns*: grouped like the industrial sites along transport routes, road (near workplaces) or rail and then spread by the tramway and finally motor transport; and residential development which follows closely the prosperity of industry.
4. *Commercial Development Patterns*: follows major transport routes first as strip development and then because of differing transport options, forms commercial precincts which are unusual in that they are not linear (see other Melbourne junctions) but face streets at right-angles; corner stores; shopping strips localised to estates such as Angliss.
5. *Civic Development Patterns*: accumulation of schools, numerous halls, public buildings, following early transport routes, then the population centres.

The above factors have been mapped in the 1989 Footscray Urban Conservation Study Environmental History (prepared by Dr Chris McConville), and have been further informed by John Lack and Jill Barnard's work.

Significant Influence

The dominant theme in Footscray's history has been industrial development and in the terms of residential development (as expressed by most of the precincts identified in the study) it can be reflected in ways which are explained below.

Late Victorian Era Housing

John Lack's history of Footscray chronicles the population surge at Footscray in the late 19th century: doubling in the 1870s but tripling in the 1880s. Only six other Melbourne suburbs matched this growth in percentage terms but few showed such a marked rise from a small local population to a large one. This was due largely to the expansion of secondary industry in Footscray and the workforce, localised around the workplace, which developed.

A distinctive aspect of 19th and early 20th century Footscray was that its industry owners and workers both resided in the suburb, making Footscray and Yarraville socially self-contained areas. There was no need to commute. Large houses such as Huntly (4 Willis Street), on the fringe of Yarraville, illustrate well the siting of plant owners next to their workers, although its owner was criticised by his father for building such an ornate structure. There was another aspect of Footscray as a working suburb: workmen from other suburb's industries lived there. "Not only do the hands employed in Footscray live, as a rule, in the locality, but many workmen employed elsewhere now live in this municipality"².

The new householders were also young, likened to today's new families settling on the fringes of Melbourne (i.e. Doveton, Craigieburn, Dandenong) to work in new factory plants located there once transportation allowed it. Land was cheap both for factory lots and housing. As a result of this age profile, Footscray had the highest birth rate (1871-91) in the metropolitan area. It also had a high home-ownership rate, the percentage of home-ownership in the period 1870- 90 being the highest in Melbourne. The low vacancy rates of new houses in Footscray was the lowest in Melbourne in 1889-91. This was bolstered by a static workforce, well paid with good conditions who lived close to their workplace and suffered no travel costs³.

Although of timber (over 80% in 1891), most houses built there in the 1870s-80s had 3 to 4 rooms, and 5-6 rooms in the 1880s. Most had two or three bedrooms. The lot sizes were large compared to other inner industrial suburbs such as Richmond, many were double-fronted and most were detached, rather than row housing. This was because the low cost of land allowed it. Although the boom-era lot sizes were sometimes small these were combined to make adequate lot sizes prior to building, as observed in Footscray by the Board of Health in 1890. The Footscray resident was distinct in the metropolitan area, despite the seemingly similar nature of their housing:

"(doubt that)..there is another place in creation where the people as a whole are so comfortable, and so many of them freeholders, as the great majority of workmen own their own houses and in many cases have little properties to let".

² Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 3

³ Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 3

This happy state was ended by the 1890s depression and Footscray's population fell and many houses were vacant. Many of the early timber cottages were moved from Footscray to Melbourne's perimeter⁴.

Edwardian Housing

The recovery which led to the next major surge in Footscray's numbers was under way in the late 1890s, with the growth of local industry to supply domestic markets. The country's consumers were no longer able to afford imports. Factory employment in Footscray was booming in the early 1900s up to the outbreak of war⁵. The long-established Michaelis Hallenstein tannery more than doubled its workforce between 1894 and 1901. There was also an expansion of female jobs in the local factories and new factories set up on major road routes. Kinnear's rope works moved from near the railway, to five-acres on the Ballarat Road in 1899, creating a new residential focus away from previous concentrations. Much of this growth was due to the expansion of primary industry and their exports, creating a market for agriculture products such as rope and twine or fertiliser⁵.

"By 1906 virtually the whole of Melbourne's agricultural implement industry had been relocated west of the Maribyrnong"⁶. Old firms from inner Melbourne industrial sites such as in North and West Melbourne moved to Footscray for the cheaper land and access to labour. Between 1901 and 1911, the western suburbs became the "most highly industrialised" area in Melbourne. Melbourne was becoming an industrial centre as company gold mining had begun to run out (i.e. Ballarat, Bendigo) and the rural population (miners, splitters, carters) flowed to the city for its new job opportunities (80% of the State's increase was in Melbourne)⁶. Another 80% of industrial jobs were in the city by 1910. Parallel with the population growth was that of civic amenities, halls and gardens⁷.

A population of about 34000 by 1921 showed the effects of this industrial boom, given the 1891 figure of around 19000 and the depression years of the 1890s within that period. After the war, houses were in short supply and land was expensive. In 1911-12 new houses were being built in Footscray at the rate of one per day, Yarraville to Seddon to Queensville, mainly filling the gaps in the old 19th century estate. "Workers homes built between 1900 and 1914 comprise today the largest body of Footscray's homes". There was no large-scale speculative building but instead a number of local master builder firms who undertook a small number of houses per year. Some 95% of the new structures 1901-21 were of timber clad with iron roofs but they were larger than their 19th century equivalents⁸.

"They are better lighted, better ventilated, less liable to the invasion of dampness, and often admirably arranged for the comfort and convenience of the occupants while the fact that a large proportion of the citizens are owners of the houses they occupy tends

⁴ Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 3, 4

⁵ Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 4

⁶ Lack in Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 5

⁷ Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 5

⁸ Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 5

to raise the standard of sanitation and domestic comfort"⁹, so said local health officer, Dr. Ramsay, of Edwardian Footscray housing. A local builder, Claude Smith, had his office at Railway Place, Seddon, the centre of Edwardian home building near the new railway station of 1906. A further impetus for home building was the Footscray Tramway Trust proposals which led to trams first running through the city in 1921¹⁰.

At the end of the Edwardian era:

"Though other suburban municipalities may be wealthier, more thickly populated, and more aristocratic, none can boast as Footscray can that depth of local patriotism that makes for achieving splendid success in whatever efforts are taken in hand"¹¹. This was the culmination of an era when Footscray knew itself and its population knew each other. From this era onwards, there was an anonymous population growth at its fringes and an exodus of its wealthy industrialists to smarter suburbs¹².

Bungalow Era, Post World War One

The tramways of 1921 ended at Williamstown Road, Summerhill - Rosamond Roads and Russell Street, bringing access to large residential acreages such as the Kingsville estate, Maidstone and Footscray West. Workers could travel from here to the large factory lots which were still located mainly along the Maribyrnong, Geelong Road and the adjacent Sunshine railway line.

No longer was the housing filling in the old 19th century estates. Now whole subdivisions were filled with the one era of house, making the period expression more obvious. In 1922 there was a "...total absence of the jerry builder and the presence of pleasing and artistic dwellings...the American bungalow type is rapidly gaining favour, few of the houses cost less than 800 pounds"¹³.

By the mid 1920s there was a land and building boom in Footscray and local timber merchant and builder, Anders Hansen, was among the most prolific houses builders on the Queensville and Kingsville estates. Hansen built 300 houses between 1913 and 1925, at the rate of one per week^k. The Kingsville school, built in 1919 by local builder Shillabeer, reflected this sudden growth and had to extend after a decade to squeeze the new population in. William Angliss also shared in the boom with a series of tram - dependent estates stretching south from Somerville and west from Williamstown Roads (see precinct 6), created 1924-6. He financed the beginning of a strip shopping centre along Williamstown Road as part of the estates. Angliss also provided (with Council's urging) a 15 acre reserve at Wembley Park. Angliss went on to give 3 acres to Footscray Park, 15 acres at Kingsville (Angliss Reserve) and 100 acres along the Stony Creek next to his estates¹⁴.

This was the era of town planning theory and the Angliss estates illustrate this well, few if any in Footscray matching it as the last of the city's paddocks were taken up

⁹ Lack in Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 5

¹⁰ Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 5

¹¹ Lack cites *Advertiser*, 1916 in Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 5

¹² Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 5

¹³ Lack in Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 5

¹⁴ Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 5

with houses. The only respite was the increased funding put into the existing public gardens (Footscray Park, Yarraville Gardens) by council and the enthusiasm for outdoor recreation and community facilities felt by local groups. In the period 1911-36 which included the depression, lasting into the early 1930s, the Footscray population more than doubled. This was the final major population surge prior to almost all of the city's residential land being taken up. From here there was further industrial growth, sometimes as a threat to existing housing¹⁵.

Conclusion

Of the near intact residential areas of Footscray, the Edwardian-era housing represents the period of greatest growth in both house numbers, population density and factory jobs. It was the era when Footscray was paramount as Melbourne's industrial suburb while Melbourne itself was now undoubtedly the industrial and wealth-earning capital of the state. Although the housing is modest, often simple and repetitious these very factors represent well workers' housing on a citywide scale. The next major era expressed by Footscray's housing is the Bungalow 1920s expansion period. Unlike the integrated Victorian - era and Edwardian housing, Bungalow - era houses are mainly in homogeneous estates such as the Kingsville/Queensville areas and hence provide a strong expression of their period if they remain intact¹⁶.

Houses of the 19th century intermix with the Edwardian - era buildings and have antiquity as a strong factor in their significance. Many also appear to have been renovated in the new prosperity of early this century and today appear as Edwardian houses. However, those that remain intact are important because they exemplify Footscray's strong growth in these years, compared to the rest of Melbourne. The two eras, the late 19th and early 20th century, combine well to represent two of the most influential eras in Footscray's past.

Each of these growth eras was important to Footscray and the near original housing from each is the best public expression of the city's built history. To preserve the city's physical expression of Footscray's heritage, the best areas of each period should be conserved, if possible close to other infrastructure from the period such as industrial, commercial, civic and transport sites. Because Footscray still sees itself as an entity, similar workers' housing in other suburbs such as nearby Brunswick, Ascot Vale, Flemington and Kensington has little relevance to the city's history. Their conservation in-lieu of Footscray houses has little relevance to Footscray¹⁷.

¹⁵ Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 5, 6

¹⁶ Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 6

¹⁷ Butler, 1993, Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review 1993: 6

Appendix 1- Heritage Precinct Reports

Identification and location

Name of place: **War Service Homes Precinct**

Other Name

Address

bounded by Birdwood, Mitchell, Monash and Prince Streets
Footscray West

Place Identifier

22163

Heritage Overlay Number 2000

HA 1

Heritage Significance

City

Creation date(s)

1920s

Map (Melway)

28 A12

Boundary description

Mitchell, Birdwood and Prince Streets with emphasis on all original inter-war (c1919-38) elements, including houses and out-buildings, fences, road paving, footpaths, lot sizes and street patterns.

Local Government Area

City of Maribymong

Ownership Type

Private & Public

Description

Site Type:

Housing estate

Physical Description

The general character is one of detached timber inter-war housing, with gabled Californian Bungalows (i.e. numbers 2-34 Birdwood Street) comprising the majority of the housing stock. There are also some Mediterranean villa style weatherboard houses with corrugated iron hipped roofs. There are common front and side setbacks and properties originally were fronted with wire fabric or low simple timber picket style fencing. Block sizes are regular, as shown in LP10486, and single 3m maximum width crossovers to garaging set at the back of the block is accessed by side drives. The precinct contains concrete footpaths, plus basalt kerb and channelling.

Alterations have depleted the period expression in the western part of the estate, making Prince Street the western border of the precinct, with Monash Street being the main focus. Of the 75 places listed, 66 sites are in the war service estate (Monash, parts Birdwood and Mitchell Streets) and 9 from the Johnstone survey. Of these 75 houses 73 are contributory to the expression of the inter-war period.

The playgrounds and parklands provided for the war service state on the south-west and north-west corners of Monash St and Gordon Street (outside of the estate) has been developed recently for units. Trees along Birdwood St include paperbarks and casuarinas which date from

post WW2.

Condition

fair (disturbed, reasonably preserved)

Integrity

partially intact/intrusions

Context

Isolated beside large industrial complexes.

Threats:

Unrelated development, changes to original fabric

History

Despite the frantic subdivision of land in the late nineteenth century, most of the residential development of the City of Maribyrnong has occurred in the twentieth century. In the first two decades of the century housing spread out through Seddon, between Geelong Road and Somerville Road and at West Footscray. In this period and the 1920s, much of the residential development was carried out by developers { Barnard, 2000 }.

The Commonwealth War Service Homes Commission was set up in 1918 to help provide homes for ex-servicemen and their families { VYB ,1973:360}. Finance provided for War Service Homes and 'Bank Houses' via the State Savings Bank (SSB), Credit Foncier house loans, (1910-) were the two major credit forms for housing available to Victorians in the early 20th Century. This was particularly so after 1920 when the SSB was able to offer more generous terms to home buyers. Both bodies could buy land and supervise the erection of houses, providing easy terms for their acquisition. Both provided a selection of standard architect-designed houses, timber or brick{ VYB ,1973:360}. Hence, War Service home estates usually achieved visual homogeneity. Other similar estates exist in the metropolitan area such as at Heidelberg.

This area is the combination of two inter-war residential estates:

- the western part (bounded by Mitchell, Birdwood, Rosamond and the west side of Prince Street) declared by J. Johnstone in 1920 and
- the eastern part, bounded by Mitchell, Birdwood, Prince & Gordon Streets (a War Service Homes estate of 1923-4) declared by A. Percival { VTO, LP.10486 }.

A minor change occurred in 1932 when Summerhill Road changed its name to Rosamond Road.{ VTO, LP.10486. }

By 1930 Merlyn, Birdwood, Prince and Mitchell Streets were substantially developed, with Monash Street to follow by c1935 {D1930-1935}. In this development period, in 1931, new residents in the estate urged Footscray Council to make landscape improvements to their estate. The letter was from the Footscray and District War Service Homes Purchasers Subsection of the RSSSIA (now the RSL) wanting allotments at the corner of Monash and Gordon Streets to be cleared of noxious weeds, levelled and drained for planting. They also wanted trees and shrubs to be planted on the south side of Birdwood Street to hide the iron fence of the industrial site adjoining [FCCM]. The corner blocks in question were eventually set aside for playgrounds and landscape for the estate but have been recently redeveloped for residential units.

In 1934 the War Service Homes Commission liaised with Council over a plan for two tennis courts for the use of the North Footscray Settlement Social Club. The courts were to be at the corner of Montgomery Street and Gordon Street {FCCM}.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Making suburbs

PAHT Subtheme Making suburbs

Local Theme(s) Twentieth Century Residential Development

Cultural Significance

The War Service Homes Precinct is historically significant to the City of Maribyrnong because:

- the War Service homes part of the precinct has a distinctive function related to events in the City and the State's history, this being the city's best example of such a war service estate (Criteria A4, B2) ; and
- the precinct as a whole is expressive of the immediate post WW1 era and thus reflects an important era of growth in the City, with well preserved, if simple, examples of single storey detached Californian Bungalow and Mediterranean villa style weatherboard houses, with common front and side setbacks and originally fronted with wire fabric or low simple timber picket style fencing (Criterion A4).

Comparative Examples:

The precinct compares in period with the Angliss Estate (HA14) and the Queensville Estate (HA 9), both having different historical and architectural associations. Outside of the City there are many comparable inter-war housing estates, the war service aspect being more uncommon.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register No

Register of the National Estate: No

National Trust Register: No

Other Heritage Listings No

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

The boundaries of the existing Heritage Overlay HA 1 in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme should be adjusted to the revised boundaries as required (refer map).

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the inter-war era (c1919-38) and include:

- detached Californian Bungalow and Mediterranean villa style weatherboard houses, with common front and side setbacks and originally fronted with wire fabric or low simple timber picket style fencing;
- regular block sizes, as shown in LP10486;
- garaging set at the back of the block accessed by side drives; and
- concrete footpaths, basalt kerb and channelling.

It is recommended:

- to conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places, as an expression of war service housing in Footscray, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas;
- to maintain the link with the precinct's war service home history; and
- that Council investigate preparation of an incorporated plan for the precinct which will embody the above objectives.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

the War Service homes part of the precinct has a distinctive function related to events in the City and the State's history, this being the city's best example of such a subdivision;
the precinct as a whole is from the immediate post WW1 era and thus expresses an important era of growth in the City.

B2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

City's best example of a War Service homes estate

☒ historical significance ☐ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

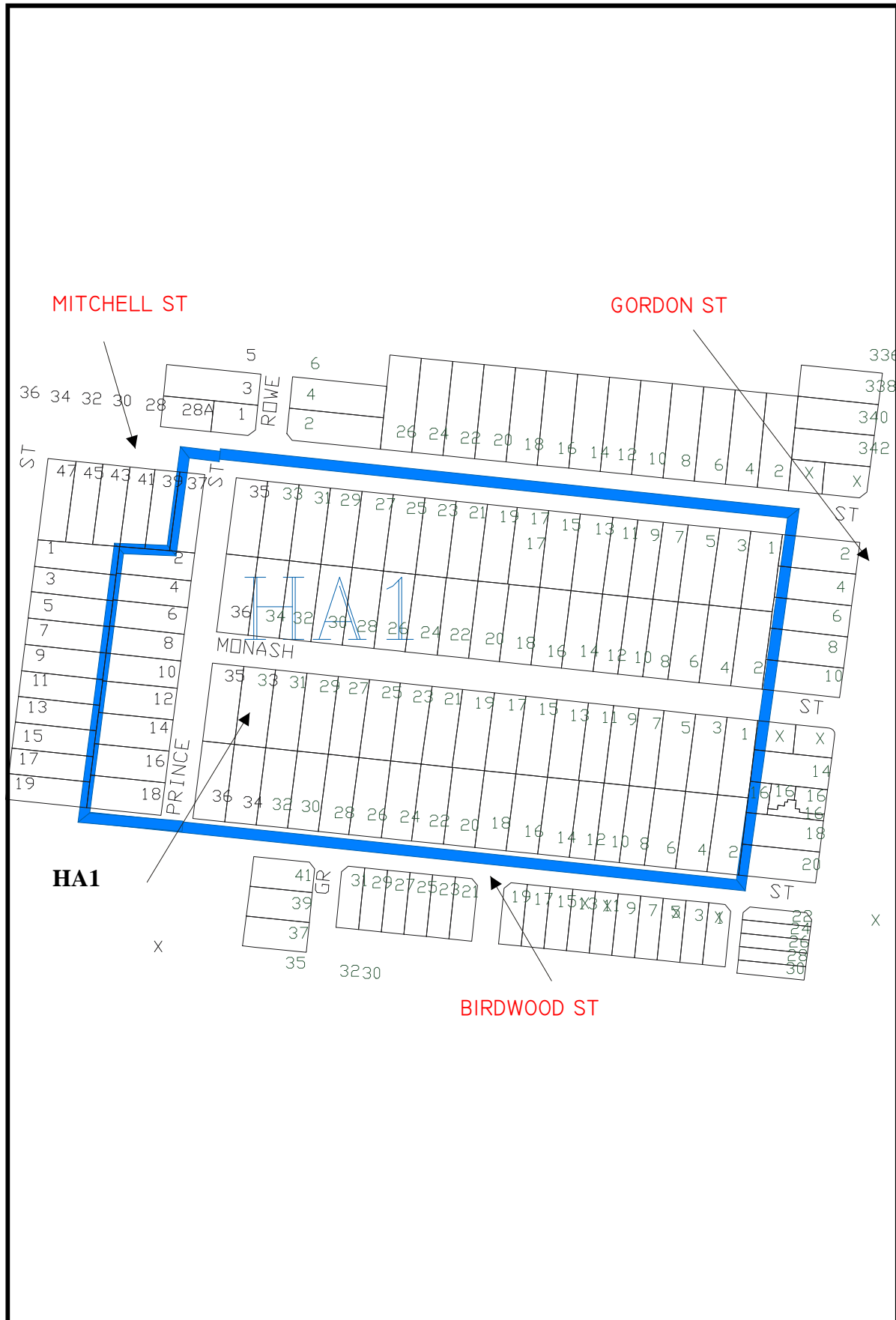
References

Butler, 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study, Vol.3:10
Barnard, 2000, Historic Places Review Environmental History City of Maribyrnong
Victorian Titles Office (VTO)
'Victorian Year Book' (VYB)
R Cocks, 2000, notes that J Johnstone may have been the Footscray mayor of the time.
VPRO Footscray Council Committee Minutes (FCCM)

Data recording

Assessed By: Graeme Butler, Francine Gilfedder

Assessed Date: Feb 2000



HA 1: War Service Home precinct

Identification and location

Name of place: **Upper Footscray Residential Precinct**

Other Name

Address

bounded by

The Crescent, Droop and Tiernan Streets, Central Ave,
Geelong and Commercial Roads

Footscray

Place Identifier

22173

Heritage Overlay Number 2000

HA 2

Heritage Significance

City

Creation date(s)

1890s-1920s

Map (Melway)

42 B3

Boundary description

The Crescent, Droop and Tiernan Streets, Central Ave, and parts of Geelong and Commercial Roads, with emphasis on all original Edwardian-era and Victorian-era elements, including basalt pitched paving, asphalt footpaths, lot sizes and street patterns.

Local Government Area

City of Maribymong

Ownership Type

Private & Public

Description

Site Type:

Housing estate

Physical Description

The general character of the Precinct is one of small Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages outside of Droop Street and Geelong Road. There are many notable civic and residential buildings along Geelong Road with wide frontages, deeper setbacks, masonry construction (red brick), some slate and Marseilles pattern unglazed terra-cotta tile roofing, and generally larger in scale. Houses were originally with picket front fences and streets were originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel. There was originally no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing, with some exceptions along Geelong Rd where stables are provided at the rear. The built form is of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination. The narrow linking streets between Commercial Road and Droop Street augment the built character of the area, with a high integrity and visual consistency of housing, generally narrow frontages and distinctive street alignments. The irregular street pattern helps concentrate the built character in the short curving streets which run east-west between Droop Street and Commercial Road (i.e. Central Avenue into Johnson Street).

Of the 214 listed places in the Upper Footscray Residential Precinct, 176 are contributory.

With respect to specific character:

Catherine Street which faces the playing fields of the school and has mainly side fences as frontages up to the bowling club site. It has stone guttering and kerbing and altered Victorian-era timber housing. It is highly visible from within the precinct, across the playing fields, and serves as a link to the adjoining school site.

Central Avenue is a narrow street in width and has a curving alignment into Johnson Street which enhances the perception of contributory housing and the general streetscape.

The Commercial Road streetscape commences with the massive bluestone Footscray primary school at the south end. At the north side of the school grounds, from the Catherine Street corner, there are mainly Edwardian houses, with some Victorian-era, as exemplified by number 63. The west side has a low integrity but could be included to provide a context for the east side. There are some remnant elm street plantings at the south end, likely to be from the 19th Century.

In Droop Street, there is mixed development at the south end but otherwise the streetscape is largely of Edwardian and 1920s houses. Both houses at the corner of the Crescent are individually notable. One is weatherboarded Edwardian (number 105) with bayed verandahs and gablets at the verandah (once the Rollinson house) and the other is an attic Bungalow style house (number 101) which has unusual and important glass set under a distinctive bracketed hood (former house of Dr. Orthostat). It also has additions in the roofline which have been contrived to match. New development includes numbers 95 and 93 which is a block of flats (once early housing) beside another contributory group including number 91 (residence of Kendall, the financier) and number 89. Edwardian period development commences on the east side at number 82, on the corner of Tierney Street, which is highly ornamented (once the Jamieson house). There is a mixture of new development which extends past the new motel and then, from number 96, Edwardian and 1920s villas extend north. Substantial 1920s houses such as number 102 and unusual detailed houses such as number 108 (Edwardian timber) are included. The last contributory house in the streetscape is number 114 (former home of Ms. Wagnall, music teacher).

The Geelong Road streetscape differs from the rest of the precinct as it contains relatively large houses, mainly on very large sites and built for a different social class. This aspect highlights Geelong Road's traditional place as a siting for Footscray's well-to-do. This is paralleled with the egalitarian siting so close to worker housing.

The Footscray school (1865-, 1881-2) commences the streetscape on Geelong Road, continuing as mainly timber Victorian single-fronted villa development which extends through to

number 68 with a break of a new building and then extensive examples such as the Edwardian number 60 (former Henry Griffith's house) with its arched verandah ornamentation and wide frontage. Number 62, is another attic-style Bungalow (former Arthur Griffith's house) with unusual detailing and a distinctive balustrade to the verandah, including some garden rockery and a sundial, double-doors and window bays.

Contractor, Herbert Crib's number 64 (1885) with its intact fence and gates, and iron verandahs provides another earlier example of comfortable houses of the 19th century. From this point to the east the streetscape is largely new, except for the two-storey villa currently occupied by the R.S.L. The late 1930s example at number 38 and The Pebbles at the corner of Droop Street. These are all individually notable houses, but not directly contributory to the precinct, being separated from the major groups.

Although Herbert Street is of an interesting alignment and highly visible within the precinct there are few contributory houses there, the street serving to link the precinct with the school site. The south end of the street has basalt gutters and kerbing and curving alignment which winds back towards the school, with playing fields on one side and patchy early housing on the other, including numbers 2, 6 and 8. These have an early gabled roof profile and have been renovated and altered since, but their alignment to the curved street is unusual. New development differs starkly from the precinct character in the form of number 4. The north end has a predominance of 1920s houses, a good example being number 31, with some new development from number 35 onwards. This section also has basalt kerbing and guttering.

In Johnson Street the street has basalt kerbing and guttering with mainly Edwardian timber houses with one vacant lot plus an extensive new building, at number 2, which is unrelated to the character of the area. Number 1 is typical of contributory houses in the street, being weatherboarded with an Edwardian form but with aspects of the later Bungalow style such as the heavy piers.

The stone kerb and channel and asphalt footpath in Shepherd Street has been largely replaced with concrete while contributory house styles are Edwardian timber with the characteristic gable form dominant but with some older Victorian houses intermixed. Many have minor alterations, some major like number 9, with complete examples such as number 5 being individually notable. There are also some 1920s houses, such as number 2, but they are in the minority. Number 8 has a distinctive arched verandah frieze work. Number 12 has been altered, as has number 14, and the verandah removed on number 18, but houses like number 20, which has a reclad roof and new aluminium windows, still has the overall period form, detailing and cast-iron.

There is some basalt kerbing and channelling in The Crescent. The street has timber Edwardian-era houses with some related 1920s development, such as numbers 6 and 10 and some unrelated recent development such as 12, but examples such as number 14 (Californian

Bungalow) are individually distinctive and highly contributory considering the large frontage and brick construction, although at 14A there is a new unrelated villa constructed in what appears to have been the stable yard of the house beside it. Number 16 has unusual timber detailing. Numbers 1-15 are generally Edwardian and timber although altered in detail.

In Tierney Street there are single-fronted gabled Edwardian houses which are generally altered, but good examples include numbers 2 and 4.

Concrete kerbing and channel has replaced basalt in White Street. There is some new development such as numbers 32, 30 and 28, but the dominant period is Edwardian, as numbers 29, 27 and 25, but with superficial alterations like new windows, recladding, and verandah changes. Number 5 has interesting cast-iron and a corner site, large frontage, and makes a good contribution to the area. There are also Edwardian single-fronted houses at the east end which include numbers 2 -10, some altered in detail. Number 14 is a Californian Bungalow and from number 16 onwards there is another collection of mainly hipped-roof probably late-Victorian villas.

Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

Context

Contained within two main road links (Ballarat and Geelong Roads) and adjoining both the riverside parkland and industry.

Threats:

Unrelated development, changes to original fabric, particularly along Geelong and Ballarat Roads.

History

Despite the frantic subdivision of land in the late nineteenth century, most of the residential development of the City of Maribyrnong has occurred in the twentieth century.

In the first two decades of the century housing spread out through Seddon, between Geelong Road and Somerville Road and at West Footscray. In this period and the 1920s, much of the residential development was carried out by developers, such as Hansen, who built homes on both sides of Geelong Road at West Footscray, Rainer, who built an estate around Eleanor, Gordon Street, Alma and Rainer Streets and even Sir William Angles, who began to subdivide land to the south of Somerville Road at Yarraville and Kingsville in the 1930s. At Maidstone war-service homes contributed to the filling streetscapes between Meehan and Mitchell Streets {Barnard, 2000}.

Reputedly the unusually shaped triangular residential area of the Upper Footscray Precinct arose in 1864 (with its near twin across Geelong Road) to serve a public demand for more suburban lots. Droop, Barkly, Geelong and Commercial Roads were the only thoroughfares through what were then generally two-acre lots. By 1877, little had changed except for a sprinkling of buildings along Droop Street but, by 1910, many of today's streets and houses had materialized (Butler, 1993). Major Edwardian housing groups survive along Central Avenue and parts of Commercial Road, with some Victorian era housing in White Street. The Footscray Primary School and numbers 48 and 64 Geelong Road are all individually notable and substantial Victorian buildings. The latter two perpetuate the tradition of Footscray's elite residential quarter being along main thoroughfares such as Geelong and Ballarat Roads (see HA 3) and directly adjoining worker housing.

The Edwardian dominance in this area may be attributed to the residential reflection of industrial expansion in Footscray in that era and the gradual shift north away from traditional riverside industrial locations. This trend was evident in the 1890s when at least two engineering workshops were located near the area while a cordial factory and implement maker were close to Barkly Street. Kenner's rope works were relocated into or near the area (Ballarat Road), as was the Colonial Ammunition Factory during the Edwardian-era.

The opening of the Middle Footscray Station nearby in 1906 aided the spread in this direction. Similarly, subdivisions created in 1905 and 1907 (K. Arndt and J. S. Jenkins, surveyors) around Central Avenue and The Crescent, respectively, and existing 1880s and 1890s estates (also by Jenkins) provided the basis for the development surge (Butler, 1993).

There were four main historical influences that shaped the precinct's development. According to Butler (1993) these were:

1. Transport Development: the overland routes, the railway's Edwardian upgrading, the tramways (1921-) and the development of the road system and motor transport;
2. Industrial Development (secondary): the development of major rail and riverside secondary industries linked with the rural export trade recovery of early this century, the resort to Footscray for cheap land by the inner city industries, this time away from the railway stations and river.
3. Residential Development: grouped like the industrial sites along transport routes, road (near workplaces) or rail and then spread by the tramway and finally motor transport; and residential development which follows closely the prosperity of industry.
4. Civic Development: accumulation of schools, public buildings, following early transport routes, then the population centres

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Making suburbs

PAHT Subtheme

Making suburbs

Local Theme(s)

Private subdivisions and villages in the nineteenth century

Cultural Significance

The Upper Footscray Residential Precinct is significant historically and aesthetically to the City of Maribyrnong because:

- it is a relatively unaltered Victorian and Edwardian precinct of both working and middle class housing which offers a cohesive cultural and visual character reflective of two growth eras in the City including:
- small generally Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages outside of Droop Street and Geelong Road,
- notable civic and residential buildings along Geelong Road with wide frontages, deeper setbacks, masonry construction (red brick), some slate and Marseilles pattern unglazed terracotta tile roofing, and generally larger scale,
- surviving examples of original asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel,
- the evocation of the pre motor car era with no original provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing, with some exceptions along Geelong Road where stables were provided at the rear, and
- built form of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination (Criterion A4);
- it illustrates the fundamental influence of the Edwardian industrial boom in Footscray which made the City the foremost industrial centre in the State and led to an expanded local workforce and new housing estates (Criterion A4);
- there are individually significant places within the precinct such as the Geelong Road group of large Victorian & Edwardian-era villas and individually notable civic architecture which provide architectural focus within the area (Criterion F1);
- it demonstrates the egalitarian nature of 19th century Footscray by the juxtaposing of worker and middle class housing plus adjacent industry in Footscray Road within the one locality (Criterion A3); and
- it illustrates the growth patterns engendered by the siting of railway stations, schools and prestigious residences (Criterion A4) .

Comparative Examples:

Within the City, the Seddon area has similar attributes but without the unusual street pattern, proximity of industry and the large private and civic structures.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

The boundaries of the existing Heritage Overlay HA 2 in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme should remain (refer map) with some consideration given to providing a Design & Development Overlay for the west side of Commercial Road (which has lesser heritage integrity to that of the precinct as a whole but provides a context for the eastern side of the street). The general aim is to encourage new development which relates in form, scale, finish and siting to the identified places in the precinct.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally:

- places which derive from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras, with a secondary contributions offered by 1920s housing;
- small Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages outside of Droop Street and Geelong Road;
- notable civic and residential buildings along Geelong Road with wide frontages, deeper setbacks, masonry construction (red brick), some slate and Marseilles pattern unglazed terracotta tile roofing, and generally larger scale;
- originally with picket front fences;
- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing, with some exceptions along Geelong Road where stables are provided at the rear;
- built form of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination.

It is recommended:

- to conserve and enhance the identified contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places where elements include buildings, objects, landscape (such as surviving street trees like the elms in Commercial Road), land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to conserve and enhance the prominence of key heritage places such as the Footscray Primary School, and Returned Servicemen League
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas; and
- that Council investigate the preparation of an incorporated plan for the precinct which will embody the above objectives.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.

the demonstration of the egalitarian nature of 19th century Footscray by the juxta-posing of worker and manager housing plus adjacent industry within the one locality

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

it is a relatively unaltered Victorian and Edwardian precinct of both worker and plant-owner housing which offers a cohesive cultural and visual character reflective of two growth eras in the City;
it illustrates the fundamental influence of the Edwardian industrial boom in Footscray which made the City the foremost industrial centre in the State and led to an expanded local workforce and new housing estates;
the illustration of the growth patterns engendered by the siting of railway stations, schools and prestigious residences

E1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

there are individually significant places such as the Geelong Road group of large Victorian & Edwardian-era villas and individually notable civic architecture

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, G. 1993 The Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review, City of Footscray: 36;
Barnard, 2000, Historic Places Review Environmental History, City of Maribymong

Data recording

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Assessed By:

Graeme Butler, Francine Gilfedder

Assessed Date:

June 2000

[illegible]

Jill Barnard Graeme Butler Francine Gilfedder & Gary Vines, 2000: Volume 5: Appendix 1

Identification and location

Name of place: **Footscray Geelong Road and Ballarat Road Residential Precinct**

Other Name

Address

bounded by

Ballarat Road, Geelong Road

Footscray

Place Identifier

22574

Heritage Overlay Number 2000

HA 3

Heritage Significance

Regional

Creation date(s)

1880s-1920s

Map (Melway)

42 CD2

Boundary description

Parts Ballarat Road and Geelong Roads with emphasis on all original Edwardian-era and Victorian-era elements, including any basalt pitched paving or asphalt footpaths, and original lot sizes and street patterns.

Local Government Area

City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type

Private & Public

Description

Site Type:

Housing estate

Physical Description

The general character of the Footscray, Geelong and Ballarat Roads Residential Precinct is one of large, generally Edwardian and Victorian era (with some inter-war) housing. Many buildings are of masonry walls (red brick and stucco), have an attic and are single storey. Buildings have detached siting in varying sized blocks, mostly with terra-cotta tiled roofs. The properties originally had picket front fences and asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with little surviving. There was originally no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing, with some exceptions along Geelong Road where stables may have been provided at the rear. The general built form is of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination.

Originally set in spacious landscaped grounds along Geelong and Ballarat Roads, facing parklands and on the top of a rise, the houses contrast with the small weatherboard houses to the south, representing well the close juxtaposition of middle and working class residences. Refer Butler (1989) for individual citations for numbers 2, 8, 10 Geelong Road and 21, 37 Ballarat Road. Original front fencing would have been timber picket for most of the contributory places, with an original fence surviving at 85 Ballarat Road.

Of the 28 places in the proposed HA3, 21 are contributory.

Historical influences evident in this precinct are :

1. Transport routes from different growth eras which contained the precincts
2. Industrial expansion in the Edwardian-era created housing and influenced housing growth in all of the city's social classes.

Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

Context

Like the larger residential areas to the south, this precinct has been shaped by physical boundaries such as the railway, the river and its parkland. The confinement of the housing stock within major traffic ways provides physical and visual isolation. The historical proximity of this housing group to factory complexes, the commercial centre and large tracts of worker housing evokes the pluralism of life in Victorian and Edwardian-era urban development.

Threats:

Unrelated development, changes to original fabric

History

Sold in 1849 as Cut Paw Paw Crown Portions 6 to 9 of Section 15, the first of the area's land owners were William Donald (Portions 6 and 8), Joshua Evans (Portion 7), and James Moore (Portion 9). With the construction of the Melbourne to Williamstown and Mt. Alexander and Murray River railways, came two stations, one at the Nicholson and Raleigh Streets' corner and the other in a reserve at the Williamstown line's intersection with Napier Street { Butler, 1989, Vol. 3: 1 }.

Donald subdivided Portion 8, G.J. & T. Ham selling by public auction some 183 suburban lots in March, 1874. The axis to his estate was, of course, Donald Street, the north and south boundaries were Frances (now Newell) and Ryan Streets. The west boundary was Nicholson Street and around 35 house lots had a river frontage, east of the railway. The river frontage has since been largely vacant, except for a few cottages depicted in 1895 at Ryan Street East { Butler, 1989, Vol. 3:1 }.

By 1877 the 'Smith Street' shown parallel to Donald's estate on the south had become two streets, Bowen and Byron. Similarly, the one chain wide Victoria Street which had duplicated Moore Street, one block west, has remained Leeds Street and Newell Street had replaced

'Frances Street.' Although now complete, the subdivision held under 30 buildings {Butler, 1989, Vol. 3:1}.

Between 1877 and the late 1890s, some 80% of the lots north of Hopkins Street were occupied. Michael Lynch's disastrous Newell's Paddock Estate (7/14) of 1886 had come and gone with little effect, David Newell's stone house and stables were the only buildings north of Donald Street, of the approximately 25 houses which lay east of Moore Street. Three solitary houses stood between the Ballarat Road and Newell Street {Butler, 1989, Vol. 3: 1}.

The Ballarat Road frontage, elevated and with views across the river, was chosen from the outset as the location for city leaders, such as Edward Hooper and Robert Yewers. Within the subdivision, however, only a few names stand out, such as William Bunning and Trimble & Hayes, engineers, both in Stirling Street. Nicholson Street, east side, also appears to have been a favoured site, with its preponderance of corner, and generally larger blocks {Butler, 1993}.

In addition there is also the substantial housing group in Geelong Road (numbers 2-10) near the entry to Footscray Park which like Ballarat Road commanded good views and proximity of the river but there was also the nearby Edwardian-era industrial development which paralleled their construction. Examples of prominent local industrialists and businessmen were Sydney Richardson (Richardson's Gears), John Robertson, partner in the large drapery firm of J. H. Hooper & Co., the prominent Footscray draper, J.H. Hooper, himself, a long occupation by Charles Archibald Hoadley and the Gibbs & Finlay design for Margaret and Sydney G. Richardson, in 1916.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Making suburbs
PAHT Subtheme	Making suburbs
Local Theme(s)	Twentieth Century Residential Development

Cultural Significance

The Footscray Geelong & Ballarat Roads Residential Precinct is historically significant to the City of Maribyrnong because:

- it is one of the city's more historically expressive precincts from two major and distinguishable growth periods in the city's development, particularly its large villa development with:
- large generally Edwardian and Victorian era villas,
- masonry (red brick and stucco) walls,
- detached siting in varying sized blocks,
- attic and single storey height,

- terra-cotta tiled or slate roofs,
- originally with picket front fences,
- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with little surviving,
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing, with some exceptions along Geelong Road where stables may have been provided at the rear, and
- a general built form of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination (Criterion A4);

- of the architecturally notable housing along Geelong and Ballarat Roads which is outstanding as a group in the Western Region (Criterion F1) ; and
- it reflects the architectural and siting choice of the more affluent Footscray residents in the Edwardian and Victorian-eras (Criterion H1)

Comparative Examples:

Other areas of Edwardian and Victorian-era housing within the City lie in Yarraville and Seddon, located close to the railway as an expression of the main transport mode of the two eras. This area is road oriented, linked with a specific social class and more closely related to major industrial complexes than the others.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

The boundaries of the existing Heritage Overlays HA3 in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme should be adjusted to the revised boundaries to include only the Ballarat and Geelong Road frontages (refer map).

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian &

Victorian-eras including:

- large generally Edwardian and Victorian era villas;
- masonry (red brick and stucco) walls;
- detached siting in varying sized blocks;
- attic and single storey height;
- terra-cotta tiled or slate roofs;
- originally with picket front fences;
- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with little surviving;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing, with some exceptions along Geelong Rd where stables may have been provided at the rear; and
- a general built form of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination.

It is recommended:

- to conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to conserve and enhance the park and river aspect from Geelong and Ballarat Roads;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas; and
- that Council investigate the preparation of an incorporated plan for the precinct which will embody the above objectives.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

one of the city's more historically expressive of two major and distinguishable growth periods in the city's development, particularly its large villa development

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

architecturally notable housing along Geelong and Ballarat Roads which is outstanding as a group in the Western Region

H1 Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.

reflects the architectural and siting choice of the more affluent Footscray residents in the Edwardian and Victorian-eras

☒ historical significanc ☒ architectural significan ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significanc

Documentation

References

Butler , 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study, Vol. 3:10;

Butler, G. 1993 The Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review, City of Footscray: 8-

Barnard, 2000, Historic Places Review Vol 2 Environmental History, City of Maribyrnong

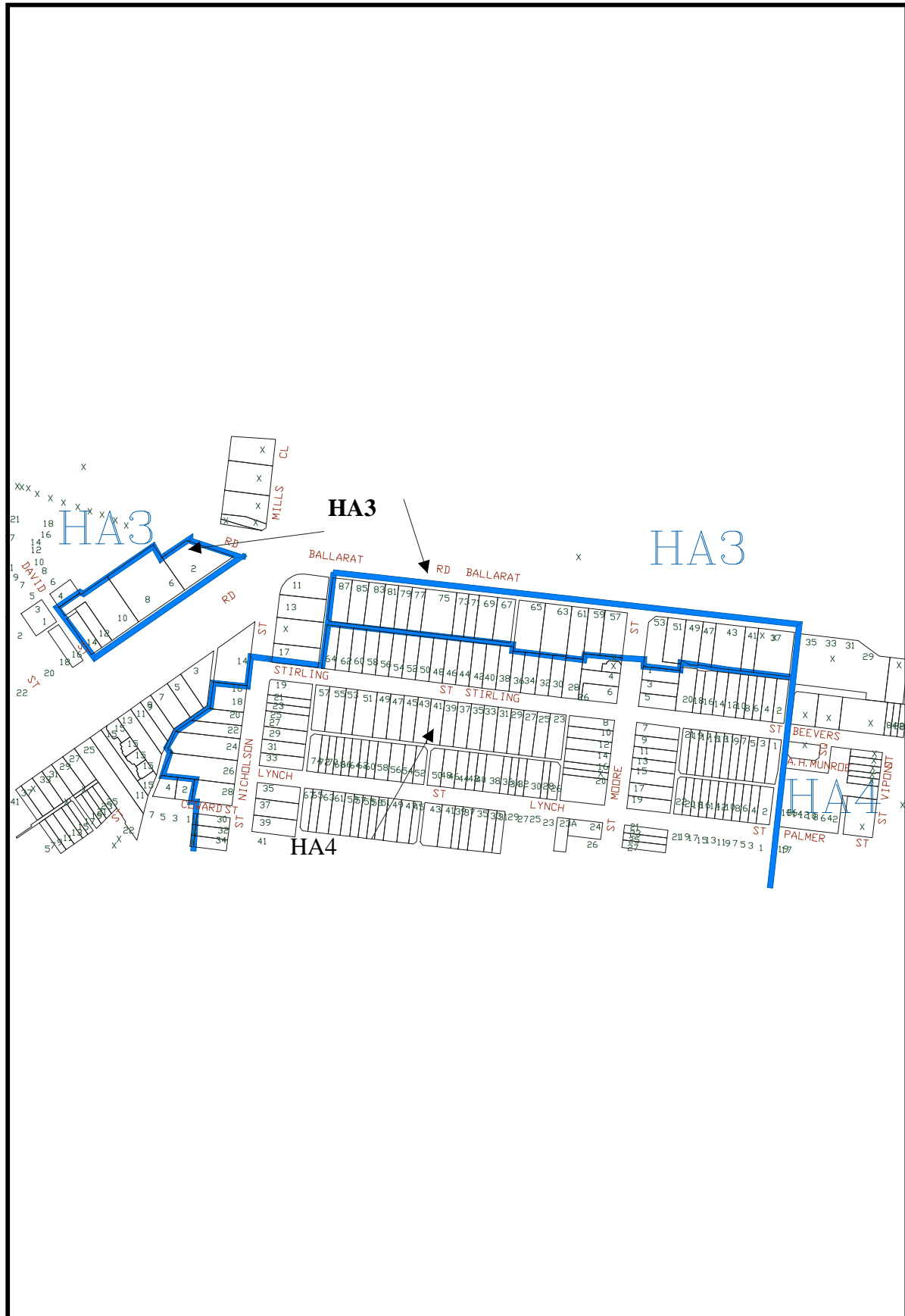
Data recording

Assessed By:

Graeme Butler, Francine Gilfedder

Assessed Date:

June 00



HA3: Footscray Geelong & Ballarat Roads Residential Precinct

Identification and location

Name of place: **Footscray Residential Precinct**

Other Name

Address

bounded by

Moore, Newell, Nicholson, Lynch, Stirling, Donald, and Cowper Streets (parts)

Footscray

Place Identifier

22164

Heritage Overlay Number 2000

HA 4

Heritage Significance

City

Creation date(s)

1880s-1920s

Map (Melway)

42 DE3,4

Boundary description

Parts of Moore, Newell, Nicholson, Lynch, Stirling, Donald, and Cowper Streets and the railway, with emphasis on all original Edwardian-era and Victorian-era elements, including basalt pitched paving, asphalt footpaths, lot sizes and street patterns.

Local Government Area

City of Maribymong

Ownership Type

Private & Public

Description

Site Type:

Housing estate

Physical Description

The general character of the Footscray Residential Precinct is one of small Victorian & Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks and generally narrow block frontages. The surviving rear right-of-ways are valuable elements associated with the 19th century night soil collection. Houses were originally with picket front fences and the streets had asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving. There was originally no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing. The major built form was of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination.

Beyond the clear expression of two important periods in the City's history (Edwardian-era, Victorian-era), there is a visual cohesion which derives from simple, often conservative house design. Many houses have been altered in detail and whole former housing areas redeveloped for commercial uses around the fringe of the precinct. There are distinguishable physical boundaries, such as the railway, the river and its parkland, the Hopkins Street commercial strip and the irregular subdivision of the triangle west of Nicholson Street, which visually contain the generally similar housing stock. The housing is located near to the Footscray Railway Station and the associated commercial area, both of which also display the Edwardian and Victorian-era

character seen in this precinct. The lot layout is typically set on a rectangular grid with essential rear lane access originally for collection of night soil.

Although related in historical origin, the early housing stock has suffered from its proximity to the Hopkins Street commercial area and both Edwardian and more recent waves of renovation. Often visually unrelated and sometimes intrusive new development, together with alterations, lower the street expression of these two periods but, within the context of the city, few other areas are comparable. Architecturally Nicholson Street (east side) offers distinction.

Of the 259 places in the proposed HA4, 231 are contributory.

The historical influences evident are:

1. Transport routes from different growth eras which contained the precincts
2. Industrial expansion in the Edwardian-era creates housing and influences housing growth.

Condition

fair (disturbed, reasonably preserved)

Integrity

partially intact/intrusions

Context

This precinct has been shaped by physical boundaries, such as the railway, the river and its parkland, and the Hopkins Street commercial strip. The confinement of the housing stock within major traffic ways provides physical and visual isolation. Culturally the proximity to the river and the associated factory complexes is meaningful in the location of these large tracts of worker housing. The complexes which provided this work have all but gone.

Threats:

Unrelated development, changes to original fabric, increased vehicle traffic.

History

Sold in 1849 as Cut Paw Paw Crown Portions 6 to 9 of Section 15, the first of the area's land owners were William Donald (Portions 6 and 8), Joshua Evans (Portion 7), and James Moore (Portion 9). With the construction of the Melbourne to Williamstown and Mt. Alexander and Murray River railways, came two stations, one at the Nicholson and Raleigh Streets' corner and the other in a reserve at the Williamstown line's intersection with Napier Street { Butler, 1989, Vol. 3: 1 }.

Donald subdivided Portion 8, G.J. & T. Ham selling by public auction some 183 suburban lots in March, 1874. The axis to his estate was, of course, Donald Street, the north and south

boundaries were Frances (now Newell) and Ryan Streets. The west boundary was Nicholson Street and around 35 house lots had a river frontage, east of the railway. The river frontage has since been largely vacant, except for a few cottages depicted in 1895 at Ryan Street East {Butler, 1989, Vol. 3: 1}.

By 1877 the 'Smith Street' shown parallel to Donald's estate on the south had become two streets, Bowen and Byron. Similarly, the one chain wide Victoria Street which had duplicated Moore Street, one block west, has remained Leeds Street and Newell Street had replaced 'Frances Street.' Although now complete, the subdivision held under 30 buildings {Butler, 1989, Vol. 3: 1}.

Between 1877 and the late 1890s, some 80% of the lots north of Hopkins Street were occupied. Michael Lynch's disastrous Newell's Paddock Estate (7/14) of 1886 had come and gone with little effect, David Newell's stone house and stables were the only buildings north of Donald Street, of the approximately 25 houses which lay east of Moore Street. Three solitary houses stood between the Ballarat Road and Newell Street {Butler, 1989, Vol. 3: 1}.

Meat retailer and processor, William Angles, purchased the eastern half of portions 6 and 7, in 1903, where he opened a 0.6 hectare meat processing complex two years later, adding more components subsequently. William and Arthur Angles purchased David Newell's house and surrounding vacant land in 1904, providing some 26 weatherboard bijou villas in the period 1912-13 for his workforce. Angles built more housing, between Newell Street and Ballarat Road, 1914-32 which has since been demolished {Butler, 1989, Vol. 3: 1}.

North of Newell Street, surveyor, Alan Meudell, laid out house lots both sides of Stirling Street in 1903-5, using rear-lane night-soil access, in contrast to the earlier subdivisions south of Newell Street. This land, and lots to the south, were partly occupied by 1910, particularly the western half of Stirling Street (38-62). The houses built were Edwardian in period, but often Victorian in character and, as elsewhere in Footscray, some existing Victorian era housing was renovated to suit Edwardian trends, such as number 42-44 Moore Street {Butler, 1989, Vol. 3: 1}.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Making suburbs	
PAHT Subtheme	Making suburbs	Local Theme(s)
		Private subdivisions and villages in the nineteenth century

Cultural Significance

The Footscray Residential Precinct is historically significant to the City of Maribyrnong because:

- it is expressive of two major and distinguishable growth periods in the city's development with:

- small Victorian & Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages,
- some surviving early asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel,
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing as an evocation of the pre-motor age, and
- major built form of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination (Criterion A4);
- its demonstrates typical Victorian & Edwardian-era residential siting, close to the workplace, transport routes and transport outlets (Criterion C2) .

Comparative Examples:

Other areas of Edwardian and Victorian-era housing within the City lie in Yarraville and Seddon, located close to railway as an expression of the main transport mode of the two eras. This area is perhaps more closely related to major industrial complexes than the others.

Recommendations

- Heritage Victoria Register
- Register of the National Estate:
- National Trust Register:
- Other Heritage Listings
- Planning Scheme Protection
- External Paint Controls Apply?:
- Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:
- Tree Controls Apply?:
- Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:
- Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:
- Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

The boundaries of the existing Heritage Overlays HA3 and HA4 in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme should be adjusted to the revised boundaries (refer map) which exclude the Angles worker estate and the Ballarat & Geelong Roads precincts.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras with:

- small Victorian & Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks, narrow block frontages and rear right-of-ways;
- originally with picket front fences;
- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing;
- major built form of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination.

It is recommended:

- to conserve and enhance the identified contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places, as an evocation of Victorian & Edwardian era worker housing in Footscray, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and basalt kerb and channel, asphalt footpath paving, original lot layouts and rear lanes and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas (excluding rear right-of-ways);
- to encourage a visually related and recessive built interface between the adjoining Footscray commercial area and this precinct; and
- that Council investigate the preparation of an incorporated plan for the precinct which will embody the above objectives. .

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

significant to the City as one of the city's more historically expressive of two major and distinguishable growth periods in the city's development.

C2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.

demonstration of typical Victorian & Edwardian-era residential siting, close to the workplace, transport routes and transport outlets

☒ historical significant ☒ architectural significant ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significant

Documentation

References

Butler , 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study, Vol. 3:10;
Butler, G. 1993 The Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review, City of Footscray:8-
Barnard , 2000, Historic Places Review Vol 2 Environmental History, City of Maribyrnong

Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

HA4: Footscray Residential Precinct

Identification and location

Name of place: **William Angliss Worker Housing Precinct**

Other Name

Address

bounded by

Newell, Donald, Cowper Streets and Railway Place (parts)

Footscray

Place Identifier

22575

Heritage Overlay Number 2000

HA 4A

Heritage Significance

Regional

Creation date(s)

1912-13, 1875

Map (Melway)

42 E4

Boundary description

Parts of Donald, Newell, and Cowper Streets, Railway Place with emphasis on all original Victorian & Edwardian-era elements, including basalt pitched paving, asphalt footpaths, lot sizes and street patterns.

Local Government Area

City of Maribymong

Ownership Type

Private & Public

Description

Site Type:

Housing estate

Physical Description

The general character of the William Angliss Worker Housing Precinct is one of small Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages. Housing originally had timber picket front fences and in the roofline repeated built form of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination. The street originally had asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving, and there was no provision for on-site vehicle parking in the original development of housing. Beyond the clear expression of the Edwardian-era, there is a visual cohesion which derives from simple, often conservative house design. The earlier Italianate style stone Newell house stands out in this precinct as a signal of earlier historical development.

The housing is located near to the Footscray Railway Station and the associated commercial area, both of which also display the Edwardian and Victorian-era character seen in this precinct. It is also located near to the former Angles meatworks site where the first owners of the housing worked.

Of the 26 places in the proposed HA4, 24 are contributory.

The historical influences evident are:

1. Transport routes from different growth eras which contained the precincts
2. Industrial expansion in the Edwardian-era which created housing and influenced housing growth and allowed construction of worker housing by plant owners.

Condition

fair (disturbed, reasonably preserved)

Integrity

partially intact/intrusions

Context

This precinct has been shaped by physical boundaries, such as the railway, the river and its parkland, and the Hopkins Street commercial strip. The confinement of the housing stock within major traffic ways provides physical and visual isolation. Culturally the proximity to the river and the associated factory complexes is meaningful in the location of these large tracts of worker housing. The complexes which provided this work have all but gone.

Threats:

Unrelated development, changes to original fabric

History

Sold in 1849 as Cut Paw Paw Crown Portions 6 to 9 of Section 15, the first of the area's land owners were William Donald (Portions 6 and 8), Joshua Evans (Portion 7), and James Moore (Portion 9). With the construction of the Melbourne to Williamstown and Mt. Alexander and Murray River railways, came two stations, one at the Nicholson and Raleigh Streets' corner and the other in a reserve at the Williamstown line's intersection with Napier Street {Butler, 1989, Vol. 3: 1}.

By 1877 the 'Smith Street' shown parallel to Donald's estate on the south had become two streets, Bowen and Byron. Similarly, the one chain wide Victoria Street which had duplicated Moore Street, one block west, has remained Leeds Street and Newell Street had replaced 'Frances Street.' Although now complete, the subdivision held under 30 buildings {Butler, 1989, Vol. 3: 1}.

Between 1877 and the late 1890s, some 80% of the lots north of Hopkins Street were occupied. Michael Lynch's disastrous Newell's Paddock Estate (7/14) of 1886 had come and gone with little effect, David Newell's stone house and stables were the only buildings north of Donald Street, of the approximately 25 houses which lay east of Moore Street. Three solitary houses stood between the Ballarat Road and Newell Street {Butler, 1989, Vol. 3: 1}.

Meat retailer and processor, William Angles, purchased the eastern half of portions 6 and 7, in 1903, where he opened a 0.6 hectare meat processing complex two years later, adding more components subsequently. William and Arthur Angles purchased David Newell's house and surrounding vacant land in 1904, providing some 26 weatherboard bijou villas in the period 1912-13 for his workforce. Angles built more housing, between Newell Street and Ballarat Road, 1914-32 which has since been demolished {Butler, 1989, Vol. 3: 1}.

In Barnard's environmental history of the City of Maribyrnong Heritage Review (Volume 2), she stated:

'The theme of meatworks was carried on by William Angles, who established the Imperial Slaughtering and Freezing Works across the river from the Flemington Abattoirs in 1905. Angles expanded his operation to include not only slaughtering and freezing, but boiling down, canning, meat-preserving and skin-drying, on a huge site, adjacent to which he constructed workers' housing. The Angles Meatworks continued to provide employment for local and seasonal workers until the 1970s, when they closed, and were later demolished for housing development.'

'One of the best-known (and preserved) areas of employer-provided housing was that provided by William Angles for workers in his meat works. Between 1912 and 1932 Angles erected 36 houses and purchased four others near his meatworks in Newell, Cowper and Donald Streets and in Ballarat Road and Railway Place, Footscray. Some of these houses survive today and are registered on the National Estate as an example of a large pre-war industrial estate { Barnard, 2000}.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Making suburbs
PAHT Subtheme	Making suburbs
Local Theme(s)	Employer-Provided Housing

Cultural Significance

William Angles Worker Housing Precinct is historically significant to the Western Region of Melbourne because:

- it is one of the city's more historically expressive of a major and distinguishable growth period in the city's development, associated with industrial growth with:
- small Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages,
- with some surviving early asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel,
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking as an indication of the pre motor age, and

- repeated built form of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination (Criterion A4);
- it is the sole built reminder of the important Angliss meat complex (Criterion H1);
- it is the best known example of worker housing groups erected by an employer in the Region (Criterion B2); and
- of the National Trust of Australia classification as a recognition of the views of heritage groups in the wider community (Criterion G1).

Comparative Examples:

Other areas of Edwardian and Victorian-era housing within the City lie in Yarraville and Seddon, located close to railway as an expression of the main transport mode of the two eras. This area is more closely related to major industrial complexes than the others and has the specific link with Angles. Other 'Angles estates' were speculative ventures and not related to his meat business operation.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

The boundaries of the existing Heritage Overlays HA4 in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme should be adjusted to the revised boundaries for one combined Heritage Overlay (refer map).

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian-era including:

- small Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard wall cladding,

corrugated iron roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages;

- originally with timber picket front fences;
- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking;
- repeated built form of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination.

It is recommended:

- to conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places, as an evocation of Edwardian era worker housing in Footscray, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
 - to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
 - to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
 - to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
 - to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas;
 - to involve the National Trust of Australia in heritage management of the classified Newell Street area;
- to ensure that the historical associations with key places such as the Newell property and the site of the William Angles works are promoted and traditional visual links between these historical sites and contributory places are maintained; and
- that Council investigate preparation of an incorporated plan for the precinct which will embody the above objectives.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

as one of the city's more historically expressive of a major and distinguishable growth period in the city's development, associated with industrial growth

B2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

as the best known examples of worker housing groups erected by an employer in the Region

G1 Importance as places highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations.

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

For the classification by the National Trust of Australia as a recognition of the views of heritage groups in the wider community.

H1 Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.

as the sole built reminders of the important Angliss meat complex

☒ historical significance ☐ architectural significance ☒ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, 1989, The City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study Vol. 3:10

Butler, G. 1993 The Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review, City of Footscray: 8-

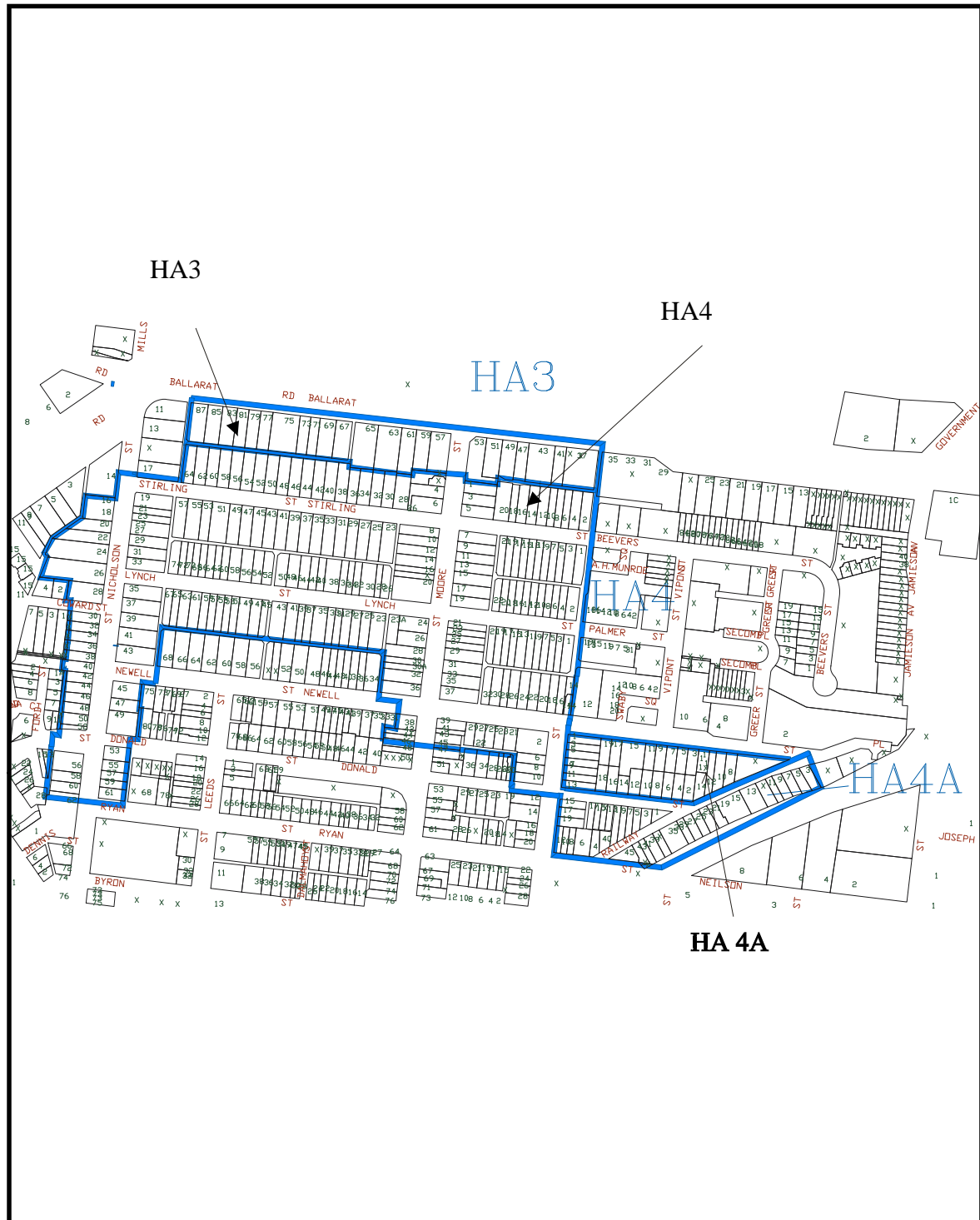
Barnard, 2000, Historic Places Review Environmental History City of Maribymong

Dunstan & Austin (National Trust of Australia), 1984, Newell Street Urban Conservation Area classification report

Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:



HA4A: William Angliss Worker Housing Precinct

Identification and location

Name of place:	Footscray Commercial Precinct		
Other Name			
Address	bounded by	Barkly, Paisley, Nicholson & Hopkins Streets	
		Footscray	
Place Identifier	22169	Heritage Overlay Number 2000	HA 5, 6, 7
Heritage Significance	City		
Creation date(s)	1880s-1930s	Map (Melway)	42 C4
Boundary description	Parts of Nicholson Street, Paisley Street, Hopkins Street and Barkly Street, with emphasis on original fabric from the Edwardian and Victorian-eras plus individually significant inter-war examples.		
Local Government Area	City of Maribymong		
Ownership Type	Private & Public		

Description

Site Type: Shopping precinct

Physical Description

The general character of the Footscray Commercial Precinct is of attached one and two storey cemented and face brick Edwardian and Victorian era shops with residences over; in the precinct there are some individually significant inter-war examples and landmark buildings. All buildings are built to the street frontage and there is typically a trabeated façade evocative of Italianate design influences. Properties show a near universal parapeted form and a repeating module is determined by the Victorian-era shopfronts of 5-6m. The above character is punctuated by large structures (like the Barkly Theatre) and/or landmark corner buildings like the Moderne style Royal Hotel at the Droop St corner, and the Edwardian-era Plough Hotel and Greens Buildings. The last two buildings make up the corners of the Geelong Road and Barkly St crossing and provide an entry point to the precinct.

The impact of later, large and visually bland post WW2 redevelopments, such as Forges, is particularly evident on the west side of Nicholson Street, contrasting with the universally 5-6 metre frontage modules of the surrounding highly ornamented Victorian and Edwardian era shops. With the devotion to economy increasing with the advance in the 20th century, each new facade was simpler than the previous. Joined they form a two-storey flush wall to the shopping street where period expression is minimized. In addition to this later development, renovation of the Victorian & Edwardian-era buildings has often blurred their cultural contribution by removal

of detail. One exception among the mid 20th century developments, is the Carroll & Douglas building which still strongly expresses its construction period. In contrast to this, the previous decorated eras are still easily recognized above the new cantilever verandahs and aluminium-framed shopfronts. Each of the pre-Modern development periods can still be read through its surviving architecture and it is still this era which dominates certain parts of today's commercial area, particularly the east side of Nicholson Street (numbers 125-163) and the south side of Paisley Street (numbers 1-31). These streetscapes offer the best historical expression and are the most architecturally pretentious of the commercial buildings in the city.

Condition

fair (disturbed, reasonably preserved)

Integrity

partially intact/intrusions

Modernization of the surviving Victorian and Edwardian-era shops has been largely confined to ground level and is visually separated from the generally original upper facades by new cantilevering verandahs. Despite these changes, particularly now that the Nicholson St mall exists, reinstatement of the old post-supported verandahs and recessed-entry shopfronts offers great scope for sympathetic renewal of a largely neglected shopping precinct image. Among the once prestigious shop terraces (a collection of shops posing as one vast emporium), gradual free-holding of individual shops has led to visual segmentation of the grand rows: each passing shop owner/tenant introducing a new shopfront, new signs and painting the upper levels in contrasting colours to adjoining parts of the same row. The effect is visual clutter and denial of both the building's cultural expression and its potential part in a corporate retail promotion image.

Context

Early church, municipal and government reserves in Hyde Street, at the end of Napier Street, within the old Footscray village provide one contextual focus, with the new railway routes which wiped out the north-west corner of the intended village providing the impetus for a new commercial centre to the north. Town lots fronting Napier and Parker which followed the dray tracks to the river gave way to those formed around the two railway routes (Bendigo and Williamstown) which set the development emphasis to the north-west through large land parcels which had been purchased by the Railways Department at a relatively low cost to the old town lots.

Threats:

Vehicle traffic, new roads, unrelated development, changes to original fabric and new signs.

History

The heart of Footscray's retail district is a product of the population expansion of the 1870s and 1880s. Charlie Lovett recalled that, until well into the 1870s, all business in Footscray was

carried out 'between the railway line and the Saltwater river', with Moreland, Napier, Hopkins and Hyde Streets boasting many businesses. In the 1870s and 1880s Nicholson Street and Barkly Street began to fill with shops, among them Hooper's Drapery, which gradually spread from one store in 1885, to an expansive emporium in Barkly Street in the first decade of the twentieth century { Barnard, 2000 }.

Footscray Station was the only station on the line, apart from Williamstown and Williamstown Pier, that was opened for traffic in 1859. ... The main Footscray Station was originally located in a different position from its current one ... being located between Napier Street and Bunbury Street. It was moved and rebuilt in 1899 so that both Williamstown and Bendigo lines could be joined at the one junction station { Barnard, 2000 }. This fact, in turn, meant a marked change in the retailing centre of Footscray.

Retail establishments spread into Paisley and Leeds streets in the early decades of the twentieth century . By the mid-twentieth century Footscray shopping centre was the largest suburban shopping centre in metropolitan Melbourne. The creation of the Nicholson Street mall in the 1970s was an attempt to forestall competition from Highpoint West. While the shopping centre has survived competition such as this, its nature has altered significantly in recent decades, with the opening of Footscray market in the 1980s, the creation of the ring road (which necessitated the demolition of several historic buildings, including part of Hoopers store), the creation of a pedestrian mall between the old and new sections of Forges and the impact of the influx of Asian migrants and their distinctive shops and restaurants, particularly in Hopkins and Leeds Streets { Barnard, 2000 }.

A large Crown Portion of 72 acres (1853), and another of 3 acres (1868) and some town lots, fronting Paisley Street, were the foci of the Footscray Commercial Precinct. The original government township of Footscray was at the intersection of the Williamstown and Geelong dray tracks where they crossed the river at the bottom of Bunbury Street, en-route to Melbourne. When the railway arrived this shifted the focus of the town development to the north west.

The church, municipal and government reserves in Hyde Street, at the end of Napier Street, created another focus. Meanwhile the new railway routes wiped out the north-west corner of the town survey. Small lots fronting Napier and Parker, presumably anticipated that the commercial strips would form there, based on the dray tracks, but the two railway routes (Bendigo and Williamstown) set the emphasis elsewhere to the north-west through large land parcels which had been purchased by the Railways Department at a lesser frontage rate than the old town lots.

Subdivisions under General Law land tenure proceeded to create an alternative town along

Nicholson Street, closer to both rail routes. The 1877 Borough Plan showed Paisley, Pickett and Raleigh Streets in their extended form, complete with town lots. The Chambers' 1868 allotment was also carved into minute commercial allotments facing an internal Chambers Street, as well as Nicholson and Hopkins. Few buildings existed here, except near the Bendigo line station; instead they were clustered along Albert Street, between Pickett and Paisley, as another product of the same subdivision. By 1910, Nicholson Street was densely lined with commercial rows, as was Barkly, Hopkins and Paisley Streets. This was at the peak development period of the present centre where almost every one of today's commercial lots had been built upon in a substantial manner. This is the end of the mainstream period of the precinct's development.

Tenders called by architects in this area predominate in the late 1880s, early 1890s period. Local architect Charles Polain, called a large number of tenders for proprietors such as J.W. Smith and the Yewers Brothers (demolished). Other building owners were S. Bennett, A. Osbaldeston, J.H. Hooper & Co., W.M. Fehon and L. Miller, Esq. Edward Blythe's new Nicholson Street cash drapery brought 'great results' once complete, in 1891, with its native flowers, kangaroos and a coat-of-arms illuminated by the electric light. A contemporary commentator in the 'Advertiser' noted that it was 'in character' with the old portion of the business and '...a very picturesque architectural whole.' Polain was the architect.

Yewers Brothers' new butchers shop was near complete with a 'pretty ironed top balcony' with splendid views. There were 14 private rooms in the residence, ventilated cellars linked by a tunnel to their Albert Street premises and provision for a future large theatre and arcade. The result, said the 'Advertiser', '...vies with even portions of Collins Street, Melbourne, in its superb architecture'. This architectural showpiece (numbers 158-160 Nicholson Street) lauded at its creation and pictured with pride in 'Footscray's First Fifty Years' (1909), has since been demolished. Other owners of speculative shop rows in the late 1880s were Hugh Morris, Dallaway trustees and A. & H. Marks (Barkly Street); Matilda Coward (Albert Street); James Harris, Peter Brown, James Mealey, Tasman Smith, G.H. Bracher and Esther Smith (Nicholson Street); Sarah Walden, Ellen Blyth and Solomon Fabian (Hopkins Street). Many of these family names were still linked with the area in 1900, despite the intervening financial recession.

The Paisley Street section of today's commercial area (east of Nicholson) is dominantly of the Edwardian era. This is confirmed by Melbourne street directories which record no businesses in this block in 1900, with only the Christian Meeting House listed. By c1904, new buildings existed or were in construction, feeding from the new railway station complex at the junction of the Bendigo and Geelong lines. Tailor, J. G. Armstrong, was noted in 1909 for his foresight in erecting two shops in this block on '...a large area of vacant land' once the railway emphasis had shifted. Mrs. Hilda Douglas (confectioner) and Ellen Collins' Bijou dining rooms were the first among a whole new row of mostly vacant shops in c1904. Over 16 commercial premises filled

this space by c1909, including dentists (Stokes, Scholl), boot makers (Anstey) and fancy goods sellers (Waters Holmberg & Co., Woods). The Friendly Societies' hall (upstairs) and a leased-out shop (downstairs) was at the Nicholson Street end (number 31, 1904). Opposite was the Footscray Grand theatre. The continuous Victorian and Edwardian shop and residence rows, described above, remained paramount until the 1930s when the new Modernist architectural stylism introduced some contrasting non-decorated buildings. The stylish jeweller's shop at 117 Nicholson Street is the best example of this inter-war era. Previous new buildings of the 1920s, such as the Court House Hotel, had followed or reinterpreted the Victorian era architecture but the 1930s was all new.

However major redevelopment did not occur until after the Second War and substantially so in the 1950s. Forge's (c1945), Carroll & Douglas, Coles (1959) and Fletcher Jones (formerly number 196-8 Barkly Street) were among the larger examples, most replacing substantial Victorian era buildings. The Footscray Traders' Association was also formed in this era (1957) and, perhaps the greatest visual change, there was Australia's first conversion of an existing retail street, Nicholson Street, to a pedestrian mall in 1971.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
PAHT Subtheme	Marketing & retailing
Local Theme(s)	Footscray and Yarraville Shopping Centres

Cultural Significance

The Footscray Commercial Precinct is significant historically and aesthetically within the City because:

- the identified commercial buildings (particularly the upper level facades) within the precinct are the City's best expression of its two major commercial growth eras, the precinct being largely built up by World War One with a consistent visual character made up of:
 - attached one and two storey cemented and face brick Edwardian and Victorian era shops and residences over,
 - some individually significant inter-war examples and landmark buildings,
 - all built to the street frontage,
 - typically a trabeated façade evocative of Italianate design influences,
 - near universal parapeted form,
 - a repeating module determined by the Victorian-era shopfronts of 5-6m, and
 - no provision for on site motor vehicle parking as an indication of the pre-motor era. (Criterion A4)
- of the significant architectural contribution of individual developments such as the Barkly Hotel, Royal Hotel, Griffith's jeweller's shop and Carroll & Douglas (number 234-6 Barkly Street)

which provide major focal points within the streetscape (Criterion F1);

- of the visual continuity and architectural ornament of the upper facades in Nicholson Street east and Paisley Street south, highlighted by individually notable examples such as number 155-7 Nicholson Street (Criterion E1) ;
- of the precinct's historical expression of the physical effect of a shift in major traffic routes and outlets, specifically the railway (Criterion A4) and
- it was the commercial centre of the former City of Footscray and the region over a long period (Criterion G1).

Comparative Examples:

Comparatively, Footscray's centre is not strictly of the traditional 19th century transport route strip shopping centres such as in Auburn Road, Camberwell Junction and Glenferrie Rd. The initial construction and then the reconstructions of the railway have introduced atypical factors to its development, added to the pre-existence of the adjoining government town subdivision, its isolation by the river and the gradual emergence, in differing locations, of bridges. Given these diverse factors, another unusual element was the diamond-shaped government subdivision, to the north west, with its central Droop Street axis driving a wedge into the existing main road junctions (Nicholson, Hopkins). Different influences at work in different eras have stretched the centre across many blocks and created chronologically separate strips, with differing streets representing their role as main feeders to the centre at successive periods (i.e.. Hopkins, Barkly, Nicholson, Paisley and Leeds chronologically listed).

The result is not unlike the later middle suburb centres such as Kew and Camberwell junctions and Hawthorn's Glenferrie Road but stretched over a longer development period. Nevertheless it is among the most substantial examples of late 19th and early 20th century commercial development in the City and the Region.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

The boundaries of the existing Heritage Overlay HA 5, 6 & 7 in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme should be adjusted to the revised boundaries to make up nearly one commercial precinct (refer map) which now includes the major corner buildings at the Geelong Road & Barkly St crossing, the east side of Nicholson St north of Paisley St, part of the west side of Nicholson St south of Paisley St, and a group of related shops & residences at the east end in Hopkins St (numbers 90-122).

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras including:

- attached one and two storey cemented and face brick Edwardian and Victorian era shops and residences over,
- some individually significant inter-war examples and landmark buildings,
- buildings to the street frontage,
- typically a trabeated façade evocative of Italianate design influences;
- near universal parapeted form;
- a repeating module determined by the Victorian-era shopfronts of 5-6m; and
- no provision for on site motor vehicle parking as an indication of the pre-motor era.

It is recommended:

- to conserve and enhance the identified contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places outside of that era where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to conserve and enhance key places such as the Barkly Hotel, Royal Hotel, Griffith's jeweller's shop and Carroll & Douglas (234-6 Barkly Street);
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation and encourage continuation of the traditional combination of residential and commercial uses;
- to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas; and
- that Council investigate the preparation of an incorporated plan for the precinct which will embody the above objectives.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

the upper level facades within the precinct express more than any of the City's commercial areas, the two major growth eras of the City, the area being built up by World War One

E1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

the visual continuity and architectural ornament of the upper facades in Nicholson Street east and Paisley Street south, highlighted by individually notable examples such as 155-7 Nicholson Street;

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

significant architectural contribution of individual developments such as the Barkly Hotel, Royal Hotel, Griffith's jeweller's shop and Carroll & Douglas (234-6 Barkly Street)

G1 Importance as places highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations.

the commercial centre of Footscray and the region's residents over a long period

☒ historical significanc ☒ architectural significan ☒ social significance ☐ scientific significanc

Documentation

References

Barnard , 2000, Historic Places Review Vol 2 Environmental History, City of Maribyrnong
Butler , 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study, Vol. 3:20

Data recording

Assessed By: Graeme Butler, Francine Gilfedder

Assessed Date: Feb 2000

The map displays a residential area with the following streets and features:

- Streets:** HA5, HA6, HA7, H1563, ST BARKLY, ST PAISLEY, ST VICTORIA, ST PICKETT, ST FRENCH, ST ALBERT, ST NICHOLSON, ST BYRON, ST RYAN, ST BYRON, ST LEEDS, ST IRVING.
- House Numbers:** Various numbers are visible along the streets, such as 331, 330, 329, 328, 327, 326, 325, 324, 323, 322, 321, 320, 319, 318, 317, 316, 315, 314, 313, 312, 311, 310, 309, 308, 307, 306, 305, 304, 303, 302, 301, 300, 299, 298, 297, 296, 295, 294, 293, 292, 291, 290, 289, 288, 287, 286, 285, 284, 283, 282, 281, 280, 279, 278, 277, 276, 275, 274, 273, 272, 271, 270, 269, 268, 267, 266, 265, 264, 263, 262, 261, 260, 259, 258, 257, 256, 255, 254, 253, 252, 251, 250, 249, 248, 247, 246, 245, 244, 243, 242, 241, 240, 239, 238, 237, 236, 235, 234, 233, 232, 231, 230, 229, 228, 227, 226, 225, 224, 223, 222, 221, 220, 219, 218, 217, 216, 215, 214, 213, 212, 211, 210, 209, 208, 207, 206, 205, 204, 203, 202, 201, 200, 199, 198, 197, 196, 195, 194, 193, 192, 191, 190, 189, 188, 187, 186, 185, 184, 183, 182, 181, 180, 179, 178, 177, 176, 175, 174, 173, 172, 171, 170, 169, 168, 167, 166, 165, 164, 163, 162, 161, 160, 159, 158, 157, 156, 155, 154, 153, 152, 151, 150, 149, 148, 147, 146, 145, 144, 143, 142, 141, 140, 139, 138, 137, 136, 135, 134, 133, 132, 131, 130, 129, 128, 127, 126, 125, 124, 123, 122, 121, 120, 119, 118, 117, 116, 115, 114, 113, 112, 111, 110, 109, 108, 107, 106, 105, 104, 103, 102, 101, 100, 99, 98, 97, 96, 95, 94, 93, 92, 91, 90, 89, 88, 87, 86, 85, 84, 83, 82, 81, 80, 79, 78, 77, 76, 75, 74, 73, 72, 71, 70, 69, 68, 67, 66, 65, 64, 63, 62, 61, 60, 59, 58, 57, 56, 55, 54, 53, 52, 51, 50, 49, 48, 47, 46, 45, 44, 43, 42, 41, 40, 39, 38, 37, 36, 35, 34, 33, 32, 31, 30, 29, 28, 27, 26, 25, 24, 23, 22, 21, 20, 19, 18, 17, 16, 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
- Blue Outline:** A blue outline highlights a specific area, likely a residential development or a specific street layout.
- Other Features:** The map includes various symbols and labels, such as "ST BARKLY", "ST PAISLEY", "ST VICTORIA", "ST PICKETT", "ST FRENCH", "ST ALBERT", "ST NICHOLSON", "ST BYRON", "ST RYAN", "ST BYRON", "ST LEEDS", "ST IRVING", and "H1563".

HA5-7: Footscray Commercial Precinct

Jill Barnard Graeme Butler Francine Gilfedder & Gary Vines, 2000: Volume 5: Appendix 1

Identification and location

Name of place: **Old Footscray Township Residential Precinct**

Other Name

Address

bounded by

Cowper, Bunbury, Hyde, Talbot and Whitehall Streets

Footscray

Place Identifier

22170

Heritage Overlay Number 2000

HA 8

Heritage Significance

City

Creation date(s)

1849-

Map (Melway)

42 D5

Boundary description

Parts of Talbot, Hyde, Cowper, Bunbury and Whitehall Streets, with emphasis on all original Edwardian-era and Victorian-era elements, including basalt pitched paving, asphalt footpaths, street trees, lot sizes and street patterns.

Local Government Area

City of Maribymong

Ownership Type

Private & Public

Description

Site Type:

Housing estate

Physical Description

The general character of the Old Footscray Township Residential Precinct is one of small Victorian & Edwardian single-storey attached and detached housing with brick and weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated iron and slate roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages. Properties originally had picket front fence and there was no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing. In the street there were originally asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving. The major built form was of the typical Victorian hipped roof and Edwardian hipped main roof and projecting gable roof form combination. Of the 94 places in the precinct as a whole (8, 8A), 89 are contributory.

The housing is combined with remnants of an old commercial group in Whitehall Street with some two storey and masonry construction. Street construction includes early basalt kerb and channel, with asphalt used for footpaths, particularly in Bunbury and Cowper Streets. The mature street trees (ash, elm) in Bunbury St are the best group in the city. Underlying these physical attributes is the early grid township plan running parallel to the river.

The area's physical character underscores its development history. Edwardian timber housing prevails in Talbot and Bunbury Streets; Victorian and Edwardian houses mix in Hyde Street and

the old commercial group survives in Whitehall Street, with some early commercial sites in Napier Street. Across this street is the Town Hall and other early civic sites which comprise a sub area of this early settlement.

The historical themes represented includes:

1. Transport Development: the overland routes, the railway, the railway extension and redevelopment;
2. Industrial Development (extractive, primary, secondary): early creek and riverside fell mongering and noxious trades removed from the city of Melbourne, the development of major rail and riverside secondary industries linked with the rural export trade recovery of early this century, the resort to Footscray for cheap land by the inner city industries;
3. Residential Development: grouped like the industrial sites along transport routes, road (near workplaces) or rail and then spread by the tramway and finally motor transport; and residential development which follows closely the prosperity of industry.
4. Commercial Development: follows major transport routes first as strip development; corner shops catering to local foot traffic rather than motorized.

Condition

fair (disturbed, reasonably preserved)

Integrity

partially intact/intrusions

Context

Flanked by the river and old port, aligned on the old dray track and east of the main rail corridor, the form of the precinct has been determined over its life by shifts in these transport modes.

Threats:

Unrelated development, changes to original fabric, particularly along the river's edge.

History

Some village reserves were set aside in the Parish of Cut Paw Paw when it was surveyed in 1840. These included Braybrook and Footscray. Footscray Village was not actually named until 1848. The following year Assistant Surveyor Clarke surveyed the township, creating four main blocks that were formed by Maribyrnong, Whitehall, Cowper, Wingfield and Bunbury Streets. Two years later land in these blocks was offered for sale. While some of these blocks were purchased by speculators, hoping to resell at a quick profit, by 1854 there were 100 residents in Footscray, and by 1861, 1070 residents { Barnard, 2000}.

By 1839 the Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, Captain Lonsdale, took steps to improve communication via the Saltwater River by placing a punt on the river at the village reserve for

Footscray, just north of the junction of the Saltwater and Yarra Rivers. Hoddle's 1840 map shows a punt and one track forking out towards Geelong and Williamstown, the forerunners of today's Geelong and Williamstown (or Melbourne) Roads.... Heavy traffic, such as drays would have continued to use Solomon's Ford rather than this small punt. Lonsdale's punt was soon replaced by privately-licensed punts, first operated by Thomas Watts, briefly and then, from 1840, by Benjamin Levien, who also established an inn on the Footscray side of the river, roughly where Shepherd Bridge crosses it today. Inns or hotels were integral components of the transport system in nineteenth century Victoria as they functioned primarily to provide travellers and their horses with rest and sustenance. Levien's Hotel was known as the Victoria Hotel. Although Levien held onto the punt, he gave up the hotel in 1843 and it passed through the hands of three licensees and a couple of name changes before it burned down in 1848. By this time Michael Lynch had bought the punt and he moved both hotel and punt upriver, about a mile north of the township reserve of Footscray and near to the racecourse. ... Another punt, operated by John O'Farrell, was located on the Maribyrnong River by 1855. By this time four more hotels had been located in the old Footscray Township: the Stanley Arms at Maribyrnong Street, the Junction Inn at the corner of Bunbury and Whitehall Streets, the Railway Hotel in Nicholson Street and the Footscray Punt Hotel (later known as the Bridge Hotel) on the corner of Maribyrnong and Wingfield Streets { Barnard, 2000}.

Of course with the adjacent Maribyrnong River, river transport would be important to the development of industry and it helped to encourage residential growth.

The Maribyrnong River, while marking the eastern boundary of the City of Maribyrnong, was also an important catalyst for the establishment of industry in the region, as it enabled easy transport of raw materials and finished products to and from industries located along its banks. Boats and lighters which worked along the river had to be fairly small, however, as there was a bar at the junction of the Yarra and Maribyrnong Rivers, which was originally located at about where Lyons Street Footscray reached Maribyrnong Street. The junction was moved with the creation of the Coode Canal and Coode Island in the 1880s. By this time the Melbourne Harbor Trust had begun providing wharfs below Hopkins Street on the river and by 1920 the wharves extended down from the Hopkins Street Bridge to Lyons Street . At Yarraville wharves were built to service the industrial complexes that began to locate there in the 1870s and 1880s { Barnard, 2000}.

Along with cargo handling, boat repairs and building were carried out at Footscray from quite early times. Charlie Lovett recalled that two floating docks were located on the Melbourne side of the river near Footscray in the 1860s and they attracted most of the shipping coming up to Melbourne that needed to be repaired . In the 1880s two shipbuilding yards were operating on the Maribyrnong at Footscray, one of them on the Melbourne side, Campbell, Sloss and Mc Cann, employing 300 men. Foreman and Co, operated on the Footscray side { Barnard, 2000}

During World War Two the Footscray Wharves were used by the Commonwealth Allied Works Council for assembling and fitting out small craft { Barnard, 2000} .

Government township lots in the area were first surveyed in 1849, lots being sold two years later and subsequently during the 19th. century. Footscray was officially proclaimed a town in the government gazette of 1887 although functioning as such for many years before gazettal. Early parish plans show a punt operating across the Saltwater River at the bottom of Bunbury Street. From this point two dray tracks extended west to Bendigo and south to Geelong and Williamstown but, first of all, taking a north-south path which approximated the line of Whitehall and Moreland Streets. As a consequence of these tracks and the wharf established on the bank of the Maribyrnong River, buildings shown on these early plans were largely confined to these streets as the town's major traffic routes.

However the Borough plan of 1877 shows the effect of another factor influencing the distribution of buildings. The railway station had opened in 1859, facing onto Napier Street (now gone) and created a new road traffic destination. Because of this, the town's east-west streets (as shown in 1877) possess development, in addition to that on the older routes such as Whitehall and Moreland. A further plan of 1910 shows the next stage in development. In 1908, the 'down side' railway station had shifted from Napier Street, up Hyde Street, to the end of Bunbury Street. As a consequence, the new Edwardian period housing extended along Hyde, Talbot and the east end of Bunbury Street, and is evident today. Equally so are the old commercial sites which served the dray tracks, surviving today in a group south of Bunbury Street in Whitehall Street. This group includes the individually notable Junction Hotel. Another influence, specific to Talbot Street, was the revocation of the Anglican reserve and re-establishment of the church in Paisley Street. This provided the vehicle for the current homogeneous architectural character in that street.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Making suburbs
PAHT Subtheme	Making suburbs
Local Theme(s)	River Crossings: Fords, Punts, Hotels and Bridges

Cultural Significance

The Old Footscray Township Residential Precinct is significant to the City because:

- of the distinct building groups and other early fabric in the precinct express the development influences at play in Footscray from the beginning of permanent settlement in the region and the City, in particular the first river crossing and the two railway station locations, plus the resulting development surges (Criteria A4, A3) ;

- the street pattern reflects the 1849 township plan and hence the early survey period (Criterion A4);
- it contains individually significant places such as early commercial structures such as one of the city's oldest hotels which catered for overland and river traffic before the dominance of other transport forms (Criterion A4); and
- the precinct contains the best examples of the rare mature street trees in the City (Bunbury St) which support the period expression of the built environment (Criterion B2).

Comparative Examples:

The early but private Yarraville survey has similar qualities but was initially located on a railway corridor, not a river. Similarly the old village of Braybrook was located on an overland route. Maribyrnong village is also located on a river but did not have the early port function.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

The boundaries of the existing Heritage Overlay HA8 in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme should be adjusted to the revised boundaries to make up one precinct (refer map), adding the north side of Talbot Street, parts of Cowper (64-80) and Whitehall Streets (62-66). The Bunbury Street tree avenue is to be included in a separate overlay guided by the recommended extent in Volume 6.

A Design & Development Overlay should be considered for the whole of the 1849 town survey to protect the surviving parts of the subdivision and enhance its public perception plus associated archaeological sites along the river. This plan was bordered by Wingfield on the north, part Moreland and Cowper Streets on the west, Napier St on the south, and part of Moreland and Maribyrnong Streets on the east { Lack, 1991: 40 plan}. Blocks 2, and 4-7 had four corner lots and six intermediate lots. Block One had two corner lots and three

intermediate lots; Block Three had two corner lots and two intermediate lots. There were no rear right of ways.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras including:

- small Victorian & Edwardian single-storey attached and detached housing with brick and weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated iron and slate roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages;
- early use of timber picket front fences;
- early use of asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving;
- use of basalt pitcher lined medians for street tree planting;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing;
- major built form of the typical Victorian hipped roof and Edwardian hipped main roof and projecting gable roof form combination.

It is recommended:

- to conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places outside of that era, as an evocation of the two major early growth periods within the old Footscray township grid, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to conserve and enhance the mature street trees in Bunbury St;
- to conserve and enhance the basalt pitcher lined medians for street tree planting
- to conserve and enhance key adjoining places such as the Footscray Railway Station and the associated reserve (both on the Victorian Heritage Register) ;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas; and
- that Council investigate the preparation of an incorporated plan for the precinct which will embody the above objectives.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.

distinct building groups and types and other early fabric in the precinct express the various development influences at play in Footscray from the beginning of permanent settlement in the region and the City, in particular the first river crossing and the

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

two railway station locations, the resulting development surges and industrial expansion period;
the street pattern reflects the early survey process,

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

former wharf sites and associated commercial structures which help express Footscray's former premier role in metropolitan stone extraction;
individually significant places such as the adjoining railway station precinct and early commercial structures such as one of the city's oldest hotels which reflect in their type and placement the influence of transport forms;
of the distinct building groups and other early fabric in the precinct express the development influences at play in Footscray from the beginning of permanent settlement in the region and the City, in particular the first river crossing and the two railway station locations, the resulting development surges and industrial expansion periods;
the street pattern reflects the 1849 township plan and hence the early survey period

B2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

has the best examples of the rare mature street trees in the City which also support the period expression of the built environment

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

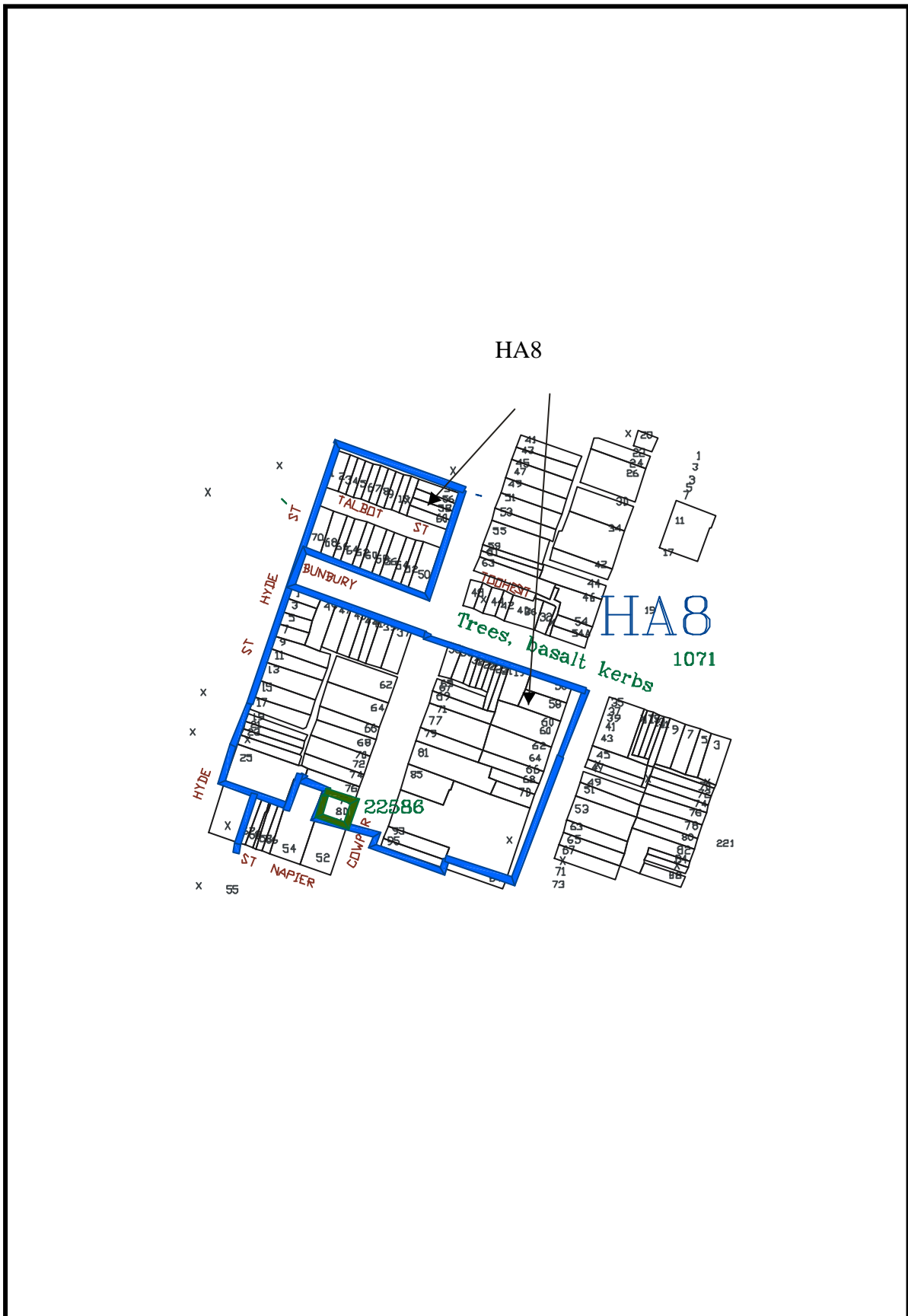
References

Barnard, 2000, Historic Places Review Vol 2 Environmental History, City of Maribyrnong
Butler, 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study, Vol. 3:20
Butler, G. 1993 The Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review, City of Footscray

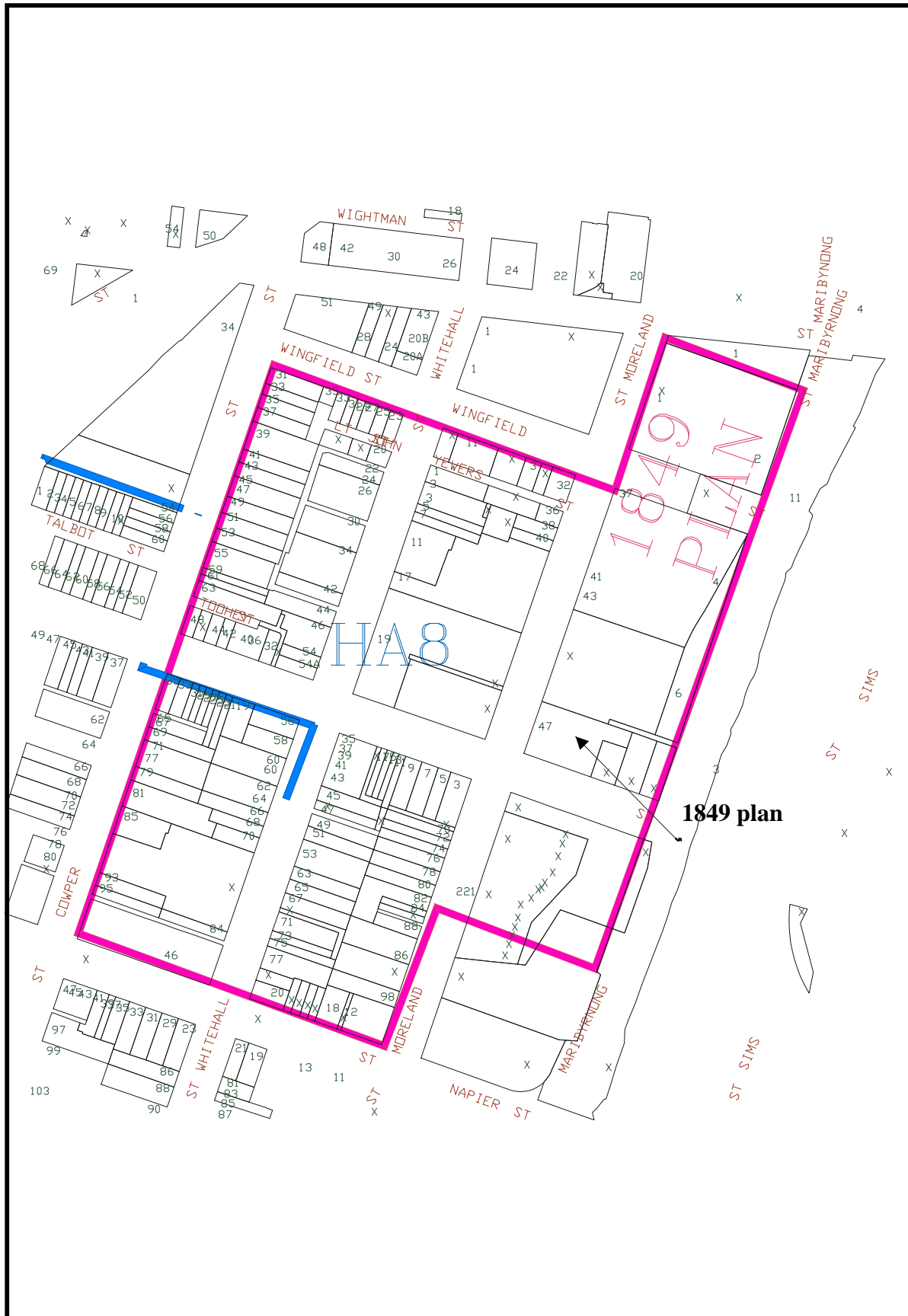
Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:



HA8: Old Footscray Township residential



HA8: 1849 Footscray Township plan

Identification and location

Name of place: **Old Footscray Township Civic and Commercial Precinct**

Other Name

Address

bounded by

Buckley, Hyde, Nicholson and Napier Streets

Footscray

Place Identifier

22573

Heritage Overlay Number 2000

HA 8A

Heritage Significance

Regional

Creation date(s)

1849-

Map (Melway)

42 D5

Boundary description

Parts of Hyde St, Napier St, the railway reserve and railway station complex, Buckley St, Nicholson St, and the mechanics institute reserve, with emphasis on all original Edwardian-era and Victorian-era elements, including basalt pitched paving, asphalt footpaths, and street patterns plus historically related places.

Local Government Area

City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type

Private & Public

Description

Site Type:

Townscape

Physical Description

The general character of the Old Footscray Township Civic and Commercial Precinct is that of two storey masonry detached civic buildings, mainly from the 19th and early 20th centuries, set back in large allotments with landscape. There are attached and detached two storey masonry commercial buildings built to the frontage and sides with parapeted and exposed hipped and gabled roof forms, stucco or red brick wall materials and slate, corrugated iron, unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern tile roof materials. Originally there was no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most contributory places. Of the 94 places in the precinct as a whole (8, 8A), 89 are contributory.

The precinct includes remnants of an old commercial strip in Napier Street with some two storey masonry construction: the 20th century Station Hotel opposite the Town Hall at the corner of Hyde and Napier Streets and the 19th century former National Bank of Australasia on the diagonal corner. The civic group contains the 1930s Town Hall, the 19th century church and church hall, the red brick and stucco school complex, the 20th century stuccoed court house opposite the town hall in Napier St and the Edwardian-era Mechanics Institute building as the northern tip of a distinctive building island formed by Nicholson, Buckley and Napier Streets (see

individual citations in Butler, 1989).

Other contributory elements include the two storey Moderne style c1940 telephone exchange which is within the railway reserve facing Napier St and is a later but related civic element. The western-most building element in the precinct is the two storey red brick and stucco shop and residence row facing Buckley St. This row faces part of the former Footscray Institute of Technology complex which has been absorbed into later buildings and no longer forms part of the precinct.

To the north are the red brick and stucco railway station buildings with associated ornamental landscape reserves and band pavilion. Vacant land adjoining these reserves once held the bowling club rinks and pavilion. The contributory parts of the railway reserve include the station buildings and approaches, track way, the signal box, overhead bridges (Edwardian-era parts), stone-lined cuttings and associated landscape.

The overall character of the precinct is that of a two-storey wall height, pitched (civic) and parapet (commercial) roof forms and masonry construction. The commercial elements occupy most of their site with zero front setbacks, and the civic elements are set in grounds with side and front setbacks plus limited landscape. Street construction includes (in part) early basalt kerb and channel, with asphalt used for footpaths. Underlying these physical attributes is the early township plan running parallel to the river.

The historical themes includes:

1. Transport Development: the overland routes, the railway, the railway extension and redevelopment;
2. Industrial Development (extractive, primary, secondary): early creek and riverside fell mongering and noxious trades removed from the city of Melbourne, the development of major rail and riverside secondary industries linked with the rural export trade recovery of early this century, the resort to Footscray for cheap land by the inner city industries;
3. Residential Development (precinct 8): grouped like the industrial sites along transport routes, road (near workplaces) or rail and then spread by the tramway and finally motor transport; and residential development which follows closely the prosperity of industry.
4. Commercial Development: follows major transport routes first as strip development; corner shops catering to local foot traffic rather than motorized.

The once busy wharves and garden square at the river side, north of Napier St, have been replaced by unrelated development, with only the former Hendersons Piggery complex providing an historical element within an otherwise homogenised river frontage. More recent industrial buildings still hint at the role the river played (and still plays) in industrial development.

Grimes or Thames Reserve (see Butler, 1989, Vol. 3: 41)

This reserve is part of the old town reserve but has been severely reduced and built over in recent times: it is not part of this precinct but has served similar civic and commercial roles. Changes have been brought on by the various recent private housing developments, road deviations and widening, and the park's area has been much reduced.

Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

Context

The precinct lies between the former water front and punt crossing and the later railway line and station complex: two major transport modes determining the siting of the main buildings in the precinct. It also adjoins the Old Footscray Residential precinct which reflects the Victorian & Edwardian-eras and the notable railway station complex and adjoining landscape reserve.

Threats:

Unrelated development, changes to original fabric, particularly along the river's edge.

History

Barnard (2000) noted that

`... some village reserves were set aside in the Parish of Cut Paw Paw when it was surveyed in 1840. These included Braybrook and Footscray. Footscray Village was not actually named until 1848. The following year Assistant Surveyor Clarke surveyed the township, creating four main blocks that were formed by Maribyrnong, Whitehall, Cowper, Wingfield and Bunbury Streets. Two years later land in these blocks was offered for sale. While some of these blocks were purchased by speculators, hoping to resell at a quick profit, by 1854 there were 100 residents in Footscray, and by 1861, 1070 residents'.

In terms of early transport development, Barnard (2000) says that

`By 1839 the Superintendent of the Port Phillip District, Captain Lonsdale took steps to improve communication via the Saltwater River by placing a punt on the river at the village reserve for Footscray, just north of the junction of the Saltwater and Yarra Rivers . Hoddle's 1840 map shows a punt and one track forking out towards Geelong and Williamstown, the forerunners of today's Geelong and Williamstown (or Melbourne) Roads.... Heavy traffic, such as drays would have continued to use Solomon's Ford rather than this small punt. Lonsdale's punt was soon replaced by privately-licensed punts, first operated by Thomas Watts, briefly and then, from

1840, by Benjamin Levien, who also established an inn on the Footscray side of the river, roughly where Shepherd Bridge crosses it today. Inns or hotels were integral components of the transport system in nineteenth century Victoria as they functioned primarily to provide travellers and their horses with rest and sustenance. Levien's Hotel was known as the Victoria Hotel. Although Levien held onto the punt, he gave up the hotel in 1843 and it passed through the hands of three licensees and a couple of name changes before it burned down in 1848. By this time Michael Lynch had bought the punt and he moved both hotel and punt upriver, about a mile north of the township reserve of Footscray and near to the racecourse.

`Another punt, operated by John O'Farrell, was located on the Maribyrnong River by 1855. By this time four more hotels had been located in the old Footscray Township: the Stanley Arms at Maribyrnong Street, the Junction Inn at the corner of Bunbury and Whitehall Streets, the Railway Hotel in Nicholson Street and the Footscray Punt Hotel (later known as the Bridge Hotel) on the corner of Maribyrnong and Wingfield Streets { Barnard, 2000}'.

`The Maribyrnong River, while marking the eastern boundary of the City of Maribyrnong, was also an important catalyst for the establishment of industry in the region, as it enabled easy transport of raw materials and finished products to and from industries located along its banks. Boats and lighters which worked along the river had to be fairly small, however, as there was a bar at the junction of the Yarra and Maribyrnong Rivers, which was originally located at about where Lyons Street Footscray reached Maribyrnong Street. The junction was moved with the creation of the Coode Canal and Coode Island in the 1880s. By this time the Melbourne Harbor Trust had begun providing wharfs below Hopkins Street on the river and by 1920 the wharves extended down from the Hopkins Street Bridge to Lyons Street . At Yarraville wharves were built to service the industrial complexes that began to locate there in the 1870s and 1880s.

`Along with cargo handling, boat repairs and building were carried out at Footscray from quite early times. Charlie Lovett recalled that two floating docks were located on the Melbourne side of the river near Footscray in the 1860s and they attracted most of the shipping coming up to Melbourne that needed to be repaired . In the 1880s two shipbuilding yards were operating on the Maribyrnong at Footscray, one of them on the Melbourne side, Campbell, Sloss and McCann, employing 300 men. Foreman and Co, operated on the Footscray side .During World War Two the Footscray Wharves were used by the Commonwealth Allied Works Council for assembling and fitting out small craft {Barnard, 2000}.

Government township lots in the area were first surveyed in 1849, lots being sold two years later and subsequently during the 19th. century. Footscray was officially proclaimed a town in 1887. Early parish plans show a punt operating across the Saltwater River at the bottom of Bunbury Street. From this point two dray tracks extended west to Bendigo and south to Geelong and Williamstown but, first of all, taking a north-south path which approximated the

line of Whitehall and Moreland Streets. As a consequence of these tracks and the wharf established on the bank of the Maribyrnong River, buildings shown on these early plans were largely confined to these streets as the town's major traffic routes. However the Borough plan of 1877 shows the effect of another factor influencing the distribution of buildings. The railway station had opened in 1859, facing onto Napier Street (now gone) and created a new road traffic destination. Because of this, the town's east-west streets (as shown in 1877) possess development, in addition to that on the older routes such as Whitehall and Moreland. A further plan of 1910 shows the next stage in development. In 1908, the 'down side' railway station had shifted from Napier Street, up Hyde Street, to the end of Bunbury Street.

Town Hall: 'Footscray's first town hall, built of bluestone, opened in 1876 in Napier Street. Prior to this the Council had used the Mechanics Institute as a meeting place. In November 1936 a new Town Hall was opened on the same site as the former town hall. This is now the municipal office for the City of Maribyrnong { Barnard, 2000}.

Footscray Government School: 'By that time (1877) the first buildings at Hyde Street School were opened Yarraville's first school, the Yarraville and Stony Creek Common School, had opened in 1866 ...' {Barnard, 2000}'.

Wesleyan Church: 'Churches are another manifestation of the different waves of settlers arriving in an area. The earliest established churches within the City of Maribyrnong were Catholic, Church of England (Anglican) and Wesleyan (Methodist) congregations, which gained early reserves within the township of Footscray. The Wesleyans at first held services in a private home, before moving to a timber church in Napier Street and then to a church reserve in Hyde Street where they built a bluestone church in 1871 {Barnard, 2000}'.

National Bank of Australasia: This bank building was erected in 1876 to the design of noted architects Terry & Oakden. It was later the Ercildoune Guest House { Butler, 1989}.

Mechanics Institute and Free Library : This Library commenced around 1856 by James Young, in Pilgrim Street, reputedly on a very small scale. After a grant from Council in 1861, it moved to Austin Street and from there to Nicholson Street, opposite this site. A more permanent site was that on railway land, at the end of Napier Street (present post office site), opposite what was then the Footscray Railway Station (since relocated){ M1877}. A School of Design (under secretary R. Bennett) functioned there, along with leased overflow accommodation for the Hyde Street government school. The usual balls, testimonials, concerts and lectures were held at this site, making it the social centre of Footscray {Footscray's First One Hundred Years (FFOY, 1909 :73}. The triangular block bounded by Napier, Nicholson and Buckley Streets was the institute's next acquisition (being permanently reserved for their use in 1886) but the 1890s financial recession prevented construction of a new building until the foundation stone for

this structure was laid in November 1913. The old timber institute was transplanted there in the interim. Meanwhile, in the 1890s, local architect Charles Polain was able to lease (for 21 years) part of the Nicholson and Buckley Street frontages of the block for a commercial development (215-219 Nicholson Street), despite the obvious clash with the reserve's prescribed purpose. However, this became the institute's property at the end of the lease and the improvements were used to finance the new building, aided by the efforts and donations of Dr. C.L. McCarthy, and James Cuming, among others.

The first stone for the Mechanics Institute was laid by Cr. Alex McDonald (Mayor) for a design by C.W. Vanheems and the construction to follow by Stahl Brothers {FFOY, 1909 :73}. During the subsequent 24 years of operation, the local Johnstone family has been prominent in the persons of Bob, Susan (daughter), Edward and Rea (sons), all serving as librarians for extensive periods { FFOY, 1909 :73}. The building has been internally renovated since.

Footscray Railway Station complex: Originally two stations, one (Middle Footscray) on the first major government-built railway (Bendigo 1859) in the colony and the other on the first rural line built (Geelong 1857, Williamstown by 1859), this became one extensive brick complex straddling the branching of these two lines during 1899-1908 (up-side 1900, down 1908), some distance to the east of the original Napier Street site. R. Vickers and local Frank Shillabeer were the two contractors { Ward}. In place of the old Napier Street station site was the two-acre Railway Reserve ornamental gardens and rotunda, developed in the same period but in existence as a fenced reserve since the railway's construction { Ward; M1877; M1921; Footscray's First One Hundred Years (FFOY), 1909}. James Cuming's statue (since removed) was placed in these gardens which were then leased by Council from the Railways Department {FFC:16 }. Further developments occurred this century with the cutting and tunnel which linked the Bendigo line (and some large strategic government complexes) with the Melbourne docks. Railways historian, Andrew Ward, in his Victoria's Railway Stations, has noted Footscray as the precursor of a style also used at Jolimont and West Richmond (1901) and Williamstown Beach (1899-1900), all on a much smaller scale. Hence the station is allotted the highest importance in a three-tier scale { Ward}. Ward describes it as `...an architectural "tour-de-force" quite rare in stations of this size' (see also Yarraville Railway Station).

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Making towns to serve rural Australia		
PAHT Subtheme	Settling	Local Theme(s)	River Crossings: Fords, Punts, Hotels and Bridges

Cultural Significance

The Old Footscray Township Civic & Commercial Precinct is significant to the City of Maribyrnong because:

- of the distinct building groups and other early fabric in the precinct express the development influences at play in Footscray from the beginning of permanent settlement in the region and the City, in particular the first river crossing and the two railway station locations, the resulting development surges and industrial expansion periods as expressed by:
- dominance of the group in scale and location over the surrounding residential areas,
- focus on the railway station reserve as the major transport mode, with its large basalt paved yard,
- two storey masonry detached civic buildings, mainly from the 19th and early 20th centuries, set back in large allotments with landscape,
- attached and detached two storey masonry commercial buildings, mainly from the 19th and early 20th centuries, built to the frontage and sides,
- parapeted commercial and exposed hipped and gabled roof forms for residential and civic buildings,
- general use of stucco or red brick wall materials,
- general use of slate, corrugated iron, unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern tile roof materials, and
- general pre motor-age character, originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most contributory places (Criteria A4, A3) ;
- the street pattern reflects the early survey period (Criterion A4);
- it contains individually architecturally and historically significant places such as the Town Hall, government school, Mechanics Institute and Church and early commercial structures such as former National Bank of Australasia - the initial siting of which catered for overland and river traffic before the dominance of other transport forms (Criteria A4, F1);
- it contains ornamental landscape on public reserves which have been community gathering places over an extended period and exhibit landscape design and structures which are early for the City (Criteria G1, E1); and
- its civic elements and areas have been the social focus of generations of residents within the former City of Footscray (Criterion G1) .

Comparative Examples:

From a survey viewpoint, the early but private Yarraville survey has similar qualities but was initially located on a railway corridor, not a river. Similarly the old village of Braybrook was located on an overland route. Maribyrnong village is also located on a river but did not have the early port function.

The centre of the former Footscray Municipality was clearly located here with the city's municipal offices, town hall, court house, major early bank, church and school complex.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

No

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

A new Heritage Overlay (HA8A) in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme should be exhibited with the stated boundaries. The Irving St boundary should be further qualified when existing conditions and cadastral survey data is provided.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive principally from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras including:

- dominance of the group in scale and location over surrounding residential areas;
- focus on the railway station reserve;
- two storey masonry detached civic buildings, mainly from the 19th and early 20th centuries, set back in large allotments with landscape;
- attached and detached two storey masonry commercial buildings, mainly from the 19th and early 20th centuries, built to the frontage and sides;
- parapeted for commercial and exposed hipped and gabled roof forms for residential and civic buildings;
- general use of stucco or red brick wall materials;
- general use of slate, corrugated iron, unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern tile roof materials;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most contributory places.

It is recommended:

- to conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places outside of that era, as an expression of Footscray's early commercial and civic core, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;

- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to conserve and enhance key adjoining places such as the Footscray Railway Station and the associated reserve (both on the Victorian Heritage Register);
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas;
- to conserve the layout of the Footscray Village survey of 1849; and
- that Council investigate the preparation of an incorporated plan for the precinct which will embody the above objectives;
- that Council investigate the preparation of a separate heritage overlay with an incorporated plan which defines management objectives and permit exemptions for that part of the 1849 town survey which is outside of the proposed heritage overlay HA8, to protect the surviving parts of the plan (street names and alignments, surviving subdivision) and enhance its public perception plus associated archaeological sites along the river.

Note:

This 1849 plan was bordered by Wingfield on the north, part Moreland and Cowper Streets on the west, Napier St on the south, and part of Moreland and Maribyrnong Streets on the east { see Lack, 1991: 40 plan}. Blocks 2, and 4-7 had four corner lots and six intermediate lots. Block One had two corner lots and three intermediate lots; Block Three had two corner lots and two intermediate lots. There were no rear right of ways.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

of the distinct building groups and other early fabric in the precinct express the development influences at play in Footscray from the beginning of permanent settlement in the region and the City, in particular the first river crossing and the two railway station locations, the resulting development surges and industrial expansion periods;

the street pattern reflects the early survey period;

the initial siting of early commercial structures such as the former National Bank of Australasia catered for overland and river traffic before the dominance of other transport forms

contains ornamental landscape exhibit landscape design and structures which are early for the City and have been valued over time as shown in local publications such as post cards, 'Footscray's First One Hundred Years' and 'Footscray's First Fifty Years'

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

has architecturally significant places such as the town hall, government school, mechanics institute and church and early commercial structures such as former National Bank of Australasia

G1 Importance as places highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations.

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

civic elements and areas have been the social focus of generations of residents within the former City of Footscray; it contains ornamental landscape on public reserves which have been community gathering places over an extended period.

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☒ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

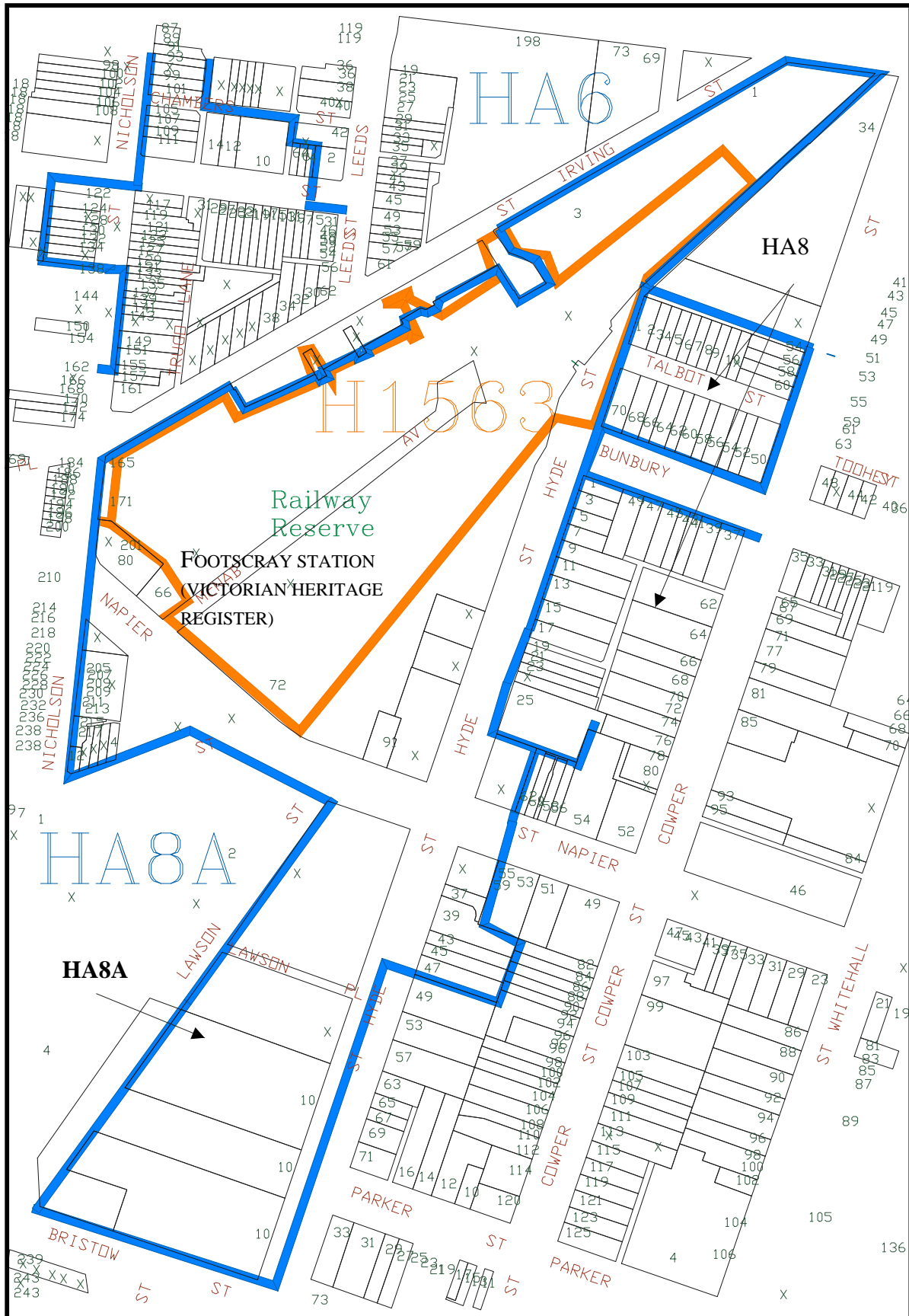
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Butler, G. 1993 The Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review, City of Footscray
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Living Museum of the West, 1989, 'Western Region Industrial Heritage Study'
Ward, Victoria's Railway Stations, 1981, An Architectural Survey, Vol. 2 :11-, Vol. 1, n.p

Data recording

Assessed By: Graeme Butler, Francine Gilfedder

Assessed Date: Feb 2000

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray



HA8A: Old Footscray Township Civic & Commercial Precinct

Identification and location

Name of place: **Queensville Estate Precinct**

Other Name Kingsville

Address bounded by Shackell, Empress, Webb, Wales, Chirnside and
Queensville Streets, part Williamstown Road
West Footscray

Place Identifier 22171 **Heritage Overlay Number 2000** HA 9

Heritage Significance Regional

Creation date(s) 1910s-20s **Map (Melway)** 41 J7

Boundary description Shackell, Empress, Webb, Wales, Chirnside and Queensville Streets and the west side of Williamstown Road, with emphasis on all original Edwardian-era and inter-war built elements, including basalt pitched paving, asphalt footpaths, lot sizes and street patterns.

Local Government Area City of Maribymong

Ownership Type Private & Public

Description

Site Type: Housing estate

Physical Description

The general character of the Queensville Estate Precinct is that of timber Edwardian and Post First War era single storey detached timber housing on small and consistent lot frontages with long narrow streets on a grid-iron layout. There is a dominance of the gabled roof form and houses originally with low simple square or round top timber picket or timber framed wire fabric front fences. The street originally had asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving and there was no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing. The surviving rear right-of-ways are valuable elements associated with the 19th century night soil collection. The resulting area character is a visually cohesive blend of two major house styles derived from the Edwardian and Bungalow eras, and mainly built of timber. They share the gabled roof form but the Edwardian-era house types also have a hipped roof combined.

A product of the large estates surveyed in the 1880s, the street arrangement is surprisingly regular for Footscray, providing a contrast to the other contemporary estates of the city while also possessing the narrow frontages of the late 19th century boom. Most of the estate has the basalt kerb and channel and asphalt footpaths which contributes to the period expression. Of the 830 places listed, 749 places are contributory.

Wales Street: A major part of the north end of Wales Street has been taken up with a park which provides a gap in what is otherwise a repetitive streetscape based on the gabled roof form set on narrow frontages relatively close to the street. Nevertheless the park has some mature trees which are related to the precinct era. Otherwise there is a mixture of post World War One (number 3 Wales St) and Edwardian-era houses (number 7 Wales St).

Coronation St: As with the other streets there is a large number of Edwardian-era (numbers 12, 9 Coronation St) and 1920s (number 7 Coronation St) weatherboard housing on narrow lots.

Chirnside Street: Californian Bungalow (gabled type - see numbers 112, 151) and Edwardian-era (hipped roof, verandahed type- see number 85) timber housing, with the best areas south of Shackell Street.

Empress Street: The west side integrity to the area's period is better than the east side of Empress Street, particularly north of Shackell Street. The south end of Empress, below Chatfield, the east side has a lower integrity. The Empress Avenue and Somerville Road intersection has unrelated development at both corners.

Queensville Street: Generally a Californian Bungalow street with some Edwardian intermixed, all timber. The western side has fairly high integrity to period of both Edwardian and Bungalow era, despite brick intrusions. The east side has less integrity. Both blocks north and south of the present UCA should be considered for inclusion.

Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

Context

The estate lies between the two major roadways of Somerville and Geelong Roads while the tramways of 1921 ended at Williamstown Road, Summerhill- Rosamond Roads and Russell Street, bringing access to large residential acreages such as this. Workers could travel from here to the large factory lots which were still located mainly along the Maribyrnong River, Geelong Road and the adjacent Sunshine railway line.

Threats:

Unrelated development, changes to original fabric, increased vehicle traffic.

History

The banks of the Maribyrnong River were significant in terms of the development of industrial patterns in 19th century Footscray.

As industry grew during the nineteenth century, it was at first drawn to the banks of the Maribyrnong, especially at Footscray and Yarraville, but also at Maribyrnong. It was not really until the twentieth century that industry began to stray away from a belt along the river, jumping established residential areas to spread out along Geelong Road at Footscray West and Ballarat Road at Footscray and Maidstone. From the 1920s industry spread along Sunshine Road at West Footscray and Tottenham and from the 1940s it moved into the Hampstead Road district at Maribyrnong, along Ballarat Road at Braybrook, and filled up wide open spaces around Paramount Road, Sunshine Road and Somerville Road at Tottenham and Brooklyn {Barnard, 2000}.

The development of tramways did not involve such a linear plan.

While several other inner Melbourne municipalities were connected to the centre of the city by cable tramways as early as the 1880s, the City of Maribyrnong could not boast its own tramway system until the second decade of the twentieth century. Tramway systems were usually established by local Tramways Trusts and the Footscray Tramway Trust was created in 1916. Although trams in other parts of Melbourne generally provided a route into the city, Footscray's was different in that it was intended to bring passengers into Footscray from 'outlying areas' such as Kingsville, Essendon, West Footscray and Seddon. Initially the Tramways Trust envisaged a system that ran from Essendon to Williamstown, via Footscray, but this ambitious plan did not eventuate. The Footscray Tramways system opened on September 6, 1921, with three routes leading out from a Leeds St terminus and with a tram depot at Buckley Street. The routes terminated at the corner of Somerville and Williamstown Road, Yarraville, Barkly Street/Russell Street, West Footscray and Rosamond Road/Summerhill Road, Maidstone {Barnard, 2000}.

The Queensville Estate Precinct is distinctive because of its narrow fronted 1880s boom era subdivision as a basis for Edwardian-era and immediate post World War One detached housing which is more typically seen on larger blocks governed by the merging Council by-laws of the early 20th century. Today the Estate is a combination of the speculative fever of the late 19th century in terms of density and the need for housing in the population growth in this part of the City during the Edwardian and World War One eras.

The various Queensville estates divided Thomas Chirnside's 89 acre Crown Portion B/14 in the 1880s Land Boom era. The Estates, numbering 1 to 6, were authorised by the solicitor firm of Klingender Dickson & Kiddle (and associated firms) and surveyed by Marmaduke Terry of the architects Terry & Terry. The owner may have been a Mr Thompson. Other estates near the area, including Clarendon (owned by Edgar) and Kingsville (owned by Bishop), combined with Queensville to make up the Kingsville locality which, as an area, had been reluctantly part of the Werribee Shire since 1872.

Suffering from a long period of municipal neglect and experiencing rapid residential growth in the immediate post First War period, the local progress association sought annexation to the Footscray municipality in 1920, succeeding in the following year. The tramways of 1921 ended at Williamstown Road, Summerhill- Rosamond Roads and Russell Street, bringing access to large residential acreages such as the Kingsville Estate, Maidstone and Footscray West. Workers could travel from here to the large factory lots which were still located mainly along the Maribyrnong River, Geelong Road and the adjacent Sunshine railway line. No longer was the housing infilling in old 19th century estates. Now whole subdivisions were filled with the one era of house, making the period expression more obvious. In 1922 the 'Advertiser' noted a '...total absence of the jerry builder and the presence of pleasing and artistic dwellings ...the American bungalow type is rapidly gaining favour, few of the houses cost less than £800'.

By the mid 1920s there was a land and building boom in Footscray and local timber merchant and builder, Anders Hansen, was among the most prolific houses builders on the Queensville and Kingsville estates (see precinct 12). Hansen built 300 houses between 1913 and 1925, at the rate of one per week. The Kingsville school, built in 1919 by local builder Shillabeer, reflected this sudden growth and had to extend after a decade to squeeze the new population in. The William Angles estates south of Somerville Road {Barnard, 2000} are further examples of this era.

Historical Influences on the Queensville Estate include:

1. Transport Development: the railway, the tramways (1921-) and the development of the road system and motor transport;
2. Industrial Development (secondary): the early creek and riverside fell mongering and noxious trades removed from the city of Melbourne (nearby Angles land), the development of major rail and riverside secondary industries linked with the rural export trade recovery of early this century, the resort to Footscray for cheap land by the inner city industries and the growth in the 1930s, particularly around wartime, of further secondary industries, this time away from the railway stations and river and along major road links like Geelong Road.
3. Residential Development: grouped like the industrial sites along transport routes, spread by the tramway and finally motor transport; and residential development which follows closely the prosperity of industry.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Making suburbs

PAHT Subtheme Making suburbs

Local Theme(s) Twentieth Century Residential Development

Cultural Significance

The Queensville Estate Precinct is significant historically and aesthetically to the City of Maribyrnong and the Western Region of Melbourne because:

- the precinct provides a distinctive physical expression of two important eras of residential speculation and growth in the area, the 1880s land boom and the post WW1 residential building surge, one overlaid on the other as expressed by:
 - timber Edwardian and Post First War era single storey detached timber housing on small and consistent lot frontages,
 - long narrow streets on a grid-iron layout,
 - dominance of the gabled roof form,
 - some surviving early asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, and
 - the pre-motor age, with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing. (Criterion A4);
- the uniformity of building stock allows comprehension of the rapid rise of a community from paddocks in the post First War era (Criterion A4).
- the precinct growth period reflects the spread of tramways and the influence of new transport networks (Criterion A4);
- the precinct has a strong visual cohesion arising from its relatively unaltered housing stock from the immediate post WW1 era, and the use of two basic house styles (Criterion E1); and
- of the visual effect of closely spaced mainly gabled Californian Bungalow forms on the narrow 19th century lots is unusual in the metropolitan area compared to other Bungalow-era estates (Criterion B2).

Comparative Examples:

The William Angles estates south of Somerville Road are further examples of early 20th century era housing (see HA14). Estates further to the west are either lacking in integrity to any one period or have been redeveloped. Other Bungalow streets include Prince, Clive and Monash. There are few large Bungalow-era tracts in the Region which compare in size and consistency while none has this distinctive use of housing stock conceived in a detached villa form but placed on narrow allotments more suitable for attached houses.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

The boundaries of the existing Heritage Overlay HA 9 in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme should be adjusted to the revised boundaries as required (refer map) to include all of Shackell, Empress, Webb, Wales, Chirnside and Queensville Streets and the west side of Williamstown Road (2-204).

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian and immediate post WW1 eras (c1910-35) including:

- timber Edwardian and Post First War era single storey detached timber housing on small and consistent lot sizes and frontages, with rear right-of-ways;
- long narrow streets on a grid-iron layout;
- dominance of the gabled roof form;
- originally with low simple square or round top timber picket or timber framed wire fabric front fences;
- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing.

It is recommended:

- to conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places, as a good and distinctive expression of a land boom era subdivision designed for maximum return superimposed with later eras of housing from two major periods of growth in the region, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from

property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas (excluding rear right-of-ways); and
- that Council investigate the preparation of an incorporated plan for the precinct which will embody the above objectives.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

provides a distinctive physical expression of two important eras of residential speculation and growth in the area, the 1880s land boom and the post WW1 residential building surge, one overlaid on the other;
uniformity of building stock allows comprehension of the rapid rise of a community from paddocks in the post First War era; precinct growth period reflects the spread of tramways and the influence of new transport networks.

B2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

visual effect of closely spaced gabled Bungalow forms on the narrow 19th century lots is unusual in the metropolitan area compared to other Bungalow-era estates

E1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

The precinct has a strong visual cohesion arising from its relatively unaltered housing stock from the immediate post WW1 era, and the use of two basic house styles

☒ historical significance ☐ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, 1993, The Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review, City of Footscray: 44- cites Lack: 246-8, 'Footscray's First One Hundred Years' (FFOY) 1909, 33, Lodged Plans 2584, 2233-7;
Barnard, 2000, Historic Places Review Vol 2 Environmental History, City of Maribymong

Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

Identification and location

Name of place: **Seddon Residential and Commercial Precinct**

Other Name

Address

bounded by

Bayview, Station, Hobbs, Charles, Albert, railway, Dane,
Nicholson, Berry and Stephen Streets (parts), part
Melbourne to Williamstown Railway reserve

Yarraville

Place Identifier

22166

Heritage Overlay Number 2000

HA10

Heritage Significance

Regional

Creation date(s)

1880s-1920s

Map (Melway)

42A-D6-7

Boundary description

Land and structures bounded by Somerville Rd, Bayview, Station, Hobbs, Charles, Albert, railway, Dane, Nicholson, Berry and Stephen streets, with emphasis on all original Edwardian-era and Victorian-era elements, including basalt pitched paving, asphalt footpaths, lot sizes and street patterns.

Local Government Area

City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type

Private & Public

Description

Site Type:

Housing estate

Physical Description

The general character of the Seddon Residential and Commercial Precinct is of small Edwardian and Victorian period single-storey detached and some attached housing, with a dominance of weatherboard walling and corrugated iron and unglazed Marseilles pattern terra-cotta tile roofing. Gable and hip roof form combination is inherent in Edwardian housing. Properties are generally of small lot frontages, originally with timber picket front fences; and some use of red imperial sized bricks and stucco wall cladding. Footpaths are originally of asphalt and roads with basalt stone kerb and channel, with some surviving in this precinct. Originally there was no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing in the precinct. The surviving rear right-of-ways are valuable elements associated with the 19th century night soil collection.

There is a related strip commercial development aligned along the major transport routes such as the railway and Williamstown Road, the latter development group with zero lot lines, parapeted one and sometimes two storey masonry construction. Of the 1124 places in the Seddon Residential and Commercial Precinct, 999 are contributory.

As far as specific character, building in streets such as Seddon (100% of identified sites), Tennyson (90%), Browning (88%), O'Farrell (82%), Lawrence and Webster, are overwhelmingly of the Edwardian period: the first three of these streets evoke the subdivision period particularly well. Grace, Gamon and Bayview, as streets created in the 19th Century, show some Victorian-era character but it is probable that Edwardian renovations may disguise more widespread 19th Century building stock. The area's Edwardian character remains strong, apart from the visible blight adjacent to Somerville and Williamstown Roads (area excluded from the precinct).

The street pattern is irregular and a visible result of the various private subdivisions which were, by necessity, distributed in a north-south grid pattern around the Williamstown- Geelong railway reserve carved diagonally through the area by 1859. The street patterns show the sequential development more than the buildings. Seddon Street east is not aligned with Seddon Street west. In fact, few east-west streets align and some are dead-ends. This aspect presumably has protected the area from the blight associated with heavy through-traffic, such as in the bordering Somerville Road. The lot subdivision is however fairly regular in terms of frontage width and depth. There are some rear right-of-ways.

Among the more intact residential streets in the area are Pole, Perry, Princess, Fairlie and Bellairs. Except for Perry, they are dominantly Edwardian in period expression. Other streets such as William, Tongue, Mackay and Pentland Parade (former Railway Place) also possess dominantly Edwardian era housing, making apparent the influence of the Seddon Station which opened in 1906.

Commercial streetscapes include Pentland Parade and Bellairs Avenue, being also contemporary with the development of Seddon Station. Many of these shops contain valuable shopfront and verandah details and are a faithful witness to the passing trade once generated by the railways. Streets east of the railway possess Edwardian-era buildings plus a sprinkling of 1920-30s and 1930-40s housing, intermixed with the often visually incompatible post-Second War flat development.

In conclusion, the above description has not changed markedly since the 1989 study while considerable enhancement (paint colours, general maintenance, related fences, related planting) is evident within the existing urban conservation area which makes up the core of the precinct. The distillation of the 1989 identified area into these core streets to form urban conservation areas was in response to a metropolitan-wide comparison and did not account for locally significant areas which existed between these regionally significant precincts. Considered within a city context the continuity of these 1989 areas, as revised, is significant and provides a more meaningful and protective setting for the existing urban conservation areas while at the same time

physically linking them with their origin in the form of the railway.

Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

Context

Clearly shaped by the major transport routes and centres which helped demarcate residential enclaves at differing times of the City's history.

Threats:

Unrelated development, changes to original fabric

History

It is apparent from an examination of the development of the Maribyrnong study area, that the transport routes that were opened up during the 1850s seem to have been an incentive for private developers to market estates or private villages.

The (soon to be built) Williamstown railway line was a selling point at Yarraville as was the Ballarat Road at Braybrook and Maidstone. Often developers carved land up into tiny allotments, very few of which were probably actually built upon during the 1850s or soon after. Some remnants of these old street configurations can still be made out at Braybrook and Maidstone, while the township of Yarraville still retains the streets that were laid out in the 1850s { Barnard, 2000}. Another important factor for the development of housing was the dramatic increases in population some parts of the study area experienced.

While some of the speculative estates of the 1880s might have failed to attract large numbers of residents, there was a great increase in population and housing within Footscray itself in the 1870s and 1880s. Footscray's population was 2,473 in 1871. It was 19,149 in 1891. Housing now spilled over from the original township reserve into Upper Footscray and the edges of West Footscray. An 1877 survey of Footscray showed dense pockets of suburban streets extending to the north along Nicholson Street to Newell Street, to the south along Gamon Street to Mackay Street, beginning to fill in the gap between Nicholson Street and Geelong Road and extending to the west between the Bendigo Railway line and Ballarat Road as far as Ashley Street. While John Lack has pointed out that several thousand blocks were filled with 'detached weatherboard workers' cottages at this time, not all of the new streets were filled so quickly. The 1880s subdivision at West Footscray that was bounded by Suffolk, Church, Essex and Dongola Roads, was yet another example of an estate that was carved up, but hardly built upon until the twentieth century {Barnard, 2000}.

One of the earliest estates was Walter Craig's 1856-7 Hobbs' Paddock, on the north east edge of the area, which included Dane, Nicholson and Pole Streets in one sale poster (east of the railway) and Hotham, Hobbs (then Barkly) and Perry Streets in another. It was `...well adapted for villa residences... ' given the quarter-acre lots. Thirty years later, in the 1880s, blocks along Gammon, Grey and Hobbs Street were sold by order of solicitor, John Maddock, as laid out by architect Robert Adamson, in 1883. The largest subdivision, however, was that bounded by Mackay, Princess, Nicholson and Gamon Streets and Somerville Road {Crown Allotment 1-20/C/14; Lodged Subdivision Plans: 146, 443 and 445 (c1882), 468 (1883), 499, 557 (1884), 1639 (1886), 5431 (1911), 65310 (1914)}.

Subdivision plans for the area west of Gamon St divided the twenty 3 to 4 acre suburban Crown allotments (Section 14), which had been acquired by commission agents, J. Robertson & Co., J. Ryan, F. Thompson, C. Chapman and R. Marks. The 1877 Borough Plan shows main streets, Station, O'Farrell, Bay View, Hamilton and Gamon Streets, as an early grid over only a partially divided area. No buildings are shown. Lodged Plan 443 describes some 30 house lots, each approximately 40 x 174 feet, between Bayview and Latrobe (later Hamilton) Streets (east-west), Heales (later O'Farrell) and Grace Streets (north-south), and backing on to a central right-of-way for night soil collection. The plan was lodged in 1882 by solicitor, Michael Kidston, and surveyed by architect/surveyor, John Jenkins. West of this subdivision, LP468 created about 95 lots (about 30 x 105 feet) between O'Farrell, Somerville, Harrison's (Williamstown) and Bayview Roads. This was lodged by Kidston in 1883. Some 36 house lots, between Hamilton and Gamon, Browning and O'Farrell, were located by surveyor, Robert Rowlands, in 1884, and lodged by one George Chapman who was possibly of Bath Place, Williamstown. A civil engineer, Henry Chinn, surveyed and lodged LP1639 in 1886, comprising 78 lots of generally 32 x 100 feet, placed between O'Farrell, Hood, Hamilton and Gamon Streets. An intermediate street, Smith, was changed to Fielding in c1930.

The 1894 MMBW plan shows the realization of some of these subdivisions with a vacant swampy area shown just south of Harold Street. Much of the (timber) housing lay along Montague, Agnes, Bayview (south), Hamilton (south) and Grace Streets. O'Farrell to Station Road was largely empty, between Bayview and Hamilton Streets.

The prolific surveyor, E.P. Muntz, showed literary flare when he filled the void in the north-east corner of the area in 1911. His Tennyson, Browning and Seddon Streets accommodated 125 blocks ranging from 40 to 50 feet frontage and modest 89 to 96 feet depths; each had the traditional rear right-of-way, despite the presence by then of the MMBW sewer. Muntz had already surveyed the adjoining estate north of Station Road, declared in 1883. One of the area's final jig-saw pieces (Lawrence to O'Farrell Streets) was put in place, in 1914, by W.J. Andrews (of Andrews & Cox), obtaining Footscray Council's consent in November. Right-of-ways at the rear of properties for the collection of night soil were not included as a sign of the

times.

East of Gamon Street was shaped by mainly boom-era 1880s subdivisions which remained dormant until after 1900. Except for the older estates to the north, the Victorian era housing was always more sparse than the area's western section. As a consequence, streets such as William, Tongue, Mackay and Pentland Parade (then Railway Place) possess Edwardian era and later housing, making apparent the influence of the Seddon Station opening in 1906. Evident today as a visual barrier, the railway was then a powerful development generator for both sides of the tracks, for both residential and commercial uses {Crown Allotment 1-20/C/14; Lodged Subdivision Plans: 146, 443 and 445 (c1882), 468 (1883), 499, 557 (1884), 1639 (1886), 5431 (1911), 65310 (1914)}.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Making suburbs
PAHT Subtheme	Making suburbs
Local Theme(s)	Twentieth Century Residential Development

Cultural Significance

The Seddon Residential & Commercial Precinct is significant to the Western Region of Melbourne because:

- it is one of the best preserved of the city's Edwardian residential enclaves and thus is expressive of this major growth era in the City's history and the parallel development of better railway facilities as expressed by:
 - small Edwardian and Victorian period single-storey detached and some attached housing, with a dominance of weatherboard walling and corrugated iron roofing,
 - gable and hip roof form combination inherent in Edwardian housing,
 - some surviving early asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, and
 - originally no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing, as an expression of the pre motor-age and dependence on railway transport, and
 - related strip commercial development aligned along the major transport routes such as the railway and Williamstown Road, the latter development group with zero lot lines, parapeted one and sometimes two storey masonry construction (Criterion A4);
- it contains both residential and commercial development clustered around the railway line and station and thus is evocative of residential patterns related to transport options (Criterion A3, A4); and
- of the irregular street patterns created mainly in the 19th century are evocative of the failure of the 1880s boom period as well as the role of the small speculator in shaping the City (Criterion A4).

Comparative Examples:

Edwardian-era housing is clustered around other major railway stations in the city, such as at Footscray and Yarraville. Each has a differing percentage of Victorian-era and Edwardian-era content which in turn qualifies their historical expression. Each was (and is) a separate community made so by major transport routes which divided residential areas and created foci for development in the form of railway stations which, because of their differing creation dates, inspired a different development mix. Other similar enclaves can be seen in the region around Newport and Spotswood Railway Stations.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

The boundaries of the existing Heritage Overlays HA10-13 and HA15 in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme should be adjusted to the revised boundaries for one combined Heritage Overlay HA10 (refer map).

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which largely derive from the Edwardian era including:

- Edwardian and Victorian period single-storey detached and some attached housing, with a dominance of weatherboard walling and corrugated iron roofing,
- gable and hip roof form combination inherent in Edwardian housing;
- originally with fairly uniform narrow lot frontages and rear right-of-ways;
- originally with timber picket front fences;
- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing;

- related strip commercial development aligned along the major transport routes such as the railway and Williamstown Road, the latter development group with zero lot lines, parapeted one and sometimes two storey masonry construction.

It is recommended:

- to conserve and enhance the elements in the precinct which derive from the Edwardian & Victorian-era, as an expression of this growth era in the City and the relationship it had with the railway line and its stations, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between Edwardian & Victorian-era elements in the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these Edwardian & Victorian-era elements;
- to conserve and enhance the inter-relationship of the residential, commercial and transport uses arising from the Edwardian & Victorian-era;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's Edwardian & Victorian-era derived elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas (excluding rear right-of-ways);
- to encourage retention of the subdivision pattern as at c1920; and
- that Council investigate preparation of an incorporated plan for the precinct which will embody the above objectives.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.

The precinct contains both residential and commercial development clustered around the railway line and station and thus is evocative of residential patterns related to transport options and the resulting lifestyle of the era

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

The precinct is one of the best preserved of the city's Edwardian residential enclaves and thus is expressive of this growth era in the City's history; it contains both residential and commercial development clustered around the railway line and station and thus is evocative of residential patterns related to transport options; the irregular street patterns created mainly in the 19th century are evocative of the failure of the 1880s boom period as well as the role of the small speculator in shaping the City

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

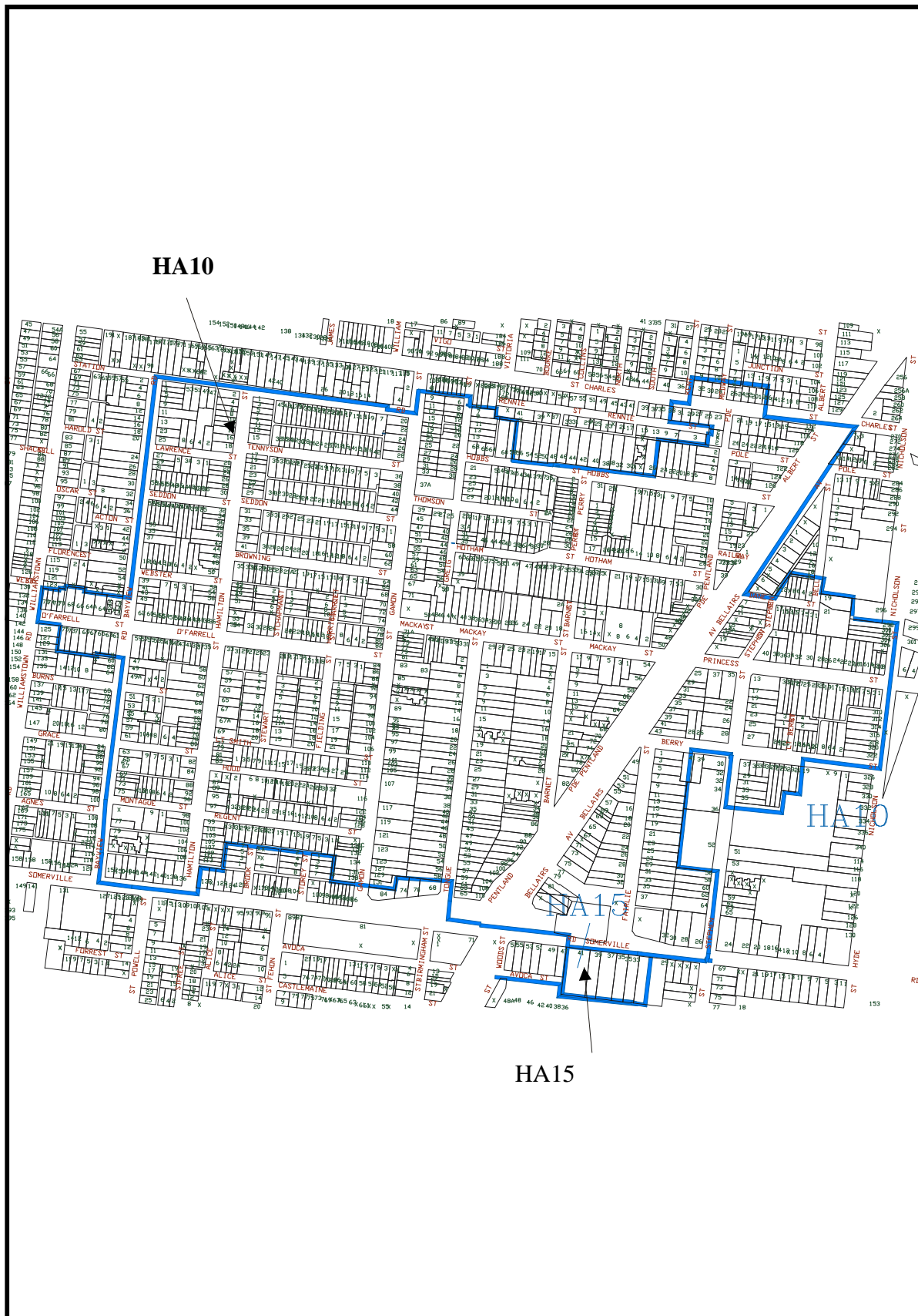
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Butler, G. 1993 The Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review, City of Footscray:13
Crown Allotment 1-20/C/14.
Lodged Subdivision Plans: 146, 443 and 445 (c1882), 468 (1883), 499, 557 (1884), 1639 (1886), 5431 (1911), 65310 (1914).

Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:



HA10: Seddon Residential & Commercial Precinct

Identification and location

Name of place: **Angliss Housing Estate Precinct**

Other Name

Address

bounded by

Maryston, Tuppen, Lincoln Streets, part Somerville Road

Kingsville

Place Identifier

22172

Heritage Overlay Number 2000

HA14

Heritage Significance

City

Creation date(s)

1924-1930s

Map (Melway)

41 H8

Boundary description

Parts of Somerville Road, Austin, Lincoln, Maryston and Tuppen Streets with emphasis on fabric created in the inter-war period.

Local Government Area

City of Maribymong

Ownership Type

Private & Public

Description

Site Type:

Housing estate

Physical Description

The general character of the Angliss Housing Estate Precinct is one of detached Californian Bungalow and Mediterranean villa style weatherboard houses, with corrugated iron and unglazed Marseilles pattern terra-cotta tile roofing. There are common front and side setbacks and properties were originally fronted with wire fabric or low simple timber picket style fencing. Block sizes are regular, as shown in LP10637. There are single 3m maximum width crossovers to garaging set at the back of the block which are accessed by side drives; and concrete footpaths, kerb and channelling.

Of the 119 places listed in the proposed Heritage Overlay for the Angliss Housing Estate Precinct, there are 111 contributory places.

Lincoln Street: Mostly Californian Bungalow weatherboard houses with some Edwardian houses intermixed. Number 2 has been altered and number 4 is of the 1930s. Number 8 appears Edwardian and may predate the rest of the subdivision. Number 10 is a good example of a Californian Bungalow, as is number 12 which still has its stained boarding.

Maryston Street: Majority of timber Californian Bungalows. There is an unusual Bungalow at number 16, but generally the house designs are to a fairly standard pattern with individual details

such as the bowed windows and notable glass at 26 and other elements such as wire fences and remnant garden planting. Numbers 36 and 38 have a Spanish character, as do the remaining houses on the west side going to the south. Unrelated elements include the new dual occupancy at number 10 and new houses at numbers 29 and 24, with an upper level addition on number 32.

Somerville Road: The south frontage is mixed and has only a limited relationship with the streets within the precinct. There is some Bungalow development, as at number 229 with related shops of the 1920s and 1930s but these are intermixed with new neo-Tudor style houses, such as at number 239 and late 1930s dwellings such as at number 237. The group at numbers 225, 223, 221A and 221, extending down to Sturt Street, are all Bungalow style houses and relate to the precinct.

Tuppen Street: The majority of area is of weatherboard and of the 1920s, and all of the Californian Bungalow style. There has been some recladding and there are isolated brick examples at numbers 16 and 18. To the south, there are also houses (numbers 46, 51) from the late 1930s-40s which are not directly related to the main 1920s era of the precinct, but nevertheless are contributory because of visual similarities.

Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

Context

Set by the creek and associated reserve and contained on the north and east by busy Somerville and Williamstown Roads.

Threats:

Unrelated development

History

Despite the frantic subdivision of land in the late nineteenth century, most of the residential development of the City of Maribyrnong has occurred in the twentieth century. In the first two decades of the century housing spread out through Seddon, between Geelong Road and Somerville Road and at West Footscray. In this period and the 1920s, much of the residential development was carried out by developers, such as Hansen, who built homes on both sides of Geelong Road at West Footscray, Rayner, who built an estate around Eleanor, Gordon Street, Alma and Rayner Streets and even Sir William Angliss, who began to subdivide land to the south of Somerville Road at Yarraville and Kingsville in the 1930s. At Maidstone war-service homes contributed to the filling streetscapes between Mephan and Mitchell Streets { Barnard,

2000}.

The early history of suburban subdivision in this area included the 1855 Bristol Estate (Williamstown Road to Fehon Street) which took its place beside the Yarraville Estate (q.v.) and the Barkly Estate (1857) near today's Yarraville railway station. The 1877 Borough Plan shows most of it as paddocks.

The major part of this precinct (Bishop St to Tuppen St) was declared by surveyor G.T. Little in 1924, as authorized by Secomb & Woodfull, on behalf of meat-marketer William Angliss (VTO: LP 10637). Council approved it in September. During the area's initial populating (c1928-30), Austin Crescent became Crow Street, only to be reinstated as Austin Cr twelve years later.

William (later Sir William) Angliss (1865-1957) shared in the post First War housing boom with this subdivision as part of a series of tram-dependent estates, stretching south from Somerville Road and west from Williamstown Road, created between 1924 and 1926. He also financed the beginning of a strip shopping centre along Williamstown Road as a vital part of the estates. At this time his meat exporting industry was rapidly expanding while he was also acquiring a number of meat businesses throughout Australia and New Zealand. He also purchased or leased several large cattle holdings in Queensland and New South Wales, completing the chain of supply and sale. By the end of the decade he was thought to be the largest privately controlled meat marketing business in the British Empire. This business was acquired by the British Vestey company in 1934 but Angliss had already diversified, allowing him to continue to make money after the sale. He was thought to be Australia's richest man in 1950 and was knighted in 1939 {ADB V7:70}.

Angliss had earned a great deal of his fortune in the Footscray area, with his extensive meat works (1905-) on the Maribyrnong River. He also built a small street of workers housing there in the Edwardian-era. Perhaps as thanks to his workers, he provided a 15 acre reserve at Wembley Park and went on to give 3 acres to Footscray Park, 15 acres at Kingsville (Angliss Reserve) and 100 acres along the Stony Creek next to this estate, the latter having been only recently enhanced.

The area bounded by Maryston, Austin, and Tuppen Streets and Somerville Road, has a high integrity to the period between the two great wars. Many of the houses are intact with fences and gardens to match; the expression of the area only weakening at the east and west borders.

Historical Influences

1. Residential Development: grouped like the industrial sites along transport routes such as rail and then spread by the tramway and finally motor transport; a residential development volume

which follows closely the prosperity of industry; and the role of industrial figures in the development of housing in the city, specifically Angliss.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Making suburbs

PAHT Subtheme Making suburbs

Local Theme(s) Twentieth Century Residential Development

Cultural Significance

The Angliss Inter-war Housing Estate Precinct is historically and aesthetically significant to the City because:

- it is among the best physical expression of the Californian Bungalow estates created between the two wars in the City and represents well this transport linked development era as expressed by:
 - detached Californian Bungalow and Mediterranean villa style weatherboard houses,
 - corrugated iron and unglazed Marseilles pattern terra-cotta tile roofing,
 - common front and side setbacks and originally fronted with wire fabric or low simple timber picket style fencing,
 - regular block sizes, as shown in LP10637,
 - single 3m maximum width crossovers to garaging set at the back of the block accessed by side drives, and
 - concrete footpaths, kerb and channelling (Criterion A4);
- the precinct's Californian Bungalow style houses are true to period, particularly in streets like Tuppen Street (Criterion C2);
- of the link with William Angliss and, as a comparison with his Edwardian-era worker housing, this precinct is the City's best built representation of his 1920s Footscray estates and represents a period where his business interests were diversifying and expanding (Criterion H1) ; and
- of the comprehensive nature of the Angliss development with its provision of much-needed open space and a shopping centre for the estates, following the latest town planning principles of the time (Criterion A3).

Comparative Examples:

Bungalow areas such as the Queensville Estate Precinct are similar but have a distinctive character because of the 19th century lot sizes; the war service estate (HA1) is similar in siting and built character but lacks the integrity and design elements (coloured glass, fences) of this Estate.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register No

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

The boundaries of the existing Heritage Overlay HA14 in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme should remain as existing (refer map).

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where identified contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the inter-war era (c1919-38) including:

- detached Californian Bungalow and Mediterranean villa style weatherboard houses, corrugated iron and unglazed Marseilles pattern terra-cotta tile roofing, common front and side setbacks and originally fronted with wire fabric or low simple timber picket style fencing;
- regular block sizes, as shown in LP10637;
- single 3m maximum width crossovers to garaging set at the back of the block accessed by side drives; and
- concrete footpaths, kerb and channelling.

It is recommended:

- to conserve and enhance the identified contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places, as perhaps the best physical expression of the Californian Bungalow estates created between the two wars in the City, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, lot sizes, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to promote the historical association with William Angliss;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's

contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas; and
- that Council investigate the preparation of an incorporated plan for the Angliss Inter-war Housing Estate Precinct which will embody the above objectives.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.

the comprehensive nature of the total Angliss development with its provision of much-needed open space and a shopping centre for the estates

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

among the best physical expression of the Californian Bungalow estates created between the two wars in the City and represents well this transport linked development era

C2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.

the precinct's Californian Bungalow style house groups are true to period

H1 Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.

the link with William Angliss and as a comparison with his Edwardian-era worker housing, this section of the estates being the City's best built representation of his numerous 1920s Footscray estates

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☒ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

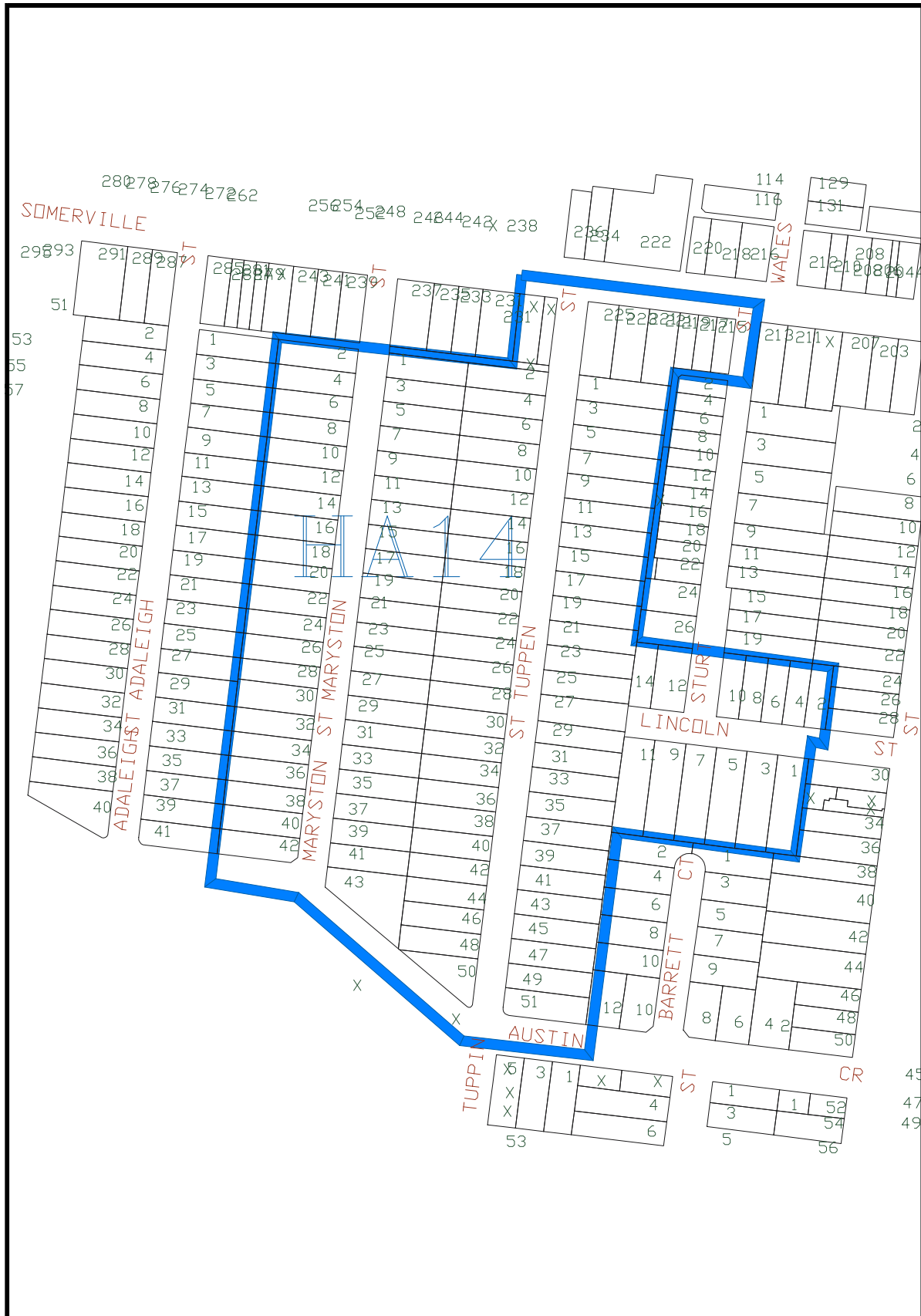
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'Australian Dictionary of Biography' (ADB)

Data recording

Assessed By: Graeme Butler, Francine Gilfedder

Assessed Date: Feb 2000



HA14: Angliss Housing Estate Precinct

Identification and location

Name of place: **Somerville Road 20th Century Residential Precinct**

Other Name

Address

31-41

Somerville Road

Yarraville

Place Identifier

22576

Heritage Overlay Number 2000

HA15

Heritage Significance

City

Creation date(s)

1860s-1930s

Map (Melway)

42B8

Boundary description

Part of Somerville Road, with emphasis on all original inter-war and Edwardian-era elements, including basalt pitched paving, asphalt footpaths, lot sizes and street patterns, and the individually significant Victorian-era place, 31-33 Somerville Rd.

Local Government Area

City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type

Private & Public

Description

Site Type:

Housing estate

Physical Description

The general character of the Somerville Road 20th Century Residential Precinct comprises many elements such as masonry construction, tiled roofing, hipped and gabled roof forms, low masonry front fences, detached siting and deep set backs in landscaped blocks, and typical inter-war planting such as clipped evergreen shrubs and conifers. Housing styles range from Tudor revival (35) to Mediterranean villas (35A). There are single 3m maximum width crossovers to garaging set at the back of the block and accessed by side drives. There are concrete footpaths, kerb and channel, with varying lot frontages and identical lot depths.

Set on the south side of Somerville Road, east of the railway, this is a group of detached, masonry (brick and stucco), largely single storey, inter-war period housing with an associated early 20th century Church of England and residence (St Lukes). It is isolated from the Yarraville area by the subdivision and faces the Seddon heritage residential precinct. The precinct is unrelated to the general character of the Seddon area which is Edwardian-era or the Yarraville area which is both Victorian & Edwardian. The masonry construction, simple stylistic treatment, hipped roof form, low masonry front fences and associated inter-war planting provide a distinctive character among the surrounding, generally earlier, development. Adjoining is the individually significant and early 31-33 Somerville Road which is set well back in a mature

landscape (a row of seven mature elms).

Although not related in style or period, the former Stephen Stephens house and mature elms at 31-33 Somerville Rd is historically, physically and visually connected with the group. This is made more so by the vacant land and unrelated development to the east of the house and the group. The house is obscured from view but is of an early date and once fronted Stephen Street: it is a hipped roof stone house with a detached kitchen. The latter still possesses exposed stonework but the former has been stuccoed over.

Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

Context

Clearly shaped by the major transport routes and centres which helped demarcate residential enclaves at differing times of the City's history.

Threats:

Unrelated development, changes to original fabric

History

The Somerville Road 20th Century Residential Precinct is set between the 1920s St Luke's Church of England and its residence (1922) and Airlie, the former Stephen Stephens house at 31-33 Somerville Road. The precinct land was once part of Airlie's grounds. The church residence foundation stone was laid on 2.9.22 by the Most Rev Harrington Clair Lees, Archbishop. The builder was A Clissold and the designers Thos. Watts & Sons. The houses between were owned in part by the MacFarlane family (number 35 & 35A) in the inter-war period {Sands & McDougall Directory, 1935}.

The history of Airlie or the Stephen Stephens house is closely connected with the origins of this precinct. It began when A. Rodgers (or Rogers), an engine fitter at Sandridge, sold this land in 1859 to Footscray councillor, factory-owner and solicitor, Stephen Stephens. It is likely that Stephens had the house built in 1859, given the series of mortgages which occurred in that year { VRGO; Sands & McDougall Directory, 1863-68 }. His business address was in Queen Street {Sands & McDougall Directory, 1866}.

The Ogilvy tenure followed (care of A. J. Ogilvy & Co. accountants and estate agents) when the property was described in 1871 as a stone and wood house with land in Somerville Road {Rate Book, 1871, 885 }. Meanwhile MacMeikan had purchased the 3 acre property for £1400. MacMeikan then relocated his business, the Animal Guano and Converting Works, to

Yarraville from Flemington with partner James Reid {Cuming: 14; Rate Book, 1871, 832}. By the late 1870s, trustees controlled MacMeikan's estate and leased Airlie to its long-term occupant, the customs officer, Horace Walpole. Around the same time, part of the guano works was sold to the adjoining Cuming Smith & Co. for use in conjunction with their fertilizer works { `Footscray's First Fifty Years', 1909 : 48}. By 1881 Walpole owned what was described as a `stone house and land' on the south side of Somerville Road {RB1881, 2463-4}. The Chinese gardener Ah Hoy leased Airlie's grounds (the site of these houses) in 1882-3 as a market garden. The MMBW Detail Plan of the area, 1895, shows the Walpole house on its large block, adjoining the Chinese market garden where today's inter-war housing group stands.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Making suburbs

PAHT Subtheme Making suburbs

Local Theme(s) Twentieth Century Residential Development

Cultural Significance

Somerville Road 20th Century Residential Precinct is significant to the City of Maribyrnong because:

- it is one of the best preserved of the City's middle class inter-war residential enclaves and thus highly expressive of this era in the City's development as expressed by:
 - decorative masonry and stucco walling,
 - tiled roofing, hipped and gabled roof forms,
 - low masonry front fences,
 - detached siting set back in landscaped blocks,
 - typical inter-war planting such as clipped evergreen shrubs and conifers,
 - styles ranging from Tudor revival to Mediterranean villa,
 - single 3m maximum width crossovers to garaging set at the back of the block accessed by side drives,
 - concrete footpaths, kerb and channel, and
 - varying lot frontages, identical lot depths (Criterion A4);
- it contains individually historically significant places such as the Church of England and the former Stephen Stephens residence, the grounds of which once held the precinct (Criterion A4).

Comparative Examples:

Inter-war housing groups elsewhere in the city are weatherboard and typically of mass housing styles. This group is masonry and has some individual architectural styling as well as the historically notable church and former Captain Shakespeare residence.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

The boundaries of the existing Heritage Overlay HA15 in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme should be adjusted to the revised boundaries (refer map).

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where identified contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the inter-war era (c1919-38). These include masonry construction, tiled roofing, hipped and gabled roof forms, low masonry front fences, detached siting set back in landscaped blocks, typical inter-war planting such as clipped evergreen shrubs and conifers. Housing styles range from Tudor revival to Mediterranean villa and there are single 3m maximum width crossovers to garaging set at the back of the block which is accessed by side drives. There are concrete footpaths, kerb and channel and lot frontages vary although there are identical lot depths.

It is recommended:

- to conserve and enhance the elements in the precinct which derive from the inter-war period, as one of the best preserved of the City's middle class inter-war residential enclaves, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works, plus the individually significant Stephens house and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from

property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas; and
- that Council investigate the preparation of an incorporated plan for the proposed heritage overlay which will embody the above objectives.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

it is one of the best preserved of the city's inter-war residential enclaves and thus highly expressive of this era in the City's development;
it contains individually historically significant places such as the Church of England and the former Stephen Stephens residence, the grounds of which once held the precinct

H1 Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation, state or region.

Linked with locally notable Stephen Stephens whose residence grounds of which once held the precinct

☒ historical significance ☒ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

References

Butler, 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study, Vol.3:5
Butler, G. 1993 The Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review, City of Footscray:13
Victorian Registrar General Office (RGO) search note;
Municipal Rate Book (RB)
Cuming, 'James Cuming an Autobiography':14
Melbourne University Architects Index (MUAI)
Hammerton, 'Harmsworth's Universal Encyclopaedia': 7870
Footscray Historical Society, 1969, Notes on Historical Buildings.

Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

HA15: Somerville Road 20th Century Residential Precinct

Identification and location

Name of place: **Yarraville Residential Precinct**

Other Name

Address

bounded by

Somerville Rd, Melbourne to Geelong railway, Avoca St, Woods, Willis, Simpson, Ballarat, Norfolk, Sussex, Stephen, Ducker, and Knox Streets

Yarraville

Place Identifier

22572

Heritage Overlay Number 2000

HA18

Heritage Significance

City

Creation date(s)

1849-

Map (Melway)

42 AB89

Boundary description

Parts Somerville Rd, Melbourne to Geelong railway, Avoca St, Woods, Willis, Simpson, Ballarat, Norfolk, Sussex, Stephen, Ducker, and Knox Streets, with emphasis on all original Edwardian-era and Victorian-era elements, including basalt pitched paving, asphalt footpaths, lot sizes and street patterns.

Local Government Area

City of Maribymong

Ownership Type

Private & Public

Description

Site Type:

Housing estate

Physical Description

The general character of the Yarraville Residential Precinct is that of small Victorian & Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard and some brick wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages. Houses were originally with timber picket front fences and streets with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving. Originally there was no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing. The major built form is of the typical Victorian era hipped roof and Edwardian era main hip and projecting gable roof form combination although there are some early two storey masonry parapeted houses. The corner-sited commercial development, had zero lot lines. Properties are generally surviving in the grid lot layout from the 1859 township layout as shown in the 'Township of Yarraville' plan and there is mature elm street tree planting typical of the Victorian-era. Of the 507 places in the precinct as a whole 429 are contributory.

In the residential areas there are concentrations of 19th century housing which survives in Ovens Street (north side), Stephen (north end) and Castlemaine Street (west end). Edwardian groups

are in Sussex, Knox and part of Stephen (north) Streets. Later eras are represented in a lesser concentration in Frederick Street. Some areas, such as Stephen Street have elements of an early commercial- civic core (former Lyric Theatre) which has been superseded by the present centre grouped around the railway. Most houses are altered in detail but retain enough original fabric to express their development period better than most in the City. This is aided by rare (in the City of Maribyrnong) mature public landscape (elms, street trees) in Stephen St, south of Somerville Road. Very little of the bluestone kerb and channel which was once prevalent in the precinct has remained except for the east end of Blackwood and Lennox Streets and the large and notable expanse of basalt pitchers on the railway yard next to Woods St.

Part of the 1859 township plan lies outside of the proposed heritage overlay HA18 where the existing building stock has been judged to be below the study threshold for adequate expression of the historical themes (see Volume 2) and satisfaction of the Australian Heritage Commission criteria. However the township plan itself is of significance as evoked by the street and subdivision pattern and street names which survive from its creation date.

Condition

fair (disturbed, reasonably preserved)

Integrity

partially intact/intrusions

Context

Framed and fed from an early date by the railway and linked commercially to the riverside factory complexes, the precinct has developed as a self-contained urban centre.

Threats:

Unrelated development, changes to original fabric

History

It is apparent from an examination of the development of the Maribyrnong study area, that the transport routes that were opened up during the 1850s seem to have been an incentive for private developers to market estates or private villages.

Transport routes that were opened up during the 1850s seem to have been an incentive for private developers to market estates or private villages. The (soon to be built) Williamstown railway line was a selling point at Yarraville as was the Ballarat Road at Braybrook and Maidstone. Often developers carved land up into tiny allotments, very few of which were probably actually built upon during the 1850s or soon after. Some remnants of these old street configurations can still be made out at Braybrook and Maidstone, while the township of Yarraville still retains the streets that were laid out in the 1850s {Barnard, 2000}.

Allotments in the Township of Yarraville were first offered for sale at a grand fete, picnic and land sale in April 1859. The township was centred around the Williamstown railway line (mostly to the west of it), although Yarraville station was not opened until 1872. ... streets (were) named after Victorian goldfields, possibly to attract goldminers as buyers. The township was a rectangular grid of streets between Somerville Road and Newcastle Street and Fehon and Ballarat Streets and presumably some sales of allotments were made at the first sale for soon another advertising bill was showing a plan of 'remaining allotments for sale at the township of Yarraville'. By 1879 there were 200 houses at Yarraville. The opening of the railway station in 1872 and the siting of a number of industries further east along the river in the 1870s and 1880s probably helped to attract workers to the township and commercial development occurred in Anderson and Ballarat Streets in the 1880s {Barnard, 2000}.

The 'Township of Yarraville' was an 1855 private subdivision of the 78 acre CA 2/8, originally granted to architect James Gill. Auctioneer, C.J. Henningham, of Bourke Street west, was the selling agent and reputedly landed his customers by steamer at a quarryman's jetty on the Maribymong River and brought them overland to the site. His sale plan showed the river lapping at the eastern perimeter of his 'town' while the Stony Creek threatened to broach his property on the south: it was surrounded by flowing streams. However there was no deceit about the future position of the Williamstown railway (1859) but the station shown was not to materialise until c1872 and at a different location. A later seller of the estate, architect-surveyor, Henry Biers noted on his sale plan that a deputation had sought a station and that such a facility would bring owners within 10 minutes of the city.

The obelisk shown on the sale plan at the corner of Blackwood and Ballarat Streets (as well as the flagstaff at the Simpson Street corner), made Ballarat Street the principal street of the town. In fact such an obelisk apparently did exist, mounted on a granite base, and stood for a time in the Cuming Gardens. Anderson Street, as the only street shown with a level-crossing, was the principal east-west street, with no other streets able to cross the town, north-south or east-west.

The sale-bill also cited the town's attributes:

'the land is high and dry (despite the rivers), commanding the most picturesque views of Melbourne, Collingwood, Emerald Hill, Sandridge, Windsor, St. Kilda, Williamstown, the Bay and Shipping, as well as the country inland for many miles.

The ground is good garden soil, there is a never failing creek of fresh water... and the finest building stone...'

The plan was set out between Fehon and Stephen Streets, Somerville Road and Francis Street, with street names being the same both sides of the railway unlike today. Most lots measured

either 20 by 70 feet (north-south) or 20 by 80 feet (east-west), none had rear lanes for night soil collection. Street names were similar to today but Canterbury Street was called Yarra Street, George Street crossed between Murray and Canterbury near the railway, Newcastle was called Adelaide, Norfolk was called Essex. Street names, lot patterns and the lack of rear ROWs have been changed by later re-subdivision, presumably by speculators who bought a number of blocks and redivided them for a higher density and profit. Goulburn and Wilson Streets once joined Stephen Street but the latter has been absorbed into the rear of lots facing Blackwood Street and Maggie Street has disrupted Goulburn Street, Sussex, Murray and Norfolk Streets have changed course between Ballarat and Stephen Streets.

Some of the lots on the sale plan already had proud owners. Names like Duncan, Moyes, Williams, Grey, McHardy and Nesbitt were shown on some of the plans, along with some buildings which mostly straddled double blocks owned by Steele, Dixon, Hampson and Tapscott. Like many of the subdivisions created immediately after the gold rush, it presumably aimed to house the returning diggers and towards this end the use of gold field towns as street names was an inspired idea.

A gazetteer entry for Yarraville in 1879 noted that the riverside industries had established themselves and their workers set up homes, coinciding with the arrival of the railway station. The population was around 600 and the house-count 200. Earlier in the 1870s, twelve of the sixteen tradesmen cited for Yarraville in Melbourne directories were still directly linked with the stone industry, with later directories revealing the diversification of industry in the area. The 1877 borough plan showed residential subdivisions of the former Crown Portions 3 and 1 which adjoined the 'town' and it was CP 1 which possessed the most buildings with a concentration in Stephen Street. Yarraville 'town' appeared to be all but deserted.

The 1894 MMBW plan showed the obverse situation, with extensive commercial development in Anderson Street and some in Ballarat Street. Elsewhere, generally residential development existed (i.e.. Albert, Castlemaine, Blanche, Ovens, Simpson, Ballarat south, Newcastle and Norfolk Streets) except for residual commercial centres around the Schild, Lennox and Simpson Streets' corners made with Stephen Street. W. P. Smith's former licensed grocery (1875), at 97 Stephen Street, is an example of the early commercial nodes in Stephen Street.

Between the dates depicted by these two maps was the development of the railway station and yards to serve the new industries and a consequent shift of the commercial area towards it. The railway station was rebuilt in 1893 and developed in the Edwardian-era. Once relocated near the railway station, the commercial and civic centre developed to its present peak. This development is also reflected in the housing stock which also reflects these two eras, one phase closely connected with the other.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Making suburbs		
PAHT Subtheme	Making suburbs	Local Theme(s)	Private subdivisions and villages in the nineteenth century

Cultural Significance

The Yarraville Residential Precinct is significant to the City of Maribyrnong because:

- it (with the Yarraville Commercial & Civic precinct) is expressive of two major development periods in the City's history (Victorian-era, Edwardian-era), with all of the elements which make up an urban area from these periods, such as the transport hub and associated entertainment, civic and commercial buildings close to the station, and the surrounding residential areas which still express the dominant Edwardian and Victorian-eras, as expressed by:
 - small Victorian & Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard and some brick wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages,
 - some surviving early asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel,
 - pre motor-car age indicated by no provision originally for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing,
 - major built form of the typical Victorian era hipped roof and Edwardian era main hip and projecting gable roof form combination,
 - some early two storey masonry parapeted, zero lot line, corner-sited commercial development at prominent locations in the streetscape,
 - mature elm street tree planting typical of the Victorian-era (Criteria A3, A4);
- of the early underlying street, subdivision pattern and street names (1859 plan of Yarraville Township) which derive from one of the early private town surveys in the Colony of Victoria and the oldest known private township plan to be created and sold within the City (Criterion A4); and
- it contains elements of the earlier phase of Yarraville's commercial development which occupied prominent street corners (Criterion A4).

Comparative Examples:

As a township plan in the City it is rivalled in age by government surveys at Braybrook and Maidstone but remains the oldest known private township survey to survive in the City. The built character of this area is paralleled by the Old Footscray Township Precinct and parts of Upper Footscray and Footscray residential precincts; each with particular historical characteristics and a common focus on grouping around transport nodes. However each was regarded as a separate historical entity when they developed and as such although visually similar

they each have a historical origin which is distinct.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

The boundaries of the existing Heritage Overlay HA16 in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme should be adjusted to the revised boundaries (refer map) which exclude the commercial and civic centre.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras including:

- small Victorian & Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard and some brick wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages;
- originally with timber picket front fences;
- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing;
- major built form of the typical Victorian era hipped roof and Edwardian era main hip and projecting gable roof form combination.
- some early two storey masonry parapeted, zero lot line, corner-sited commercial development,
- an early underlying street, subdivision pattern and street names which derive from one of the early private town surveys in the Colony of Victoria (1859 'Township of Yarraville' plan);
- mature elm street tree planting typical of the Victorian-era.

It is recommended:

- to conserve and enhance the identified contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places, as expressive of two major development periods in the City's history, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- to conserve and enhance the surviving 1859 township layout as shown in the 'Township of Yarraville' plan;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to conserve and enhance the prominence of key heritage places such as the former Lyric Theatre;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas;
- that Council investigate the preparation of a separate heritage overlay, with an incorporated plan which defines management objectives and permit exemptions for that part of the old Yarraville Township survey which is outside of the proposed heritage overlay HA18, to protect the surviving parts of the plan (street names and alignments, surviving subdivision) and enhance its public perception; and
- that Council investigate the preparation of an incorporated plan for the proposed heritage overlay which (HA18) will embody the above principles.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.

all of the elements which make up an urban area from these periods, such as the transport hub and associated entertainment, civic and commercial buildings close to the station, and the surrounding residential areas which still express the dominant Edwardian and Victorian-eras

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

(with the Yarraville Commercial & Civic precinct) is expressive of two major development periods in the City's history (Victorian-era, Edwardian-era)
it is based on the 1859 plan of Yarraville Township which is the oldest known private township plan to be created and sold within the City; and
it contains elements of the earlier phase of Yarraville's commercial development which occupied prominent street corners

☒ historical significance ☐ architectural significance ☐ social significance ☐ scientific significance

Documentation

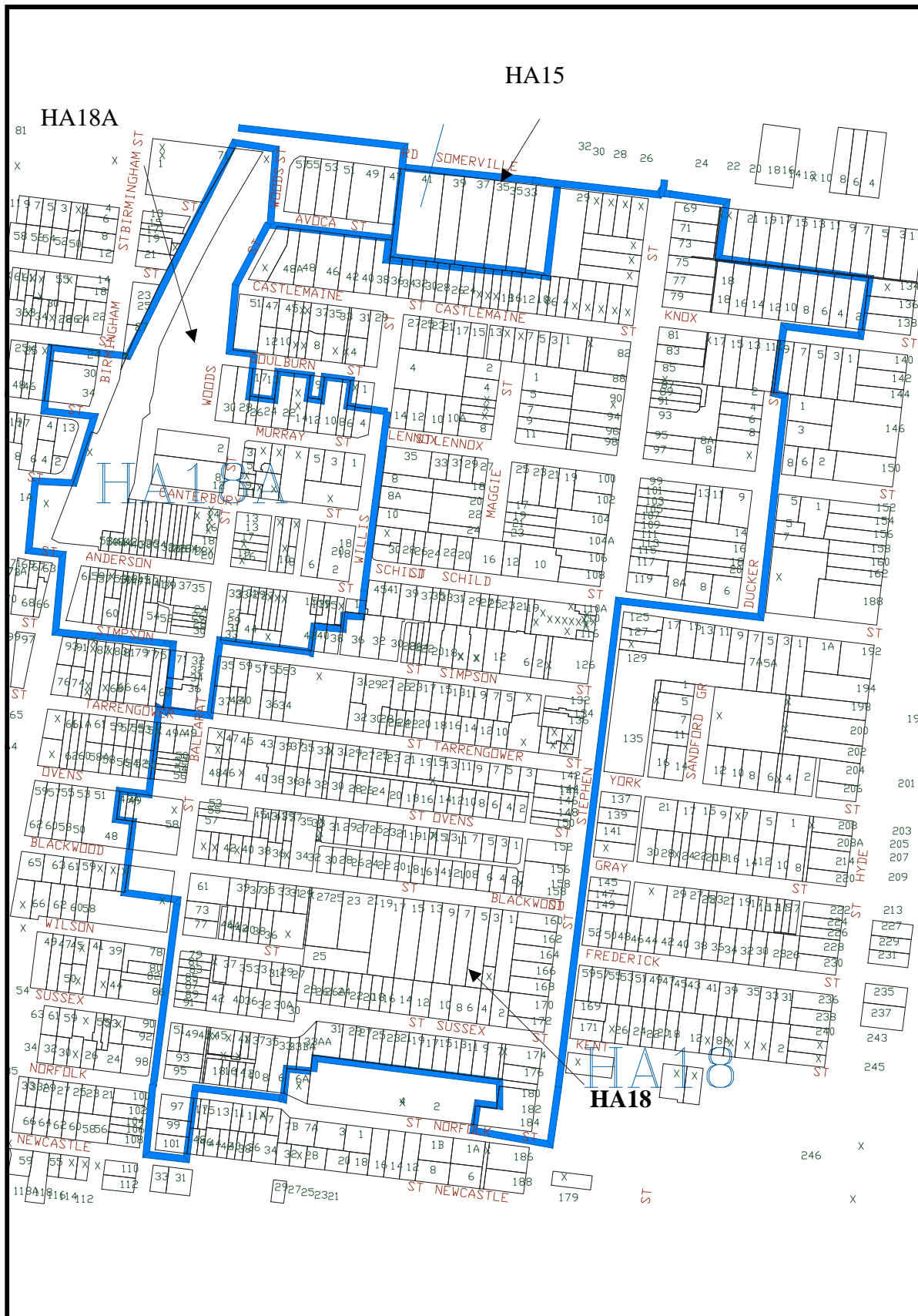
References

Barnard, 2000, Historic Places Review Vol 2 Environmental History, City of Maribyrnong
Butler, 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study, Vol. 3: 26 cites VRGO 'Yarraville Township' plan in draw,
Footscray's First One Hundred Years (FFOY), 1909: 16, 20, 72 'Footscray Advertiser' 2/7/1959
Lack, 1991, A History of Footscray

Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:



HA18: Yarraville Residential Precinct

Identification and location

Name of place: **Yarraville Civic and Commercial Precinct**

Other Name

Address

bounded by

Part Melbourne to Williamstown railway, parts Ballarat, Birmingham, Simpson, Goulburn and Willis Streets

Yarraville

Place Identifier

22167

Heritage Overlay Number 2000

HA18A

Heritage Significance

Regional

Creation date(s)

1849-

Map (Melway)

Boundary description

Part of the Melbourne to Williamstown railway; parts of Ballarat, Anderson, Birmingham, Canterbury and Murray Streets, with emphasis on all original Edwardian-era and Victorian-era elements, including basalt pitched paving, asphalt footpaths, lot sizes and street patterns.

Local Government Area

City of Maribymong

Ownership Type

Private & Public

Description

Site Type:

Shopping precinct

Physical Description

The general character of the Yarraville Civic and Commercial Precinct is one of Victorian and Edwardian era attached one and two storey cemented and face brick Edwardian and Victorian era shops with residences over. There are some individually significant inter-war examples and landmark buildings at corners and at the focus of vistas and the area is distinguished by the visual prominence of the railway station, stone paved station yards, Anderson St railway gates and signal box; the visual prominence of the vista north along Ballarat St to contributory Murray St buildings; and the visual prominence of the vista west along Anderson St to the railway gates and signal box. Streets were originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving and all properties built to the street frontage. There is typically a parapeted and trabeated façade evocative of Italianate design influences and a near universal parapeted form with a repeating module determined by the Victorian-era shopfronts of 5-6m. Of the 507 places in the precinct as a whole 429 are contributory.

These commercial buildings are grouped around the major transport routes, including the railway, Ballarat, Stephen and Anderson Streets. This civic and commercial core is surrounded by one storey largely Victorian & Edwardian-era residential development.

The specific character of the civic-commercial core is defined by Stephen, Lennox, Murray, Ballarat and Anderson Streets. This extends via the railway station yard into Birmingham Street south with its miniature garden square fronting the station, the distinctive 1940s bus shelter and the notable St Georges Theatre. Mid-Victorian era structures exist in Stephen Street, with late Victorian buildings in Lennox and Murray, and combined Edwardian and late Victorian in Ballarat and Anderson Streets. Major buildings from the inter-war period include the Sun Cinema, National Bank and Railway Hotel.

The architectural content of Yarraville's civic-commercial core is still impressive, given the individually worthy designs, sometimes highlighted by the unusual street layout (i.e.. Ballarat Street vista to Murray). However many significant buildings have been altered (28 Murray Street) and among the general building stock, the usual verandah and shopfront replacement has occurred. Nevertheless, the Ballarat Street (to Anderson) and part of Murray Street provide a significant collection of architecturally notable and historically expressive sites.

Among the late 19th century elements in the precinct are the Salvation Army barracks (1887) and the altered but still recognisable fire station (c1895) both in Murray Street, and Punshon & Co.'s stores, at the Ballarat Anderson Streets' corner. The Yarraville Hall (later Lyric Theatre) is a major related development in the old Stephen St centre, outside of this precinct. The railway station (1893) provides a visual and cultural focus of the precinct, surrounded by its stone pitched goods yards.

The Edwardian-era structures include the State Savings Bank (1909), Gill's Drapery at the Ballarat and Anderson corner, the nearby Woods' Drapery (1917) with its corner tower rotunda and slightly removed from the centre, the St. George's Theatre (1913) in Birmingham Street. This theatre remains today as a termination of the vista across the railway yards from Murray St. The notable Sun Cinema of 1938 represents the minor inter-war phase, along with the rebuilt Railway Hotel.

Part of the 1859 township plan lies outside of the proposed heritage overlay HA18A where the existing building stock has been judged to be below the study threshold for adequate expression of the historical themes (see Volume 2) and satisfaction of the Australian Heritage Commission criteria. However the township plan itself is of significance as evoked by the street and subdivision pattern and street names which survive from its creation date.

Condition

fair (disturbed, reasonably preserved)

Integrity

partially intact/intrusions

Context

Framed and fed from an early date by the railway and linked commercially to the riverside factory complexes, the precinct has developed as a self-contained urban centre.

Threats:

Unrelated development, changes to original fabric and new signs, increased vehicle traffic.

History

It is apparent from an examination of the development of the Maribyrnong study area, that the transport routes that were opened up during the 1850s seem to have been an incentive for private developers to market estates or private villages.

The (soon to be built) Williamstown railway line was a selling point at Yarraville as was the Ballarat Road at Braybrook and Maidstone. Often developers carved land up into tiny allotments, very few of which were probably actually built upon during the 1850s or soon after. Some remnants of these old street configurations can still be made out at Braybrook and Maidstone, while the township of Yarraville still retains the streets that were laid out in the 1850s {Barnard, 2000}.

Allotments in the Township of Yarraville were first offered for sale at a grand fete, picnic and land sale in April 1859. The township was centred around the Williamstown railway line (mostly to the west of it), although Yarraville station was not opened until 1872. Streets (were) named after Victorian goldfields, possibly to attract goldminers as buyers. The township was a rectangular grid of streets between Somerville Road and Newcastle Street and Fehon and Ballarat Streets and presumably some sales of allotments were made at the first sale for soon another advertising bill was showing a plan of 'remaining allotments for sale at the township of Yarraville. By 1879 there were 200 houses at Yarraville. It was the opening of the railway station in 1872 and the siting of a number of industries further east along the river in the 1870s and 1880s which probably helped to attract workers to the township and the commercial development which occurred in Anderson and Ballarat Streets in the 1880s {Barnard, 2000}.

The 'Township of Yarraville' was an 1855 private subdivision of the 78 acre CA 2/8, originally granted to architect James Gill. Auctioneer, C.J. Henningham, of Bourke Street west, was the selling agent and reputedly landed his customers by steamer at a quarryman's jetty on the Maribyrnong River and brought them overland to the site. His sale plan showed the river lapping at the eastern perimeter of his 'town' while the Stony Creek threatened to broach his property on the south: it was surrounded by flowing streams. However there was no deceit about the future position of the Williamstown railway (1859) but the station shown was not to materialise until c1872 and at a different location. A later seller of the estate, architect-surveyor, Henry Biers noted on his sale plan that a deputation had sought a station and that such a facility would bring owners within 10 minutes of the city.

The obelisk shown on the sale plan at the corner of Blackwood and Ballarat Streets (as well as the flagstaff at the Simpson Street corner), made Ballarat Street the principal street of the town. In fact such an obelisk apparently did exist, mounted on a granite base, and stood for a time in the Cuming Gardens. Anderson Street, as the only street shown with a level-crossing, was the principal east-west street, with no other streets able to cross the town, north-south or east-west.

The sale-bill also cited the town's attributes:

'the land is high and dry (despite the rivers), commanding the most picturesque views of Melbourne, Collingwood, Emerald Hill, Sandridge, Windsor, St. Kilda, Williamstown, the Bay and Shipping, as well as the country inland for many miles.

The ground is good garden soil, there is a never failing creek of fresh water... and the finest building stone...'

Most lots measured either 20 by 70 feet (north-south) or 20 by 80 feet (east-west), none had rear lanes for night soil collection. This was changed by later resubdivision. Some of the lots already had proud owners. Names like Duncan, Moyes, Williams, Grey, McHardy and Nesbitt were shown on some of the plans, along with some buildings which mostly straddled double blocks owned by Steele, Dixon, Hampson and Tapscott. Like many of the subdivisions created immediately after the gold rush, it presumably aimed to house the returning diggers and towards this end the use of gold field towns as street names was an inspired idea.

A gazetteer entry for Yarraville in 1879 noted that the riverside industries had established themselves and their workers set up homes, coinciding with the arrival of the railway station. The population was around 600 and the house-count 200. Earlier in the 1870s, twelve of the sixteen tradesmen cited for Yarraville in Melbourne directories were still directly linked with the stone industry, with later directories revealing the diversification of industry in the area.

The 1877 borough plan showed residential subdivisions of the former Crown Portions 3 and 1 which adjoined the 'town' and it was CP1 which possessed the most buildings with a concentration in Stephen Street. Yarraville 'town' appeared to be all but deserted.

The 1894 MMBW plan showed the obverse situation, with extensive commercial development in Anderson Street and some in Ballarat Street. Elsewhere, generally residential development existed (i.e. Albert, Castlemaine, Blanche, Ovens, Simpson, Ballarat south, Newcastle and Norfolk Streets) except for residual commercial centres around the Schild, Lennox and Simpson Streets' corners made with Stephen Street. W. P. Smith's former licensed grocery (1875), at 97 Stephen Street, is an example of the early commercial nodes in Stephen Street.

Between the dates depicted by these two maps was the development of the railway station and yards to serve the new industries and a consequent shift of the commercial area towards it. East of the railway, six businesses were in Anderson Street, in 1885, while some 14 were listed on the western side only of Stephen Street. By 1895, some 30 businesses were in Anderson Street east, compared with 16 in Stephen Street.

Among the late 19th century improvements in the centre were the Railway Hotel (1891 renovation), the Salvation Army barracks (1887) and the fire station (c1895) both in Murray Street, and Punshon & Co.'s stores, at the Ballarat and Anderson Streets' corner. The Yarraville Hall (later Lyric Theatre) was another major development just outside of the centre. Major owners included Edmund Greenwood, James Harris, George Yewers, T.G. Lewis and H.J. Proctor. The railway station was rebuilt in 1893.

Once relocated near the railway station, the commercial and civic centre developed to its peak, coinciding with the new State Savings Bank (1909), Gill's Drapery at the Ballarat and Anderson corner, and slightly removed from the centre, the St. George's Theatre (1913) in Birmingham Street.

Yarraville Railway Station was also augmented in this era. By 1917, the renowned Woods' Drapery had replace Gill's in Anderson Street where the corner tower rotunda housed a local band whose musical accompaniment soothed late Saturday night shoppers. It was here that 'Passion' Pianto purchased the fine clothes that earned him a reputation as the Beau Brummell of Yarraville.

The arrival of the Sun Cinema in 1938 marked another minor development surge, along with the rebuilding of the Railway Hotel. Before that, major buildings included the National Bank on the opposite corner. All were either prominent in scale or prominently sited.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Developing local, regional and national economies
PAHT Subtheme	Marketing & retailing
Local Theme(s)	Village and township reserves

Cultural Significance

The Yarraville Civic and Commercial precinct is significant to the Western Region of Melbourne because:

- of the architecturally regionally significant commercial streetscapes centred around Anderson and Ballarat Streets which include individually significant places such as the Sun Cinema and the State Savings Bank, as well as significant vistas such as the view north along Ballarat Street to Murray Street, the major corner sites such as the corner of Anderson and Ballarat Streets and the distinctive scale of narrow commercial streets flanked by two storey development (Criteria

E1, F1);

- it is expressive of two major development periods in the City's history (Victorian-era, Edwardian-era), with all of the elements which make up an urban area from these periods, such as the transport hub and associated entertainment, civic and commercial buildings close to the station, which still express the dominant Edwardian and Victorian-eras, expressed by:

- Victorian and Edwardian era attached, generally two storey cemented and face brick Edwardian and Victorian era shops and residences over,
- some individually significant inter-war examples and landmark buildings at corners and at the focus of vistas,
- visual prominence of the railway station, stone paved station yards, Anderson Street railway gates and signal box,
- visual prominence of the vista north along Ballarat Street to contributory Murray Street buildings,
- visual prominence of the vista west along Anderson Street to the railway gates and signal box,
- visual prominence of the vista west along Murray Street to the St Georges Theatre,
- visual prominence of the vista north along Birmingham Street to the railway station and St Georges Theatre,
- some surviving early asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel,
- siting to the street frontage,
- typically a parapeted and trabeated façade evocative of Italianate design influences,
- near universal parapeted form; and
- a repeating module determined by the Victorian-era shopfronts of 5-6m typical expressed by wall piers (Criteria A3, A4);

- of the early underlying street, subdivision pattern and street names (1859 plan of Yarraville Township) which derive from one of the early private town surveys in the Colony of Victoria and the oldest known private township plan to be created and sold within the City (Criterion A4); and

- the Yarraville commercial and civic centre has been gathering place for Yarraville residents over a long period of the City's history and as such is still recognised as a community centre, with many of the community's public structures, despite fluctuations in prosperity of the area (Criterion G1).

Comparative Examples:

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

The boundaries of the existing Heritage Overlay HA16 in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme should be adjusted to the revised boundaries (refer map) to reflect the civic and commercial core of the former heritage overlay.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras including:

- Victorian and Edwardian era attached, generally two storey cemented and face brick Edwardian and Victorian era shops with residences over,
- some individually significant inter-war examples and landmark buildings at corners and at the focus of vistas,
- visual prominence of the railway station, stone paved station yards, Anderson Street railway gates and signal box;
- visual prominence of the vista north along Ballarat Street to contributory Murray Street buildings;
- visual prominence of the vista west along Anderson Street to the railway gates and signal box;
- visual prominence of the vista west along Murray Street to the St Georges Theatre; and
- visual prominence of the vista north along Birmingham Street to the railway station and St Georges Theatre
- some surviving early asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel;
- siting to the street frontage,
- typically a parapeted and trabeated façade evocative of Italianate design influences;
- near universal parapeted form; and
- a repeating module determined by the Victorian-era shopfronts of 5-6m typically expressed by wall piers; also
- an early underlying street, subdivision pattern and street names which derive from one of the early private town surveys in the Colony of Victoria.

It is recommended:

- to conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places, as expressive of the two major development periods in the City's commercial building history, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to conserve and enhance the inter-relationship of the residential, commercial and transport uses arising from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras;
- to conserve and enhance the prominence of key heritage places such as the former Post Office, the State Savings Bank, the Sun Theatre, St Georges Theatre, the Yarraville Railway Station complex and yards with the rest of the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the commercial streetscapes and vistas within Ballarat and Anderson Streets;
- to conserve and enhance the community use of the commercial centre of the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas;
- to conserve and enhance the expression of the 1859 Yarraville Township plan including the street and subdivision pattern and street names;
- that Council investigate the preparation of a separate heritage overlay, with an incorporated plan which defines management objectives and permit exemptions for that part of the 1859 Yarraville Township survey which is outside of the proposed heritage overlay HA18, to protect the surviving parts of the plan (street names and alignments, surviving subdivision) and enhance its public perception; and
- that Council investigate the preparation of an incorporated plan for the proposed heritage overlay which (HA18) will embody the above objectives.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.

The precinct has all of the elements which make up an urban area from the major growth periods, such as the transport hub and associated entertainment, civic and commercial buildings close to the station, and the surrounding residential areas.

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

the precinct is expressive of the three major development periods in the City's history (Victorian-era, Edwardian-era, inter-war).

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

E1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

architecturally significant commercial streetscapes centred around Anderson and Ballarat Streets which include individually significant places such as the Sun Cinema and the State Savings Bank, as well as significant vistas such as the view north along Ballarat St to Murray St, the major corner sites such as the corner of Anderson and Ballarat Streets and the distinctive scale of narrow commercial streets flanked by two storey development.

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

architecturally significant commercial streetscapes centred around Anderson and Ballarat Streets which include individually significant places such as the Sun Cinema and the State Savings Bank, major corner sites such as the corner of Anderson and Ballarat Streets.

G1 Importance as places highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations.

The Yarraville commercial and civic centre has been gathering place for Yarraville residents over a long period of the City's history and as such is still recognised as a community centre, with many of the community's public structures, despite fluctuations in prosperity of the area.

☒ historical significant ☒ architectural significant ☒ social significance ☐ scientific significant

Documentation

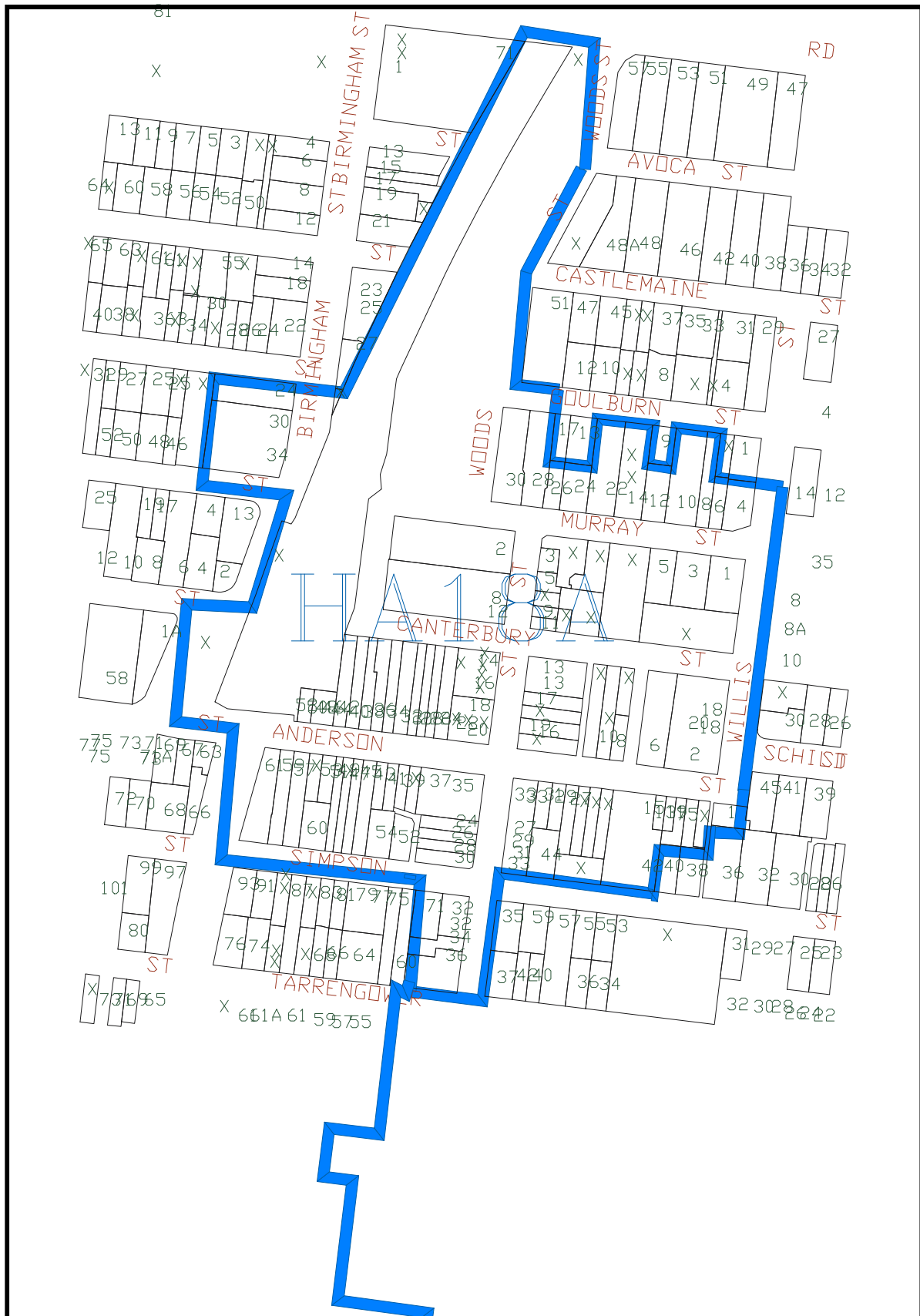
References

Barnard, (2000) Historic Places Review Environmental History , City of Maribymong
Lack, 1991. 'A History of Footscray';
Butler, 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study,

Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:



HA18A: Yarraville Civic and Commercial Precinct

Identification and location

Name of place: **Yarraville and Footscray Industrial Precinct**

Other Name

Address

off

Whitehall St, Moreland St

Yarraville, Footscray

Place Identifier

22577

Heritage Overlay Number 2000

HA19

Heritage Significance

City

Creation date(s)

1870s-1930s

Map (Melway)

42 D-E, 5-10

Boundary description

Land east of Whitehall and Moreland Streets, on the banks of the Maribyrnong River, south of Hopkins St and north of Francis St, with emphasis on industry related fabric from the period c1850-c1930, including river wharves.

Local Government Area

City of Maribyrnong

Ownership Type

Private & Public

Description

Site Type:

Factory or workshop

Physical Description

The Yarraville Footscray Industrial Precinct lies east of Whitehall and Moreland Streets, on the banks of the Maribyrnong River, south of Hopkins St and north of Francis St (Maribyrnong City boundary). It contains existing complexes, some identified as individually significant in Butler 1989, and others which have been changed or removed and therefore require an inspection. Contributory places to the Yarraville Footscray Industrial Precinct are:

Michaelis Bayley, Tannery Reserve, Moreland and Hopkins Street,
Footscray Stone Cutting Co., Moreland and Napier Streets
Footscray Gas Works, Moreland Street
Henderson House, 43 Moreland Street
David Gear Industries., 44-46 Moreland Street
Barnet Glass Rubber Factory, McPhersons Jute Works, 91 Moreland Street
Grimes Reserve, Thames Reserve (former), Footscray Public Gardens (fmr), Saltwater Crossing Site (Grimes Reserve is part of), Moreland Street, off
Mt Lyell Mining & Railway Co. Ltd. C.F.& C., ICI, Whitehall Street
Cuming Smith Pty Ltd, Whitehall Street
Millers Ropeworks, Whitehall Street
D. Richardson & Sons (former), David Brown Gear Industries Ltd, Richardson's Gears, 25

Whitehall Street

Thomas Henderson & Co (fmr), H. J. Langdon (Storage), 102 Whitehall Street
Mowling's Soap & Candle, Melbourne Stearin Soap & Candles, 107 Whitehall Street
Dee Cottage - James Cumming Jnr House, 219-221* Whitehall Street
House, 225-227 Whitehall Street
Colonial Sugar Refinery, parts, 265 Whitehall Street, off Rona Avenue
Warehouse, Whitehall, Wared & Ryan Streets

Condition

fair (disturbed, reasonably preserved) - varies

Integrity

partially intact/intrusions- varies. This precinct is yet to be assessed in detail (Inspection Required)

Context

Threats:

Unrelated development, changes to original fabric, decline of industrial activity

History

The City of Maribyrnong's identity as a centre for industry in Victoria as one which `stretches back to the 1840s when the first industrial establishment was opened on the Maribyrnong River. As industry grew during the nineteenth century, it was at first drawn to the banks of the Maribyrnong, especially at Footscray and Yarraville, but also at Maribyrnong and Braybrook. It was not really until the twentieth century that industry began to stray away from a belt along the river, jumping established residential areas to spread out along Geelong Road at Footscray West and Ballarat Road at Footscray and Maidstone. From the 1920s industry spread along Sunshine Road at West Footscray and Tottenham and from the 1940s it moved into the Hampstead Road district at Maribyrnong, along Ballarat Road at Braybrook, and filled up wide open spaces around Paramount Road, Sunshine Road and Somerville Road at Tottenham and Brooklyn. Meat preserving and meat by-products, such as tanning, tallow and soap -making and fertilisers were heavily represented amongst the earliest industries. Chemical and fertiliser manufacturing were also a strong force. Textiles were another major industry from the late nineteenth century, while metals, farm implements and heavy engineering became more predominant around the turn of the century. Food stuffs and rubber related industries became more commonplace in the mid-twentieth century. A major strand in the industrial history of the City of Maribyrnong from the nineteenth century and throughout the first half of the twentieth century was that of explosives and munitions, especially at Maribyrnong and Maidstone/Footscray { Barnard, 2000}.

At Footscray and Yarraville, other meat-related industries were established at around the same time as the Melbourne Meat Preserving Co. Henderson's Piggery opened in 1872 as a bacon-curing works. Later it became a boiling-down and margarine factory for Swallow and Ariel. The

remaining bluestone building on the banks of the river is now the Footscray Community Arts Centre.

Just north of Hopkins Street Footscray, Isaac Hallestein established a tannery in 1864. After his nephew Moritz Michaelis joined the business, the company expanded, buying additional land and establishing branches in London, Sydney and New Zealand . By 1901 200 men worked at this leather factory. The Michaelis-Hallestein building was demolished in 1987. The Victorian Bone Mills, first operated by American and Reid, ground bones into dust or meal for use as fertiliser. The firm had operated in Flemington for 25 years before they erected a new bluestone building and chimney on 11 acres at Yarraville, on what is now the site of Pivot Fertilisers. This firm attracted Robert Smith and Co.'s acid works to relocate from South Melbourne and lease part of American and Cox's land, supplying the later with essential acid via a pipeline. By 1872 Smith's works had been purchased by Charles Campbell and James Cuming to form Cuming Smith and Co. By 1875 Cuming Smith, which had rebuilt a larger factory after the first was destroyed by fire, was leasing American's bone mills. Cuming Smith not only became a large, benevolent and long-lived employer of local men in Yarraville, but it also attracted other chemical and superphosphate firms to locate alongside it, so that reciprocal arrangements could be made. Wisner and Co. came to Yarraville in 1895, followed by the Mount Lyell Mining and Railway Co. in 1907, consolidating a chemical and fertiliser industry that continues on the Yarraville site today. The three companies, along with the Australian Explosives Co. combined to form Commonwealth Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd in 1929. In 1936 I.C.I. took over Commonwealth Fertilisers and Chemicals plant.

Woollen mills were another industry connected to the pastoral world. The Melbourne Woollen Mills on Stony Creek at Yarraville opened in 1872 in premises that had been built two years earlier by the Australasian Woollen Company. The new company added some buildings to those, including a manager's residence already on the site. Operations from wool washing and scouring to weaving took place at the mills .When the company collapsed in 1884, the Yarraville Woollen Mills took over the site, but by 1891 it had become a pottery and later, in the twentieth century, Marilynn Ceramics, which still manufactures insulators . Remnants of an 1880s bluestone wall are said to still exist within the complex at Banool Avenue .

The industrial landscape along the river at Yarraville in the 1870s was virtually completed in 1873 when Joshua Brothers built a sugar refinery. This was taken over two years later by the Victoria Sugar Co, which, on twelve acres, built a villa for the resident manager and a row of brick houses for employees, as well as making massive alterations to the refinery itself . After experiencing financial difficulties in 1886-7, during which time it shut down, the site was absorbed by the Colonial Sugar Refining Co, which it remains today.

After the gloomy years of the 1890s depression, a number of newer industries made their start in

or moved to the study area. Some reused old industrial sites by the river, as did Barnet Glass rubber manufacturers and Maize Products. The historian, John Lack, has said that by 1911 the Williamstown-Footscray and Braybrook area had become the most highly industrialised part of Melbourne. New industries of the 1900 -1920 period not only pushed urban development out away from the river by occupying large spaces, but also attracted a population looking for work, who built, bought or rented houses in the area.

Butler (1989) City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study should be referred to for individual place entries.

Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme

PAHT Subtheme

Local Theme(s)

Cultural Significance

The Yarraville Footscray Industrial Precinct is significant to the City of Maribyrnong because:

- it is one of Victoria's oldest surviving industrial centres (Criterion B2);
- it is still expressive of an era early in the 20th century when this area held the greatest concentration of industry in Victoria when Victoria itself was forging a new industrial frontier after the 1890s Depression (Criterion A4);
- of the individually significant industrial places within the precinct, including the CSR complex (Criterion F1) ;
- it is the workplace of a vast number of the City's residents, past and present (Criterion G1).

Comparative Examples:

Comparable large long-term industrial areas have, since the decline of local industry, been dismantled or re-developed across Victoria. These areas include South Bank which was the only riverside rival to the Footscray Yarraville area within the development period. Road oriented industrial groups exist along Geelong and Ballarat Roads but are generally later, being inspired largely by the economic isolation and armoury needs of WW2.

Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

National Trust Register:

Other Heritage Listings

Planning Scheme Protection

External Paint Controls Apply?:

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

Tree Controls Apply?:

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

Recommendations:

A new Heritage Overlay should be exhibited (refer map) after further examination of the elements within the precinct once access is gained to each complex.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the elements in the precinct which derive from pre c1930 where elements include buildings, machinery, plant, piping, objects, conveyor lines, landscape, land, archaeological sites, and street works, wharves and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas.

It is recommended that Council investigate the preparation of an incorporated plan which will embody the above principles.

Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

still expressive of an era early in the 20th century when this area held the greatest concentration of industry in Victoria when Victoria itself was forging a new industrial frontier after the 1890s Depression

B2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

one of Victoria's oldest surviving industrial centres

F1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

individually significant industrial places within the precinct, including the CSR complex

G1 Importance as places highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations.

the workplace of a vast number of the City's residents, past and present

☒ historical significanc ☐ architectural significan ☒ social significance ☒ scientific significanc

Documentation

References

Barnard,2000, Historic Places Review Environmental History, City of Maribyrnong
Butler 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study, Vol. 2: 14-17

Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

Jill Barnard Graeme Butler Francine Gilfedder & Gary Vines, 2000: Volume 5: Appendix 1

Appendix 2 - Contributory Heritage Places In Precincts

Place schedule: places within proposed precincts in the former City of Footscray

List of places in the proposed heritage overlays and their contribution to the proposed heritage overlays, listed in geographic order. These places derive from survey work done in October 1999. The list is not exhaustive but should be taken as a guide to the characteristics of each precinct.

Notes:

- street numbers on the study base plan provided by the City and those fixed to properties do not always agree and some places have no numbers fixed on site nor marked on the plan, requiring an estimate for the schedule street number - for this reason map boundaries take precedence over scheduled places;
- the base data is that provided from the Butler 1989 City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study, as augmented by this project, and contains asterisks against some street numbers as an indication of alterations observed at that time.

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Shops	Albert Street	112	HA10	HA10
	Albert Street	114	HA10	HA10
	Albert Street	116	HA10	HA10
	Albert Street	118	HA10	HA10
	Albert Street	120	HA10	HA10
	Albert Street	122	HA10	
	Albert Street	124	HA10	HA10
	Albert Street	126	HA10	HA10
	Anderson Street	001	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	002	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	003	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	005-007	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	006	HA18A	
	Anderson Street	008	HA18A	
	Anderson Street	009	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	010	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	011	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	012	HA18A	
	Anderson Street	013	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	014	HA18A	
	Anderson Street	015	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	016	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	017-021	HA18A	
	Anderson Street	018-022	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	023	HA18A	
	Anderson Street	024	HA18A	
	Anderson Street	025	HA18A	
	Anderson Street	026	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	027	HA18A	
	Anderson Street	028	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	029-31	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	030	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	032	HA18A	HA18A
National Bank	Anderson Street	033	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	034	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	035	HA18A	
	Anderson Street	036	HA18A	HA18A
Smith's shop & residence row	Anderson Street	037-043	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	038	HA18A	
	Anderson Street	040	HA18A	

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Anderson Street	042	HA18A	
	Anderson Street	044-48	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	045	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	047	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	049	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	050-052	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	051	HA18A	HA18A
Railways signal box	Anderson Street	052A	HA18A	HA18A
Bus shelter	Anderson Street	052B	HA18A	HA18A
Interlocking Railway Crossing Gates, Anderson St Railway Crossing	Anderson Street	052D	HA18A	HA18A
Commonwealth bank	Anderson Street	053-055	HA18A	
	Anderson Street	057	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	059	HA18A	HA18A
	Anderson Street	061	HA18A	HA18A
	Ballarat Road	037	HA 3	
	Ballarat Road	041	HA 3	HA 3
	Ballarat Road	043-045	HA 3	
	Ballarat Road	047	HA 3	
	Ballarat Road	049	HA 3	HA 3
House	Ballarat Road	051	HA 3	HA 3
	Ballarat Road	053	HA 3	HA 3
	Ballarat Road	057	HA 3	HA 3
	Ballarat Road	059	HA 3	HA 3
	Ballarat Road	061	HA 3	HA 3
	Ballarat Road	063	HA 3	HA 3
House	Ballarat Road	065	HA 3	HA 3
	Ballarat Road	067	HA 3	
	Ballarat Road	069	HA 3	HA 3
	Ballarat Road	071	HA 3	
	Ballarat Road	073	HA 3	HA 3
House	Ballarat Road	075	HA 3	HA 3
House	Ballarat Road	077	HA 3	HA 3
House	Ballarat Road	079	HA 3	HA 3
	Ballarat Road	081	HA 3	HA 3
	Ballarat Road	083	HA 3	
House	Ballarat Road	085	HA 3	HA 3
	Ballarat Road	087	HA 3	HA 3
Shop & Residence (also former Yarraville Post Office)	Ballarat Street	001-003	HA18A	HA18A

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Post Office	Ballarat Street	002-006	HA18A	HA18A
	Ballarat Street	005-007	HA18A	
Sun Theatre	Ballarat Street	008	HA18A	HA18A
	Ballarat Street	009-011	HA18A	
	Ballarat Street	012	HA18A	HA18A
State Savings Bank	Ballarat Street	013	HA18A	HA18A
	Ballarat Street	014-020	HA18A	HA18A
	Ballarat Street	017	HA18A	HA18A
Shops & residences	Ballarat Street	019-023	HA18A	HA18A
Railway Hotel	Ballarat Street	022	HA18A	HA18A
	Ballarat Street	024-026	HA18A	HA18A
	Ballarat Street	027-031	HA18A	HA18A
	Ballarat Street	028	HA18A	HA18A
	Ballarat Street	030	HA18A	HA18A
	Ballarat Street	032	HA18A	HA18A
	Ballarat Street	033	HA18A	
	Ballarat Street	034	HA18A	
	Ballarat Street	035	HA18	
	Ballarat Street	036	HA18A	HA18A
	Ballarat Street	037	HA18	
	Ballarat Street	050-054	HA18	
Shop & residence	Ballarat Street	053	HA18	HA18
Shop & residence	Ballarat Street	055	HA18	HA18
	Ballarat Street	057	HA18	HA18
	Ballarat Street	058	HA18	HA18
Yarraville Hotel	Ballarat Street	061	HA18	
	Ballarat Street	066-068	HA18	HA18
Shop & residences	Ballarat Street	073	HA18	HA18
	Ballarat Street	077	HA18	HA18
	Ballarat Street	079	HA18	HA18
	Ballarat Street	081	HA18	HA18
	Ballarat Street	083	HA18	HA18
	Ballarat Street	085	HA18	HA18
	Ballarat Street	087	HA18	HA18
	Ballarat Street	089	HA18	HA18
	Ballarat Street	091	HA18	HA18
	Ballarat Street	093	HA18	
	Ballarat Street	095	HA18	HA18
Shop & residence	Ballarat Street	097	HA18	HA18
	Ballarat Street	099	HA18	HA18
	Ballarat Street	101	HA18	

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Royal Hotel	Barkly Street	153-157	HA 6	HA 6
	Barkly Street	154-162	HA 6	HA 6
	Barkly Street	159	HA 6	HA 6
	Barkly Street	160	HA 6	HA 6
	Barkly Street	161	HA 6	HA 6
	Barkly Street	163	HA 6	HA 6
	Barkly Street	165	HA 6	HA 6
Shops & residences	Barkly Street	183-189	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	191-193	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	195	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	197	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	199	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	201	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	203	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	205	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	207	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	213	HA 5	
Demolished	Barkly Street	213	HA 5	
Shop & residence	Barkly Street	215	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	217	HA 5	
	Barkly Street	219	HA 5	
	Barkly Street	221	HA 5	
	Barkly Street	223	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	225	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	227	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	229	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	229	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	234-236	HA 5	HA 5
Shops & residences	Barkly Street	235	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	235-241	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	237	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	239	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	241	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	243	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	245	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	247	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	249	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	251	HA 5	HA 5
Barkly Hotel	Barkly Street	253	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	253A	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	255-257	HA 5	
	Barkly Street	259-271	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	259-271	HA 5	
	Barkly Street	259-271	HA 5	
	Barkly Street	259-271	HA 5	

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
New development	Barkly Street	261	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	263	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	265	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	269	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	271	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	273	HA 5	
	Barkly Street	275	HA 5	
	Barkly Street	277-281	HA 5	HA 5
Barkly Theatre	Barkly Street	279	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	285	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	287	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	289	HA 5	
	Barkly Street	291	HA 5	
	Barkly Street	293	HA 5	
New Office Development (Ames)	Barkly Street	295-309	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	311	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	315	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	317-319	HA 5	
	Barkly Street	321	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	323	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	327-329	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	331-335	HA 5	HA 5
	Barkly Street	337	HA 5	HA 5
	Barnet Street	001	HA10	HA10
Plough Hotel Greens Building	Barnet Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	002A	HA10	
	Barnet Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	010	HA10	
	Barnet Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	013	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	016	HA10	
	Barnet Street	017	HA10	
	Barnet Street	018	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Plane street tree	Barnet Street	019	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	019A	HA10	
	Barnet Street	020	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	023	HA10	
	Barnet Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	025	HA10	
	Barnet Street	026A,B	HA10	
	Barnet Street	027	HA10	
	Barnet Street	027 near	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	030	HA10	
	Barnet Street	032	HA10	
	Barnet Street	034	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	036	HA10	HA10
	Barnet Street	038	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	001	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	003	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	005	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	007	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	009	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	011	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	013	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	023	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	025	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	027	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	029	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	031	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	033	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	035	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	037	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	039	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	041	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	043	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	045	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	047	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	049	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	049A	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	051	HA10	
	Bayview Road	053	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Methodist Church, former	Bayview Road	055	HA10	
	Bayview Road	057	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	059	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	061	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	063	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	065	HA10	
	Bayview Road	067	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	069	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	071	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	073	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	075A	HA10	HA10
	Bayview Road	077	HA10	
	Bayview Road	079	HA10	
	Bayview Road	081	HA10	
	Bell Street	019	HA10	
Roxburgh	Bell Street	021	HA10	HA10
Melbourne to Williamstown Railway reserve, related landscape & structures (part)	Bellairs Ave	off	HA 8A, 10, 18A	HA 8A, 10, 18A
Flats	Bellairs Avenue	007	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	007A	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	009	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	011	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	013	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	015	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	015A	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	017	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	019	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	021	HA10	
	Bellairs Avenue	025-027	HA10	
	Bellairs Avenue	029	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	031	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	033	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	035	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	037	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	039	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	041	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	043	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	049	HA10	
	Bellairs Avenue	051	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
House	Bellairs Avenue	053	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	055	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	057	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	059	HA10	
	Bellairs Avenue	061	HA10	
	Bellairs Avenue	063	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	065	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	067	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	069	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	071	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	073	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	075	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	077	HA10	HA10
	Bellairs Avenue	079	HA10	HA10
Flats	Bellairs Avenue	081	HA10	
Pepper trees, Railway Reserve	Bellairs Avenue	off	HA10	HA10
Silky oak tree, scout hall	Bellairs Avenue	off	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	008	HA10	
	Berry Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	012	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	018	HA10	
	Berry Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	024	HA10	
	Berry Street	025-027	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	028	HA10	
	Berry Street	029	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	031	HA10	
	Berry Street	033	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	035	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	037	HA10	HA10
	Berry Street	039	HA10	
	Berry Street	041	HA10	HA10
	Birdwood Street	002	HA 1	HA 1

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Birdwood Street	004	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	006	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	008	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	010	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	012	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	014	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	016	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	018	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	020	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	022	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	024	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	026	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	028	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	030	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	032	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	034	HA 1	HA 1
	Birdwood Street	036	HA 1	HA 1
	Birmingham St	off	HA18A	HA18A
	Melbourne to Williamstown Railway reserve, related landscape & structures (part)			
	Yarraville Railway Station complex (yard, stone paving, gates, station, signal box)	Birmingham Street	-	HA18A
	Birmingham Street	024-028	HA18A	
	Birmingham Street	030-034	HA18A	HA18A
St Georges Theatre	Birmingham Street	030-034	HA18A	HA18A
Yarraville Railway Station	Birmingham Street, Woods Street	-	HA18A	HA18A
	Blackwood Street	001	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	002	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	003	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	004	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	005	HA18	
	Blackwood Street	006	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	007	HA18	
	Blackwood Street	008	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	009	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	010	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	011	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	014	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	015	HA18	HA18

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Blackwood Street	017	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	018	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	019	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	020	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	021	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	022	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	023	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	024	HA18	
	Blackwood Street	025	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	027	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	028	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	029	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	030	HA18	
	Blackwood Street	032-34	HA18	
	Blackwood Street	033	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	036	HA18	
	Blackwood Street	037	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	038	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	039	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	040	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	040A	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	042	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	044	HA18	HA18
	Blackwood Street	044A	HA18	
	Blackwood Street	046	HA18	
	Browning Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	012	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	013	HA10	
	Browning Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	015	HA10	
	Browning Street	016	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Browning Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	019	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	020	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	021A	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	025	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	027	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	029	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	030	HA10	
	Browning Street	031	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	033	HA10	HA10
	Browning Street	035	HA10	HA10
Shops & residences	Buckley Street	004-010	HA 8A	
Bevan and Co.	Bunbury Street		HA19	HA19
Bunbury Street	Bunbury Street		HA19	HA19
Railway Bridge and Tunnel				
Stone wall & site	Bunbury Street	002	HA19	HA19
Rowhouses- Louis Benjamin house (12)	Bunbury Street	010-012	HA19	HA19
	Bunbury Street	019	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	021	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	023	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	025	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	027	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	029	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	031	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	033	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	035	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	037	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	039	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	041	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	043	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	045	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	047	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	049	HA 8	HA 8

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Bunbury Street	050	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	052	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	054	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	056	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	058	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	060	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	062	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	064	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	066	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	068	HA 8	HA 8
	Bunbury Street	070	HA 8	HA 8
Elm and ash street tree avenue	Bunbury Street	in	HA 8	HA 8
Drinking fountain	Canterbury Street	-	HA18A	HA18A
Freemasons Hall	Canterbury Street	-	HA18A	HA18A
	Castlemaine Street	001	HA18	
Ebeling & Sons (demolished)	Castlemaine Street	002	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	003	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	004	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	005	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	006	HA18	HA18
Castlemaine Street: Edwardian	Castlemaine Street	007	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	008	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	009	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	011	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	013	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	015	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	016	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	017	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	018	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	020	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	020/1	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	020/2	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	020/3	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	020A	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	024	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	025	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	026	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	027	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	028	HA18	HA18

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
House	Castlemaine Street	029	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	030	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	032	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	033-35	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	034	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	036	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	037	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	038	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	040	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	041	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	042	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	043	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	044	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	045	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	046	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	047	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	048	HA18	
	Castlemaine Street	048A	HA18	HA18
	Castlemaine Street	051	HA18	
	Catherine Street	001	HA 2	
	Catherine Street	003	HA 2	
	Central Avenue	001	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	003	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	004	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	005	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	006	HA 2	
	Central Avenue	007	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	008	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	009	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	010	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	011	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	012	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	013	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	014	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	015	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	016	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	017	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	018	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	019	HA 2	
	Central Avenue	020	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	022	HA 2	HA 2

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
House	Central Avenue	024	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	026	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	028	HA 2	HA 2
	Central Avenue	030	HA 2	HA 2
	Chapman Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Chapman Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Chapman Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Chapman Street	004	HA10	
	Chapman Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Chapman Street	006	HA10	
	Chapman Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Chapman Street	008	HA10	
	Charles Street	009	HA10	
	Charles Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	013	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	019	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	020	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	025	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	027	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	029	HA10	HA10
House	Charles Street	030	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	031	HA10	HA10
	Charles Street	032	HA10	HA10
	Chirnside Street	002	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	004	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	006	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	007	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	008	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	009	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	010	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	011	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Chirnside Street	012	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	013	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	014	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	015	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	016	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	017	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	018	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	019	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	020	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	021	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	022	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	023	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	024	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	025	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	027	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	028	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	029	HA 9	
	Chirnside Street	030	HA 9	
	Chirnside Street	031	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	032	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	033	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	034	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	035	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	036	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	037	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	038	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	039	HA 9	
	Chirnside Street	040	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	041	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	042	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	043	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	044	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	045	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	046	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	047	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	048	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	049	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	050	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	051	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	052	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	053	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Chirnside Street	054	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	055	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	056	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	057	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	058	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	059	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	060	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	061	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	062	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	063	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	064	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	065	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	066	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	068	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	069	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	070	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	071	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	072	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	073-075	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	074	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	076	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	077	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	078	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	079	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	080	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	081	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	082	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	083	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	084	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	085	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	086	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	087	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	088	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	089	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	090	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	091	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	092	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	093	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	094	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	095	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	096	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Chirnside Street	097	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	098	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	099	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	100	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	101	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	102	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	103	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	104	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	105	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	106	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	107	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	108	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	109	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	110	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	111	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	112	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	113	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	114	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	115	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	116	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	117	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	118	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	119	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	120	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	121	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	122	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	123	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	124	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	125	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	126	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	127	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	128	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	129	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	130	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	131	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	132	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	133	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	134	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	135	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	136	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	137	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Chirnside Street	138	HA 9	
	Chirnside Street	139	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	140	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	141	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	142	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	143	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	144	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	145	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	146	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	147	HA 9	
	Chirnside Street	148	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	149	HA 9	
	Chirnside Street	150	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	151	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	152	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	153	HA 9	
	Chirnside Street	154	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	155	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	156	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	157	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	158	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	159	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	160	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	161	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	162	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	163	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	165	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	167	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	169	HA 9	HA 9
	Chirnside Street	171	HA 9	HA 9
	Commercial Road	002	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	004	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	006	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	007	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	008	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	009	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	011	HA 2	
	Commercial Road	012	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	013	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	014	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	015	HA 2	HA 2

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Elms & plane street trees	Commercial Road	016	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	017	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	018	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	019	HA 2	
	Commercial Road	021	HA 2	
	Commercial Road	023	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	027	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	029	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	031	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	033	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	035	HA 2	
	Commercial Road	037	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	039	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	041	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	043	HA 2	
	Commercial Road	045	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	047	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	049	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	051	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	053	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	055	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	057	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	059	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	061	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	063	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	065	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	069	HA 2	
	Commercial Road	071	HA 2	HA 2
	Commercial Road	south end	HA 2	HA 2
	Coronation Street	001	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	002	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	003	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	004	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	005	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	006	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	007	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	008	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	009	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	010	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	011	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	012	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Coronation Street	013	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	014	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	015	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	016	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	017	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	018	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	019	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	020	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	021	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	022	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	023	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	024	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	025	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	026	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	027	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	028	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	029	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	030	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	031	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	033	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	034	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	035	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	036	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	037	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	037A	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	038	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	039	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	040	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	041	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	041A	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	043	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	044	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	045	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	046	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	047	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	048	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	049	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	050	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	051	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	052	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	053	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Coronation Street	054	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	055	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	056	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	057	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	059	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	061	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	063	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	064	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	065	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	067	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	068	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	069	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	070	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	071	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	072	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	073	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	074	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	075	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	076	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	077	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	078	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	079	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	080	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	081	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	082	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	083	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	084	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	085	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	086	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	087	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	088	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	089	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	090	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	091	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	092	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	093	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	094	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	095	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	096	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	097	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	098	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Coronation Street	099	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	100	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	101	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	102	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	103	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	104	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	105	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	106	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	107	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	108	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	109	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	110	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	111	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	112	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	113	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	114	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	115	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	116	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	117	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	118	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	119	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	120	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	121	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	122	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	123	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	124	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	125	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	126	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	127	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	128	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	129	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	129A	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	130	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	131	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	132	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	133	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	134	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	135	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	136	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	137	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	138	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Coronation Street	139	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	141	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	143	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	145	HA 9	HA 9
	Coronation Street	147	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	149	HA 9	
	Coronation Street	151	HA 9	
Median, road	Cowper Street		HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	001	HA 4A	HA 4A
demolished?	Cowper Street	002	HA 4	
	Cowper Street	003	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Cowper Street	005	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Cowper Street	006	HA 4	HA 4
	Cowper Street	007	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Cowper Street	008	HA 4	HA 4
	Cowper Street	009	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Cowper Street	010	HA 4	HA 4
	Cowper Street	011	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Cowper Street	013	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Cowper Street	015	HA 4	HA 4
	Cowper Street	017	HA 4	HA 4
	Cowper Street	019	HA 4	HA 4
House	Cowper Street	054	HA 8	HA 8
House	Cowper Street	056	HA 8	HA 8
House	Cowper Street	058	HA 8	HA 8
House	Cowper Street	060	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	062	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	064	HA 8	
	Cowper Street	065-67	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	066	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	068	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	068	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	069	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	070	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	070-072	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	071-77	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	074	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	076	HA 8	HA 8
Washingtonia palm	Cowper Street	078	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	078-080	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	079	HA 8	HA 8

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Cowper Street	081	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	085	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	093	HA 8	HA 8
	Cowper Street	095	HA 8	HA 8
	Dane Street	001	HA10	
	Dane Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Dane Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Dane Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Dane Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Dane Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Dane Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Dane Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Dane Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Dane Street	010?	HA10	HA10
	Dane Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Dane Street	012	HA10	HA10
	Dane Street	013	HA10	HA10
	Dane Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Dane Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Donald Street	001	HA 4	HA 4
	Donald Street	002	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Donald Street	003	HA 4	HA 4
	Donald Street	004	HA 4A	
	Donald Street	005	HA 4	HA 4
	Donald Street	006	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Donald Street	007	HA 4	HA 4
	Donald Street	008	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Donald Street	009	HA 4	HA 4
	Donald Street	010	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Donald Street	011	HA 4	HA 4
	Donald Street	012	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Donald Street	013	HA 4	HA 4
	Donald Street	014	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Donald Street	015	HA 4	HA 4
	Donald Street	016	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Donald Street	017	HA 4	HA 4
	Donald Street	018	HA 4A	HA 4A
House	Droop Street	082	HA 2	HA 2
Tree	Droop Street	082	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	084	HA 2	HA 2
Flats	Droop Street	085	HA 2	

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Flats	Droop Street	086	HA 2	
	Droop Street	088	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	089	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	090	HA 2	
	Droop Street	091	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	092	HA 2	
	Droop Street	093	HA 2	
	Droop Street	094	HA 2	
	Droop Street	095	HA 2	
	Droop Street	096	HA 2	
	Droop Street	097	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	098	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	099	HA 2	
	Droop Street	100	HA 2	HA 2
Tennis courts	Droop Street	101	HA 2	HA 2
Carinya House	Droop Street	102	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	104	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	105	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	106	HA 2	
	Droop Street	107	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	108	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	109	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	110	HA 2	
	Droop Street	111	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	112	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	113	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	114	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	115	HA 2	HA 2
	Droop Street	118	HA 2	HA 2
	Ducker Street	002	HA18	
	Ducker Street	004	HA18	HA18
	Ducker Street	006	HA18	HA18
	Ducker Street	008-008B	HA18	
	Ducker Street	010	HA18	HA18
	Ducker Street	014	HA18	HA18
	Ducker Street	016	HA18	HA18
	Ducker Street	018	HA18	HA18
	Ducker Street	020	HA18	HA18
	Empress Avenue	001	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	002	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	003	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Empress Avenue	004	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	005	HA 9	
	Empress Avenue	007	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	008	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	009	HA 9	
	Empress Avenue	010	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	011	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	012	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	013	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	014	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	015	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	016	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	017	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	018	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	019	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	020	HA 9	
	Empress Avenue	021	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	022	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	023	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	024	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	025	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	026	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	027-029	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	028	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	030	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	031	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	032	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	033	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	034	HA 9	
	Empress Avenue	035	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	036	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	037	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	038	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	039	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	040	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	041	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	042	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	043	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	044	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	045	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	046	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Empress Avenue	047	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	048	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	049	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	050	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	051	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	051A	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	052	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	053	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	054	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	055	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	056	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	057	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	058	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	059	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	060	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	061	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	062	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	063	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	064	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	065	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	066	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	067	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	068	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	069	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	070	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	071	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	072	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	073	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	074	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	075	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	076	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	077	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	078	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	079	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	080	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	081	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	082	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	083	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	084	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	085	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	086	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Empress Avenue	087	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	087A	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	088	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	089	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	090	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	091	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	092	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	093	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	094	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	095	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	096	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	097	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	098	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	099	HA 9	
	Empress Avenue	100	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	101	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	102	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	103	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	104	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	105	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	106	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	107	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	108	HA 9	
	Empress Avenue	109	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	110	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	111	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	112	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	113	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	114	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	115	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	116	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	117	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	117A	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	118	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	119	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	120	HA 9	
	Empress Avenue	121	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	122	HA 9	
	Empress Avenue	123	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	124	HA 9	
	Empress Avenue	125	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Empress Avenue	126	HA 9	
	Empress Avenue	127	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	128	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	129	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	130	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	131	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	132	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	133	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	134	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	135	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	136	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	137	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	138	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	139	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	140	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	141	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	142	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	143	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	144	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	145	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	147	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	148	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	149	HA 9	HA 9
	Empress Avenue	150	HA 9	HA 9
	Fairlie Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	001 nr	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	005	HA10	
	Fairlie Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	011	HA10	HA10
vacant site	Fairlie Street	013	HA10	
	Fairlie Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	019	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	020	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	024	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Demolished House Elm street tree	Fairlie Street	025	HA10	
	Fairlie Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	027	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	029	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	030	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	031	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	032	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	033	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	035	HA10	HA10
	Fairlie Street	036	HA10	
	Fairlie Street	037	HA10	
	Fairlie Street	037	HA10	
	Fielding Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	004	HA10	
	Fielding Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	012	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	020	HA10	HA10
	Fielding Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	013	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	019	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	020	HA10	
	Gamon Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	022	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Footscray	Gamon Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	025	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	027	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	029	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	031	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	033	HA10	HA10
Park	Gamon Street	036	HA10	
	Gamon Street	037A	HA10	
Shop	Gamon Street	038	HA10	
	Gamon Street	039-041	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	040	HA10	HA10
House	Gamon Street	042	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	044	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	045	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	047	HA10	HA10
House	Gamon Street	051	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	053	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	055	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	056	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	057	HA10	HA10
House	Gamon Street	058	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	059	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	060	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	061	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	062	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	063	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	064	HA10	HA10
House	Gamon Street	065	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	066	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	067	HA10	
	Gamon Street	068	HA10	HA10
Uniting Church complex, Yarraville	Gamon Street	069	HA10	HA10
Uniting Church complex, Yarraville, part	Gamon Street	069A	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	070	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	071	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	072	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Footscray	Gamon Street	073	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	074	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	075	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	076	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	077-079	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	078	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	079	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	080	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	081	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	082	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	083	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	083A	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	084	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	085	HA10	
	Gamon Street	086	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	087	HA10	
	Gamon Street	088	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	089	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	091	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	092	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	093	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	093A	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	094	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	095	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	096	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	097	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	098	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	099	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	100	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	101	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	102	HA10	
	Gamon Street	103	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	104	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	105	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	106	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	107	HA10	HA10
House	Gamon Street	108	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	110	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	112	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	114	HA10	
	Gamon Street	116	HA10	

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Tree ('Lagunaria sp.')	Gamon Street	117	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	117	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	119	HA10	
	Gamon Street	121-21A	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	122	HA10	
	Gamon Street	123	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	124	HA10	HA10
Footscray	Gamon Street	125	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	126	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	127	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	128	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	129	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	130	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	130A	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	131	HA10	
	Gamon Street	132	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	134	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	136	HA10	HA10
	Gamon Street	138	HA10	HA10
Richardson house	Geelong Road	002	HA 3	HA 3
	Geelong Road	006	HA 3	HA 3
Robertson house	Geelong Road	008 part	HA 3	HA 3
J.H. Hooper house	Geelong Road	010	HA 3	HA 3
	Geelong Road	012	HA 3	HA 3
	Geelong Road	014	HA 3	HA 3
Land	Geelong Road	040	HA 2	
	Geelong Road	042	HA 2	
Flats	Geelong Road	044	HA 2	
Flats	Geelong Road	046	HA 2	
Footscray RSL	Geelong Road	048	HA 2	HA 2
	Geelong Road	050	HA 2	HA 2
Schutt House	Geelong Road	060	HA 2	HA 2
Griffiths House	Geelong Road	062	HA 2	HA 2
House	Geelong Road	064	HA 2	HA 2
	Geelong Road	066	HA 2	
	Geelong Road	068	HA 2	HA 2
	Geelong Road	070	HA 2	HA 2
	Geelong Road	072	HA 2	HA 2
	Geelong Road	074	HA 2	HA 2
	Geelong Road	076	HA 2	HA 2
Footscray State School No. 253	Geelong Road	078-080	HA 2	HA 2

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Trees at Footscray State School No. 253 (Italian cypress)	Geelong Road	080	HA 2	HA 2
Footscray State School No. 253 (part)	Geelong Road	080	HA 2	HA 2
	Goulburn Street	001	HA18	HA18
	Goulburn Street	004	HA18	
	Goulburn Street	006	HA18	
	Goulburn Street	008	HA18	
	Goulburn Street	009	HA18	
	Goulburn Street	010	HA18	HA18
	Goulburn Street	012	HA18	
	Greig Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	012	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	013	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	015	HA10	
	Greig Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	020	HA10	
	Greig Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	025	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	027	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	029	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	030	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	031	HA10	
	Greig Street	031A	HA10	
Units	Greig Street	033	HA10	
	Greig Street	035	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	039	HA10	
	Greig Street	040	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Greig Street	041	HA10	
	Greig Street	042	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	044	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	046	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	048	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	050	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	052	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	054	HA10	HA10
	Greig Street	056	HA10	
	Hamilton Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	002	HA10	
	Hamilton Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	012	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	013	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	019	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	020	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	021	HA10	
	Hamilton Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	025	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	027	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	029	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	030	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	031	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	032	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Footscray	Hamilton Street	033	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	034	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	035	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	036	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	038	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	039	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	040	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	041	HA10	
	Hamilton Street	042	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	043	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	044	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	045	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	046	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	047	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	048	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	049	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	050	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	051	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	052	HA10	
	Hamilton Street	053	HA10	
	Hamilton Street	054	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	055	HA10	
	Hamilton Street	056	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	057	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	058	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	059	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	060	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	062	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	063	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	064	HA10	
	Hamilton Street	065	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	066	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	067	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	067A	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	068	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	069	HA10	
	Hamilton Street	070	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	072	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	074	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	076	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	077	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Yarraville Baby Welfare Centre	Hamilton Street	078	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	079	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	080	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	081	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	082	HA10	
	Hamilton Street	083	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	084	HA10	
	Hamilton Street	087	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	088	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	089	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	092	HA10	
	Hamilton Street	095	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	096	HA10	
	Hamilton Street	097	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	098	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	099	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	100	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	101	HA10	
	Hamilton Street	102	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	103	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	104	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	105	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	106	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	107	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	108	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	109	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	111	HA10	HA10
	Hamilton Street	113	HA10	HA10
	Harriet Street	001	HA10	
	Harriet Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Harriet Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Harriet Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Harriet Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Harriet Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Harriet Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Harriet Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Harriet Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Herbert Street	002	HA 2	HA 2
	Herbert Street	004	HA 2	
	Herbert Street	006	HA 2	HA 2
	Herbert Street	008	HA 2	HA 2

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
House	Herbert Street	010	HA 2	
	Herbert Street	012	HA 2	
	Herbert Street	014	HA 2	HA 2
	Herbert Street	025A	HA 2	HA 2
	Herbert Street	027	HA 2	HA 2
	Herbert Street	028	HA 2	HA 2
	Herbert Street	029	HA 2	HA 2
	Herbert Street	029A	HA 2	HA 2
	Herbert Street	030	HA 2	HA 2
	Herbert Street	031	HA 2	HA 2
	Herbert Street	032	HA 2	HA 2
	Herbert Street	033	HA 2	HA 2
	Herbert Street	034	HA 2	HA 2
	Herbert Street	035	HA 2	
	Herbert Street	036	HA 2	
	Herbert Street	037	HA 2	
Elm	Hobbs Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	001, near	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	005	HA10	
	Hobbs Street	007	HA10	HA10
House	Hobbs Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	011	HA10	
	Hobbs Street	012	HA10	HA10
House	Hobbs Street	013	HA10	
	Hobbs Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	017	HA10	HA10
Footscray	Hobbs Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	020	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	024	HA10	HA10
Flats	Hobbs Street	025	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	027	HA10	
Flats	Hobbs Street	029	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	031	HA10	
	Hobbs Street	033	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Hobbs Street	035	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	037	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	039	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	041	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	043	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	045	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	047	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	049	HA10	
	Hobbs Street	051	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	058	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	060	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	064	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	066	HA10	HA10
	Hobbs Street	068	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	012	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	013	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	019	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	020	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	023A	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	025	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	027	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Hood Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	029	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	030	HA10	HA10
	Hood Street	032	HA10	HA10
Shop & residence	Hopkins Street	090	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	092	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	094	HA 6	HA 6
Shops & residences	Hopkins Street	096-104	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	106-108	HA 6	HA 6
Shops & residences	Hopkins Street	110-112	HA 6	HA 6
Shop & residence	Hopkins Street	114	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	116	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	118	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	120	HA 6	
	Hopkins Street	122	HA 6	
Shop	Hopkins Street	123	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	124	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	125	HA 6	HA 6
Shop & residence	Hopkins Street	126	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	127	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	128	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	129	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	130	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	131	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	132	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	133	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	134	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	135	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	136	HA 6	HA 6
Shop & residence - Ambrose Palmer gym (part)?	Hopkins Street	137	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	138	HA 6	HA 6
Shop & residence	Hopkins Street	139	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	140	HA 6	HA 6
Shops & residences	Hopkins Street	141-147	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	142	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	144	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	146	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	149-151	HA 6	HA 6
	Hopkins Street	150	HA 6	HA 6
Shop & residence	Hopkins Street	152	HA 6	HA 6

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Hopkins Street	153	HA 6	
	Hopkins Street	154	HA 6	
	Hotham Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	007	HA10	
	Hotham Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	013	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	014	HA10	
	Hotham Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	016	HA10	
	Hotham Street	017	HA10	
	Hotham Street	018	HA10	
	Hotham Street	019	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	020	HA10	
	Hotham Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	025	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	029	HA10	
	Hotham Street	030	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	031	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	032	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	033	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	034	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	035	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	036	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	037	HA10	
	Hotham Street	038	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	039	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	040	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	041	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	042	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Hotham Street	043	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	044	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	045	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	046	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	047	HA10	HA10
Flats	Hotham Street	049	HA10	
Flats	Hotham Street	051	HA10	
	Hotham Street	053	HA10	
	Hotham Street	057	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	059	HA10	
	Hotham Street	061	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	063	HA10	HA10
	Hotham Street	065	HA10	HA10
	Hyde Street	001	HA 8	HA 8
	Hyde Street	003	HA 8	HA 8
	Hyde Street	005	HA 8	HA 8
	Hyde Street	007	HA 8	HA 8
Kariwara District Scout Hall	Hyde Street	008A	HA 8A	HA 8A
	Hyde Street	009	HA 8	HA 8
Wesleyan Church	Hyde Street	010	HA 8A	HA 8A
Wesleyan Church Hall	Hyde Street	010A	HA 8A	HA 8A
Elm, Irish strawberry, pepper trees and silky oak at Footscray Primary School 1912	Hyde Street	010B	HA 8A	HA 8A
Footscray Primary School SS1912	Hyde Street	010B	HA 8A	HA 8A
Footscray Primary School SS1912 (part)	Hyde Street	010C	HA 8A	HA 8A
	Hyde Street	011	HA 8	HA 8
	Hyde Street	015	HA 8	HA 8
	Hyde Street	017	HA 8	HA 8
	Hyde Street	019	HA 8	HA 8
	Hyde Street	021	HA 8	HA 8
	Hyde Street	023	HA 8	HA 8
	Hyde Street	025	HA 8	
Shop	Hyde Street	035	HA 8A	HA 8A
Shop	Hyde Street	037	HA 8A	HA 8A
Denture clinic	Hyde Street	043-045	HA 8A	HA 8A
	Johnson Street	001	HA 2	HA 2
	Johnson Street	002	HA 2	
	Johnson Street	003	HA 2	HA 2

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Johnson Street	004	HA 2	
	Johnson Street	005	HA 2	HA 2
	Johnson Street	006	HA 2	HA 2
	Johnson Street	007	HA 2	
	Johnson Street	008	HA 2	HA 2
	Knox Street	002	HA18	HA18
	Knox Street	004	HA18	HA18
	Knox Street	006	HA18	HA18
	Knox Street	007	HA18	HA18
	Knox Street	008	HA18	HA18
	Knox Street	009	HA18	HA18
	Knox Street	010	HA18	HA18
	Knox Street	011	HA18	HA18
	Knox Street	012	HA18	HA18
	Knox Street	013	HA18	
	Knox Street	014	HA18	HA18
	Knox Street	015	HA18	HA18
	Knox Street	016	HA18	HA18
	Knox Street	017	HA18	HA18
	Knox Street	018	HA18	HA18
	Lawrence Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Lawrence Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Lawrence Street	003	HA10	
	Lawrence Street	003A	HA10	HA10
	Lawrence Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Lawrence Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Lawrence Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Lawrence Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Lennox Street	001	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	005	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	007-009	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	008	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	008A	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	010	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	010A	HA18	
	Lennox Street	011	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	012	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	013	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	014	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	019	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	021	HA18	HA18

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Tosschas	Lennox Street	023	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	025	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	027	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	029	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	031	HA18	HA18
	Lennox Street	033	HA18	
	Lennox Street	035	HA18	HA18
	Lincoln Street	001	HA14	HA14
	Lincoln Street	002	HA14	
	Lincoln Street	003	HA14	HA14
	Lincoln Street	004	HA14	HA14
	Lincoln Street	005	HA14	HA14
	Lincoln Street	006	HA14	HA14
	Lincoln Street	008	HA14	HA14
	Lincoln Street	009	HA14	HA14
	Lincoln Street	010	HA14	HA14
	Lincoln Street	011	HA14	HA14
	Lincoln Street	012	HA14	HA14
	Lincoln Street	014	HA14	HA14
	Lynch Street	001	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	002	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	003	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	004	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	005	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	006	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	007	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	008	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	009	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	010	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	011	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	012	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	013	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	014	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	015	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	016	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	017	HA 4	
	Lynch Street	018	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	019	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	020	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	021	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	022	HA 4	HA 4

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Lynch Street	023	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	023A	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	025	HA 4	
	Lynch Street	026	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	027	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	028	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	029	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	030	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	031	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	032	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	033	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	034	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	035	HA 4	
	Lynch Street	036	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	037	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	038	HA 4	
	Lynch Street	039	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	040	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	041	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	042	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	043	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	044	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	045	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	046	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	047	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	048	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	049	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	050	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	051	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	052	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	053	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	054	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	055	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	056	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	057	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	058	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	059	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	060	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	061	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	062	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	063	HA 4	HA 4

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Stone lined drain	Lynch Street	064	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	065	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	066	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	067	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	068	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	070	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	072	HA 4	HA 4
	Lynch Street	074	HA 4	HA 4
	Lyons St	off	HA19	HA19
	Mackay Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	004-10	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	011	HA10	HA10
House John Mullins House	Mackay Street	012	HA10	
	Mackay Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	018	HA10	
	Mackay Street	019	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	020	HA10	
	Mackay Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	022	HA10	HA10
House	Mackay Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	025	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	027	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	029	HA10	
	Mackay Street	030	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	031	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	032	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	033-35	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	034	HA10	
	Mackay Street	036	HA10	
	Mackay Street	037	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Mackay Street	038	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	039	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	040	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	041	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	042	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	043	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	044	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	045	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	046	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	048	HA10	HA10
	Mackay Street	050	HA10	HA10
	Maggie Street	001	HA18	HA18
	Maggie Street	002	HA18	HA18
	Maggie Street	003	HA18	
	Maggie Street	004	HA18	HA18
	Maggie Street	005	HA18	HA18
	Maggie Street	006	HA18	
	Maggie Street	007	HA18	HA18
	Maggie Street	008	HA18	HA18
	Maggie Street	009	HA18	HA18
	Maggie Street	011	HA18	HA18
	Maggie Street	017	HA18	HA18
	Maggie Street	018	HA18	
	Maggie Street	019	HA18	HA18
	Maggie Street	020-22	HA18	HA18
	Maggie Street	021	HA18	HA18
	Maggie Street	023	HA18	HA18
	Maggie Street	024	HA18	HA18
Saltwater Crossing Site	Maribyrnong		HA19	HA19
Wharves	Maribyrnong River	off	HA19	HA19
Footscray Wharves	Maribyrnong Street		HA19	HA19
	Mary Street	001	HA 2	
	Mary Street	002	HA 2	HA 2
	Mary Street	003	HA 2	HA 2
	Mary Street	004	HA 2	HA 2
	Mary Street	005	HA 2	HA 2
	Mary Street	006	HA 2	HA 2
	Mary Street	007	HA 2	
	Mary Street	008	HA 2	HA 2
	Mary Street	010	HA 2	HA 2
	Mary Street	012	HA 2	HA 2

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Maryston Street	001	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	002	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	003	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	004	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	005	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	006	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	007	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	008	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	009	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	010	HA14	
	Maryston Street	011	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	012	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	013	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	014	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	015	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	016	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	017	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	018	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	019	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	020	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	021	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	022	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	023	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	024	HA14	
	Maryston Street	025	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	026	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	027	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	029	HA14	
	Maryston Street	030	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	031	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	032	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	033	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	034	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	035	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	036	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	037	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	038	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	039	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	040	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	041	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	042	HA14	HA14

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Melbourne to Williamstown Railway reserve, related landscape & structures (part)	Maryston Street	043	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street	028	HA14	HA14
	Maryston Street			
	McNab Ave	off	HA 8A	HA 8A
Footscray Railway Station, Station Ground & Reserve	McNab Avenue	-	HA 8A	HA 8A
Canary Island date palm row and specimens, Moreton Bay fig, Brachychiton specimens, Italian cypress, pepper trees and oak at Footscray Railway Reserve	McNab Avenue	off	HA 8A	
Footscray (demolished)	Mitchell Street	001	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	003	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	005	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	007	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	009	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	011	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	013	HA 1	
	Mitchell Street	015	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	017	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	017A	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	019	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	021	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	023	HA 1	
	Mitchell Street	025	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	027	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	029	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	031	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	033	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	035	HA 1	HA 1
	Mitchell Street	037	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	001	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	002	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	003	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	004	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	005	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	006	HA 1	HA 1

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Monash Street	007	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	008	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	009	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	010	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	011	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	012	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	013:	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	014	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	015	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	016	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	017	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	018	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	019	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	020	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	021	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	022	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	023	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	024	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	025	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	026	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	027	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	028	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	029	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	030	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	031	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	032	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	033	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	035	HA 1	HA 1
	Monash Street	036	HA 1	HA 1
	Montague Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Montague Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Montague Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Montague Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Montague Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Montague Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Montague Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Moore Street	001	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	002	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	002A	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	003	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	004	HA 4	HA 4

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Flats	Moore Street	005	HA 4	
	Moore Street	006	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	007	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	008	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	009	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	010	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	011	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	012	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	013	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	014	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	015	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	016	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	017	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	018	HA 4	
	Moore Street	019	HA 4	
	Moore Street	020	HA 4	
	Moore Street	021	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	023	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	024	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	025	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	026	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	027	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	028	HA 4	
	Moore Street	029	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	030	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	030A	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	031	HA 4	
	Moore Street	032	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	033	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	035	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	036	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	037	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	038	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	039	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	041	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	043	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	044	HA 4	HA 4
	Moore Street	045	HA 4	HA 4
Michaelis Bayley site	Moreland and Hopkins Street		HA19	HA19
Footscray Stone Cutting Co.	Moreland and Napier Sts		HA19	HA19

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Footscray Gas Works site	Moreland Street		HA19	HA19
David Gear Industries	Moreland Street	044-046	HA19	HA19
Barnet Glass Rubber Factory	Moreland Street	091	HA19	HA19
Grimes Reserve	Moreland Street	off	HA19	HA19
Canary Island pine, Canary Island date palms, Moreton Bay fig and pepper trees at Grimes Reserve	Moreland Street	off	HA19	
	Murray Street	001	HA18A	
	Murray Street	003	HA18A	HA18A
	Murray Street	004	HA18A	HA18A
	Murray Street	005	HA18A	
	Murray Street	006	HA18A	HA18A
Yarraville Fire Station, former	Murray Street	007	HA18A	HA18A
	Murray Street	008	HA18A	HA18A
	Murray Street	010	HA18A	HA18A
units	Murray Street	011	HA18A	
Salvation Army Hall	Murray Street	014	HA18A	HA18A
	Murray Street	022	HA18A	HA18A
	Murray Street	024	HA18A	HA18A
	Murray Street	026	HA18A	HA18A
Shop & residence	Murray Street	028	HA18A	HA18A
	Murray Street	030	HA18A	
Mechanics Institute median reserve	Napier Street		HA 8A	HA 8A
Houses	Napier Street	056-058	HA 8A	HA 8A
Napier or Station Hotel	Napier Street	059	HA 8A	HA 8A
Houses	Napier Street	060-062	HA 8A	HA 8A
Footscray Town Hall, Council Chambers & Municipal Offices	Napier Street	061	HA 8A	HA 8A
National Bank of Australasia, later Ercildoune	Napier Street	066	HA 8A	HA 8A
Court House	Napier Street	070?	HA 8A	HA 8A
Public reserve, next to Court House	Napier Street	070A	HA 8A	HA 8A
Footscray Telephone Exchange	Napier Street	082	HA 8A	HA 8A
	Newell Street	001	HA 4A	
	Newell Street	003	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Newell Street	005	HA 4A	HA 4A

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
House	Newell Street	007	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Newell Street	009	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Newell Street	011	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Newell Street	015	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Newell Street	016	HA 4	HA 4
	Newell Street	017	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Newell Street	018	HA 4	
	Newell Street	019	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Newell Street	020	HA 4	
	Newell Street	021	HA 4	HA 4
	Newell Street	022	HA 4	HA 4
	Newell Street	023	HA 4	
	Newell Street	024	HA 4	HA 4
	Newell Street	025	HA 4	HA 4
	Newell Street	026	HA 4	HA 4
	Newell Street	027	HA 4	HA 4
	Newell Street	028	HA 4	HA 4
	Newell Street	029	HA 4	HA 4
	Newell Street	029A	HA 4	HA 4
	Newell Street	030	HA 4	
House	Newell Street	032	HA 4	HA 4
	Newell Street	075	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	018	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	019	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	020	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	021	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	022	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	023	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	024	HA 4	
	Nicholson Street	025	HA 4	HA 4
House	Nicholson Street	026	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	027	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	028	HA 4	
	Nicholson Street	029	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	030	HA 4	
	Nicholson Street	031	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	032	HA 4	
	Nicholson Street	033	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	034	HA 4	
	Nicholson Street	035	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	036-040	HA 4	HA 4

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
House	Nicholson Street	037	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	039	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	041	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	042	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	043	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	044	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	045	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	046	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	048	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	049	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	050	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	052	HA 4	
	Nicholson Street	053	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	055	HA 4	HA 4
House	Nicholson Street	056	HA 4	
	Nicholson Street	057	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	058	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	059	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	060	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	061	HA 4	HA 4
	Nicholson Street	079-081	HA 6	
	Nicholson Street	083	HA 6	
	Nicholson Street	085	HA 6	HA 6
	Nicholson Street	087	HA 6	HA 6
Shop & residence	Nicholson Street	089	HA 6	HA 6
	Nicholson Street	099	HA 6	HA 6
	Nicholson Street	101	HA 6	HA 6
	Nicholson Street	103	HA 6	
	Nicholson Street	105	HA 6	
	Nicholson Street	107	HA 6	
	Nicholson Street	109	HA 6	
	Nicholson Street	115	HA 7	
Griffiths Jewellers	Nicholson Street	117	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	119	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	121	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	122	HA 7	
	Nicholson Street	123	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	124	HA 7	
	Nicholson Street	125	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	126	HA 7	
	Nicholson Street	127	HA 7	HA 7

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Thomas Drew Shop & residence	Nicholson Street	128	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	129	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	130	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	131	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	132	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	133	HA 7	HA 7
Chemist and Bootmakers / Butchers Shop, Shops & residences	Nicholson Street	134-136	HA 7	HA 7
Shops & residences	Nicholson Street	135	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	137	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	139	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	141	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	143-145	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	147-149	HA 7	HA 7
Shops & residences	Nicholson Street	151	HA 7	HA 7
Shop & residence (see 155-57 entry)	Nicholson Street	155	HA 7	HA 7
Shops & residences	Nicholson Street	155-157	HA 7	HA 7
Shop & residence (see 155-57 entry)	Nicholson Street	157	HA 7	HA 7
Court House Hotel	Nicholson Street	161	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	166-168	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	170	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	172	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	174	HA 7	HA 7
	Nicholson Street	298	HA10	HA10
	Nicholson Street	300	HA10	HA10
	Nicholson Street	302	HA10	HA10
	Nicholson Street	304	HA10	HA10
	Nicholson Street	306	HA10	
	Nicholson Street	310	HA10	HA10
	Nicholson Street	316	HA10	HA10
	Nicholson Street	318	HA10	HA10
	Nicholson Street	320	HA10	HA10
	Nicholson Street	322	HA10	HA10
	Norfolk Street	008	HA18	HA18
	Norfolk Street	010	HA18	HA18
	Norfolk Street	012	HA18	HA18
	Norfolk Street	014	HA18	HA18
	Norfolk Street	016	HA18	HA18

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Norfolk Street	018	HA18	HA18
	OFarrell Street	001	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	002	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	003	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	004	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	005	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	006	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	007	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	008	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	009	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	010	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	011	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	012	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	013	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	014	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	015	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	015A	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	016	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	017	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	018	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	019	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	020	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	021	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	022	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	023	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	024	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	025	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	026	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	027	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	028	HA10	
	OFarrell Street	029	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	030	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	031	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	032	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	033	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	035	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	036	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	037	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	038	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	039	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	040	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	OFarrell Street	041	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	042	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	043	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	044	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	045	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	046	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	047	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	048	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	049	HA10	
	OFarrell Street	050	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	051	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	052	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	053	HA10	
	OFarrell Street	054	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	055	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	056	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	057	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	058	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	059	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	060	HA10	
	OFarrell Street	061	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	062	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	062A	HA10	
	OFarrell Street	063	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	064	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	065	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	066	HA10	
	OFarrell Street	067	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	068	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	069	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	070	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	071	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	072	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	073	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	074	HA10	HA10
	OFarrell Street	076	HA10	HA10
	Ovens Street	001	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	002	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	003	HA18	
	Ovens Street	004	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	005	HA18	

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Hawkes house	Ovens Street	006	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	007	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	008	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	010	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	011	HA18	
	Ovens Street	012	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	013	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	014	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	015	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	016	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	017	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	018	HA18	
	Ovens Street	019	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	020	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	021	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	023	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	024	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	025	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	026	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	027	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	028	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	029	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	030	HA18	
	Ovens Street	031	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	032	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	033	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	034	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	035	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	036	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	037	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	038	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	039	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	040	HA18	
	Ovens Street	041	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	042	HA18	
	Ovens Street	043	HA18	HA18
	Ovens Street	045	HA18	
	Ovens Street	046	HA18	
	Ovens Street	048	HA18	
	Paisley Street	001-005	HA 7	HA 7
	Paisley Street	007	HA 7	HA 7

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Footscray Club, former (Ernest Turner connection?)	Paisley Street	009	HA 7	HA 7
	Paisley Street	011	HA 7	HA 7
	Paisley Street	013	HA 7	HA 7
	Paisley Street	015	HA 7	HA 7
	Paisley Street	017	HA 7	HA 7
	Paisley Street	019	HA 7	HA 7
	Paisley Street	021	HA 7	HA 7
	Paisley Street	023	HA 7	HA 7
	Paisley Street	025-029	HA 7	HA 7
	Paisley Street	031	HA 7	HA 7
Tree row	Pentland Parade		HA10	HA10
Units	Pentland Parade	002	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	002A	HA10	
	Pentland Parade	003	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	004	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	005	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	006	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	007	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	008	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	009	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	010	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	011	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	012	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	013	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	014	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	015	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	016	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	017	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	018	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	019	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	020	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	022	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	023	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	024	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	026	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	027	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	028	HA10	
	Pentland Parade	029	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	030	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	030A	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Shops & residences (Margaret Tucker's house)	Pentland Parade	031	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	032	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	033	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	035	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	037	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	038	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	040	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	042	HA10	
	Pentland Parade	044	HA10	
	Pentland Parade	048	HA10	
	Pentland Parade	050	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	054	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	056	HA10	
	Pentland Parade	058	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	060	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	062	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	064	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	066	HA10	
	Pentland Parade	068	HA10	
	Pentland Parade	070	HA10	HA10
House	Pentland Parade	072	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	074	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	076	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	078	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	080	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	082	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	086	HA10	
	Pentland Parade	088	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	090	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	092	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	094	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	096	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	098-100	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	102	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	104	HA10	
	Pentland Parade	108	HA10	HA10
	Pentland Parade	110	HA10	
	Perry Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	003	HA10	HA10
Flats				

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Perry Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	012	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	013	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	020	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Perry Street	030	HA10	HA10
	Pole Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Pole Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Pole Street	020	HA10	HA10
	Pole Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Pole Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Pole Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Prince Street	002	HA 1	HA 1
	Prince Street	004	HA 1	HA 1
	Prince Street	006	HA 1	HA 1
	Prince Street	008	HA 1	HA 1
	Prince Street	010	HA 1	HA 1
	Prince Street	012	HA 1	HA 1
	Prince Street	014	HA 1	HA 1
	Prince Street	016	HA 1	HA 1
	Prince Street	018	HA 1	HA 1
	Princess Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	008	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Building & palm Washingtonia palm site	Princess Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	012	HA10	
	Princess Street	013	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	017	HA10	
	Princess Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	019	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	020	HA10	
	Princess Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	025	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	027	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	029	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	030	HA10	
	Princess Street	031	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	032	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	034	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	035	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	036	HA10	HA10
House	Princess Street	037	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	038	HA10	HA10
	Princess Street	040	HA10	HA10
	Queensville Street	003	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	004	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	005	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	007	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	008	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	009	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	010	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	011	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	013	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	018	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Queensville Street	020	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	021	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	022	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	023	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	024	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	025	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	027	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	029	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	030	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	031	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	032	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	033	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	034	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	035	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	036	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	037	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	038	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	039	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	041	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	043	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	044	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	045	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	046	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	047	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	048	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	049	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	050	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	051	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	052	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	053	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	054	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	055	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	056	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	057	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	058	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	059	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	060	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	061	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	062	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	063	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	064	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Queensville Street	065	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	066	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	067	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	068	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	069	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	070	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	071	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	072	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	073	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	074	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	075	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	076	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	077	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	078	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	079	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	080	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	081	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	083	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	084	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	085	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	086	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	087	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	088	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	089	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	090	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	091	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	092	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	093	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	094	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	095	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	096	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	097	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	098	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	099	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	100	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	101	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	102	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	103	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	104	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	105	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	106	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Queensville Street	107	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	108	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	109	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	110	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	111	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	112	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	113	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	114	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	115	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	116	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	117	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	118	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	119	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	120	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	121	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	122	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	123	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	124	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	125	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	126	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	127	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	128	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	129	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	130	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	131	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	132	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	133	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	134	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	135	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	136	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	137	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	138	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	139	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	140	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	141	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	142	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	143	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	145	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	146	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	147	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	149	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Demolished	Queensville Street	150-152	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	154-156	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	157	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	159	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	160	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	161	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	162	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	163	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	164	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	165	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	166	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	167	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	168	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	169	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	170	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	171	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	172	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	173	HA 9	
	Queensville Street	174	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	175	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	176	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	177	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	178	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	180	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	181	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	182	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	183	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	184	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	185	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	186	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	187	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	189	HA 9	HA 9
	Queensville Street	191	HA 9	HA 9
	Railway Place	002-006	HA 4A	
	Railway Place	003	HA 4	HA 4
	Railway Place	005	HA 4	HA 4
	Railway Place	007	HA 4	HA 4
	Railway Place	008	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Railway Place	009	HA 4	HA 4
	Railway Place	010	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Railway Place	011	HA 4	

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Railway Place	012	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Railway Place	013	HA 4	
	Railway Place	014	HA 4A	HA 4A
	Railway Place	015	HA 4	
	Railway Place	019	HA 4	
	Railway Place	021	HA 4	HA 4
	Railway Place	023	HA 4	HA 4
	Railway Place	025	HA 4	HA 4
	Railway Place	027	HA 4	HA 4
	Railway Place	029	HA 4	HA 4
	Railway Place	033	HA 4	
	Railway Place	035	HA 4	HA 4
	Railway Place	039	HA 4	HA 4
	Railway Place	040	HA 4	HA 4
	Railway Place	041	HA 4	HA 4
	Railway Place	043	HA 4	HA 4
	Railway Place	045	HA 4	HA 4
	Regent Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	012	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	013	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	019	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	020	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	025	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Regent Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	027	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	029	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	030	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	031	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	032	HA10	HA10
	Regent Street	033	HA10	HA10
	Ryan Street	004	HA 4	HA 4
	Ryan Street	006	HA 4	
	Ryan Street	008	HA 4	HA 4
	Ryan Street	010	HA 4	HA 4
	Ryan Street	012	HA 4	HA 4
	Schild Street	006	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	008	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	008A?	HA18	HA18
Flats	Schild Street	010	HA18	
	Schild Street	012	HA18	HA18
Flats	Schild Street	016	HA18	
	Schild Street	017	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	019	HA18	HA18
Flats	Schild Street	020	HA18	
	Schild Street	021	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	022	HA18	
	Schild Street	023	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	024	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	025	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	026	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	028	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	029	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	029	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	030	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	031	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	033	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	037	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	039	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	041	HA18	HA18
	Schild Street	045	HA18	
	Seddon Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	003	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Seddon Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	012	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	013	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	019	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	020	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	025	HA10	
	Seddon Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	027	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	029	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	030	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	031	HA10	
	Seddon Street	032	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	033	HA10	
	Seddon Street	034	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	035	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	036	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	037	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	038	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	039	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	040	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	041	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	042	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	043	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	044	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Seddon Street	045	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	046	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	047	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	048	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	049	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	051	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	052	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	053	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	054	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	055	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	056	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	057	HA10	HA10
	Seddon Street	058	HA10	HA10
	Shepherd Street	001	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	002	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	003	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	004	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	005	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	006	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	007	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	008	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	009	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	010	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	011	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	012	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	013	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	014	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	015	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	016	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	017	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	018	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	019	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	020	HA 2	HA 2
	Shepherd Street	021	HA 2	HA 2
	Simpson Street	002	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	003	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	005	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	006	HA18	
	Simpson Street	007	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	009	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	011	HA18	HA18

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Row houses	Simpson Street	012	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	013	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	014	HA18	
	Simpson Street	015	HA18	
	Simpson Street	016	HA18	
	Simpson Street	017	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	018	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	020	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	022-028	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	023	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	024	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	025	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	026	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	027-29	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	028	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	030	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	031	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	032	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	033-51?	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	036	HA18	
	Simpson Street	038	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	040	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	042	HA18A	
United Free Methodist Church	Simpson Street	044	HA18A	HA18A
	Simpson Street	052	HA18A	HA18A
	Simpson Street	053	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	054	HA18A	HA18A
	Simpson Street	055	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	057	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	059	HA18	HA18
	Simpson Street	060	HA18A	HA18A
	Simpson Street	071	HA18A	HA18A
House	Somerville Road	026	HA10	HA10
House	Somerville Road	028	HA10	HA10
	Somerville Road	029	HA18	
House	Somerville Road	030	HA10	HA10
Elms in mature garden	Somerville Road	031-033	HA15	HA15
House (& Elms in mature garden)	Somerville Road	031-033	HA15	HA15
	Somerville Road	032	HA10	HA10
Tolquhoun	Somerville Road	034	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
House	Somerville Road	035	HA15	HA15
Bell-brae	Somerville Road	035A	HA15	HA10
Flats	Somerville Road	037	HA15	
St Lukes Church of England residence	Somerville Road	039	HA15	HA15
St Lukes Church of England & hall	Somerville Road	041	HA15	HA15
	Somerville Road	136	HA10	HA10
	Somerville Road	138	HA10	HA10
	Somerville Road	140	HA10	HA10
	Somerville Road	142	HA10	HA10
	Somerville Road	144	HA10	HA10
	Somerville Road	146	HA10	HA10
	Somerville Road	148	HA10	HA10
	Somerville Road	150	HA10	HA10
	Somerville Road	152	HA10	HA10
	Somerville Road	215	HA14	HA14
	Somerville Road	217	HA14	HA14
	Somerville Road	219	HA14	HA14
	Somerville Road	221	HA14	HA14
	Somerville Road	223	HA14	HA14
	Somerville Road	225	HA14	HA14
Shop	Somerville Road	227	HA14	
	Somerville Road	229	HA14	HA14
	Somerville Road	231	HA14	HA14
	Somerville Road	231A	HA14	
	Somerville Road	233	HA14	HA14
	Somerville Road	235	HA14	HA14
	Somerville Road	237	HA14	HA14
	Stephen Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Stephen Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Stephen Street	013	HA10	
	Stephen Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Stephen Street	019	HA10	HA10
	Stephen Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Stephen Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Stephen Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Stephen Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Stephen Street	025	HA10	HA10
	Stephen Street	026	HA10	HA10
Plane street trees	Stephen Street	027-33, 61 nr	HA10	

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Plane street trees	Stephen Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Stephen Street	036-64 nr	HA10	
	Stephen Street	056	HA10	HA10
	Stephen Street	058	HA10	HA10
	Stephen Street	060	HA10	HA10
	Stephen Street	062	HA10	HA10
	Stephen Street	064	HA10	HA10
Maling factory site, former	Stephen Street	069	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	070-078	HA18	
	Stephen Street	071	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	073	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	075	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	077	HA18	
	Stephen Street	079	HA18	
Glenara	Stephen Street	080-082	HA18	HA18
Elm & plane street trees	Stephen Street	080-98 nr	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	081	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	083	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	085	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	087	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	088	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	089	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	090	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	091	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	093	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	093A	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	094	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	095	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	096	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	097	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	098	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	099	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	100	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	101	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	102	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	103	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	104	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	104A	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	105	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	106	HA18	HA18

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Lyric	Stephen Street	107	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	108	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	109	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	110-118	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	111	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	113	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	115	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	117	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	119	HA18	
	Stephen Street	126	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	132	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	134	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	136	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	142	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	144	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	144A	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	146	HA18	
	Stephen Street	148	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	150	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	152	HA18	
	Stephen Street	156	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	158	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	160	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	162	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	164	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	166	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	168	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	170	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	172	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	174	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	176	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	178	HA18	
	Stephen Street	180	HA18	
	Stephen Street	182	HA18	HA18
	Stephen Street	184	HA18	HA18
	Stewart Street	001	HA10	HA10
	Stewart Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Stewart Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Stewart Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Stewart Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Stewart Street	006	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Stewart Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Stewart Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Stewart Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Stewart Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Stewart Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Stewart Street	011A	HA10	
	Stewart Street	012	HA10	HA10
	Stewart Street	013	HA10	
	Stewart Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Stewart Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Stewart Street	016	HA10	
	Stewart Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Stewart Street	020	HA10	
	Stirling Street	001	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	002	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	003	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	004	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	005	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	006	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	007	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	008	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	009	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	010	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	011	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	012	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	013	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	014	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	015	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	016	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	017	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	018	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	019	HA 4	
	Stirling Street	020	HA 4	
	Stirling Street	021	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	023	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	025	HA 4	
	Stirling Street	026	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	027	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	028	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	029	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	030	HA 4	

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
William Thorne house	Stirling Street	031	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	032	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	033	HA 4	
	Stirling Street	034	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	035	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	036	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	037	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	038	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	039	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	040	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	041	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	042	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	043	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	044	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	045	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	046	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	047	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	048	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	049	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	050	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	051	HA 4	
	Stirling Street	052	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	053	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	054	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	055	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	056	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	057	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	058	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	060	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	062	HA 4	HA 4
	Stirling Street	064	HA 4	HA 4
	Sussex Street	002	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	004	HA18	
	Sussex Street	007	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	008	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	009	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	010	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	011	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	012	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	013	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	014	HA18	HA18

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Sussex Street	015	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	016	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	017	HA18	
	Sussex Street	018	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	019	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	020	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	021	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	022	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	023	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	024	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	025	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	026	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	026A	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	027	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	028	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	029	HA18	
	Sussex Street	030	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	030A	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	031	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	032	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	033	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	033A	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	035	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	036	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	037	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	038	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	039	HA18	
	Sussex Street	040	HA18	
	Sussex Street	041	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	042	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	043	HA18	
	Sussex Street	045	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	047	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	049	HA18	HA18
	Sussex Street	051	HA18	HA18
	Talbot Street	001-002	HA 8	HA 8
	Talbot Street	003	HA 8	HA 8
	Talbot Street	004	HA 8	HA 8
	Talbot Street	005	HA 8	HA 8
	Talbot Street	006	HA 8	
	Talbot Street	007	HA 8	

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Talbot Street	008	HA 8	
	Talbot Street	009	HA 8	HA 8
	Talbot Street	010	HA 8	HA 8
	Tarrengower Street	003	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	005	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	007	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	008	HA18	
	Tarrengower Street	009	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	010	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	011	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	012	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	013	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	014	HA18	
	Tarrengower Street	015	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	016	HA18	
	Tarrengower Street	018	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	019	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	020	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	021	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	022	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	023	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	024	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	025	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	026	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	027	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	028	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	029	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	030	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	031	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	032	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	033	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	034	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	035	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	036	HA18	
	Tarrengower Street	037	HA18	HA18
Williams family house	Tarrengower Street	039	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	040	HA18	
	Tarrengower Street	042	HA18	
	Tarrengower Street	043	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	045	HA18	HA18
	Tarrengower Street	047	HA18	HA18

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Tennyson Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	010	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	012	HA10	
	Tennyson Street	013	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	015	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	016	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	017	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	018	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	019	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	020	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	024	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	027	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	029	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	030	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	031	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	032	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	033	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	034	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	035	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	036	HA10	HA10
	Tennyson Street	038	HA10	HA10
House	The Crescent	001	HA 2	HA 2
	The Crescent	002	HA 2	HA 2
	The Crescent	003	HA 2	HA 2
	The Crescent	004	HA 2	HA 2
	The Crescent	005	HA 2	HA 2
	The Crescent	006	HA 2	HA 2

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
House	The Crescent	007	HA 2	HA 2
	The Crescent	009	HA 2	HA 2
	The Crescent	010	HA 2	HA 2
	The Crescent	011	HA 2	HA 2
	The Crescent	012	HA 2	
	The Crescent	013	HA 2	HA 2
	The Crescent	014	HA 2	HA 2
	The Crescent	014A	HA 2	
	The Crescent	015	HA 2	HA 2
	The Crescent	016	HA 2	HA 2
Albert Facey plaque, house site	Thomson Street	002	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	002A	HA10	
	Thomson Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	004	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	006	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	008	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	010	HA10	HA10
Maidstone Public Hall	Thomson Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	012	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	013	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	014	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	016-18	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	020	HA10	
	Thomson Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	025	HA10	HA10
	Thomson Street	027	HA10	HA10
House	Thomson Street	035	HA10	HA10
House	Thomson Street	040	HA10	HA10
	Tiernan Street	011	HA 2	HA 2
	Tiernan Street	013	HA 2	HA 2
	Tiernan Street	014	HA 2	HA 2
	Tiernan Street	015	HA 2	HA 2
	Tiernan Street	016	HA 2	HA 2
	Tiernan Street	018	HA 2	HA 2
	Tiernan Street	020	HA 2	HA 2
	Tiernan Street	022	HA 2	HA 2
	Tongue Street	001	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Sheppard house	Tongue Street	002	HA10	
	Tongue Street	003	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	004	HA10	
Flats	Tongue Street	005	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	006	HA10	
	Tongue Street	007	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	008	HA10	
	Tongue Street	009	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	010	HA10	
	Tongue Street	011	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	012	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	014-16	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	015	HA10	
	Tongue Street	017	HA10	
	Tongue Street	018	HA10	
	Tongue Street	019	HA10	
	Tongue Street	020	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	021	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	022	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	023	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	024	HA10	HA10
House	Tongue Street	025	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	026	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	027	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	028	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	029	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	030	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	031	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	032	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	033	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	034	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	035	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	036	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	037-039	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	038	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	040	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	041	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	042	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	043	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	044	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	045	HA10	HA10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Tongue Street	046	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	047	HA10	
	Tongue Street	048	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	049	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	050	HA10	
	Tongue Street	051	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	052	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	053	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	054	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	055	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	056	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	057	HA10	
	Tongue Street	058	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	059	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	061-063	HA10	HA10
	Tongue Street	065	HA10	HA10
	Tuppen Street	001	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	002	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	003	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	004	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	005	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	006	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	007	HA14	
	Tuppen Street	008	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	009	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	010	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	011	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	012	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	013	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	014	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	015	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	016	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	017	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	018	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	019	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	020	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	021	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	022	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	023	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	024	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	025	HA14	HA14

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Tuppen Street	026	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	027	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	028	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	029	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	030	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	031	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	032	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	033	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	034	HA14	
	Tuppen Street	035	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	036	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	037	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	038	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	039	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	040	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	041	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	042	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	043	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	044	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	045	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	046	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	047	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	048	HA14	
	Tuppen Street	049	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	050	HA14	HA14
	Tuppen Street	051	HA14	HA14
Park & trees	Wales Street		HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	003	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	005	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	007	HA 9	
	Wales Street	008	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	009	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	010	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	011	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	012	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	013	HA 9	
	Wales Street	014	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	015	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	016	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	017	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	018	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Wales Street	019	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	020	HA 9	
	Wales Street	021	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	022-024	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	023	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	025	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	027	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	029	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	031	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	033	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	035	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	037	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	038	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	039	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	040	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	041	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	042	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	043	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	044	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	045	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	046	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	047	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	048	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	049	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	050	HA 9	
	Wales Street	051	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	052	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	053	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	054	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	055	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	056	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	057	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	058	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	059	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	060	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	061	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	062	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	063	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	064	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	065	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	066	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Wales Street	067-069	HA 9	
	Wales Street	068	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	070	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	071	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	073	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	074	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	075	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	076	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	077	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	078	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	079	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	080	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	081	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	082	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	083	HA 9	
	Wales Street	084	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	085	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	086	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	087	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	088	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	089	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	090	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	091	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	092	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	093	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	094	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	095	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	096	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	097	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	098	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	099	HA 9	
	Wales Street	100	HA 9	
	Wales Street	101	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	102	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	103	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	104	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	105	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	106	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	107	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	108	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	109	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	Wales Street	110	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	110A	HA 9	
	Wales Street	111	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	112	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	113	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	114	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	115	HA 9	
	Wales Street	116	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	117	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	119	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	121	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	123	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	125	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	126	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	127	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	129	HA 9	HA 9
	Wales Street	131	HA 9	HA 9
	White Street	001	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	002	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	003	HA 2	
	White Street	004	HA 2	
	White Street	005	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	006	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	007	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	008	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	009	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	010	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	011	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	012	HA 2	
	White Street	013	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	015	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	016	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	017	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	018	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	020	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	021	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	022	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	023	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	024	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	025	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	026	HA 2	HA 2

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
	White Street	027	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	028	HA 2	
	White Street	029	HA 2	HA 2
	White Street	030	HA 2	
	White Street	032	HA 2	
	White Street	034	HA 2	HA 2
Millers Ropeworks site	Whitehall Street		HA19	HA19
Mt Lyell Mining & Railway Co. Ltd. C.F.& C.	Whitehall Street		HA19	HA19
Cuming Smith Pty Ltd	Whitehall Street		HA19	HA19
Median, road	Whitehall Street		HA 8	HA 8
D. Richardson & Sons (former)	Whitehall Street	025	HA19	HA19
Junction Hotel	Whitehall Street	056	HA 8	HA 8
Replaced	Whitehall Street	058	HA 8	
	Whitehall Street	060	HA 8	HA 8
House	Whitehall Street	060A	HA 8	HA 8
Shops	Whitehall Street	060B-060C	HA 8	HA 8
Vacant block	Whitehall Street	062	HA 8	HA 8
	Whitehall Street	064	HA 8	HA 8
	Whitehall Street	066	HA 8	HA 8
	Whitehall Street	068	HA 8	
	Whitehall Street	070	HA 8	
Carpark	Whitehall Street	072-082	HA 8	
Mowling's Soap & Candle	Whitehall Street	107	HA19	HA19
Dee Cottage - James Cumming Jnr House	Whitehall Street	219-221	HA19	HA19
House	Whitehall Street	225-227	HA19	HA19
Warehouse	Whitehall, Warde & Ryan Streets		HA19	HA19
Rising Sun Body Works	Williamstown Road	002	HA 9	HA 9
Shops & residences	Williamstown Road	004-006	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	008-010	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	012-014	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	016	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	018	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	020	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	022	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	030	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	032	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Shops & residences (Beever shop & residence 52)	Williamstown Road	034	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	036	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	038	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	040	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	042	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	044	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	046	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	048	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	050	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	052-52A	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	054	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	056	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	058	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	060	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	062	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	064	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	066	HA 9	
	Williamstown Road	068	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	070	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	072	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	074	HA 9	
	Williamstown Road	076	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	078	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	080	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	082	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	084	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	086	HA 9	
Service station	Williamstown Road	088-094	HA 9	
	Williamstown Road	096	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	098	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	100	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	102	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	104	HA 9	HA 9
Shop	Williamstown Road	106	HA 9	
	Williamstown Road	108	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	110	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	112	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	112	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	114	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	116	HA 9	HA 9

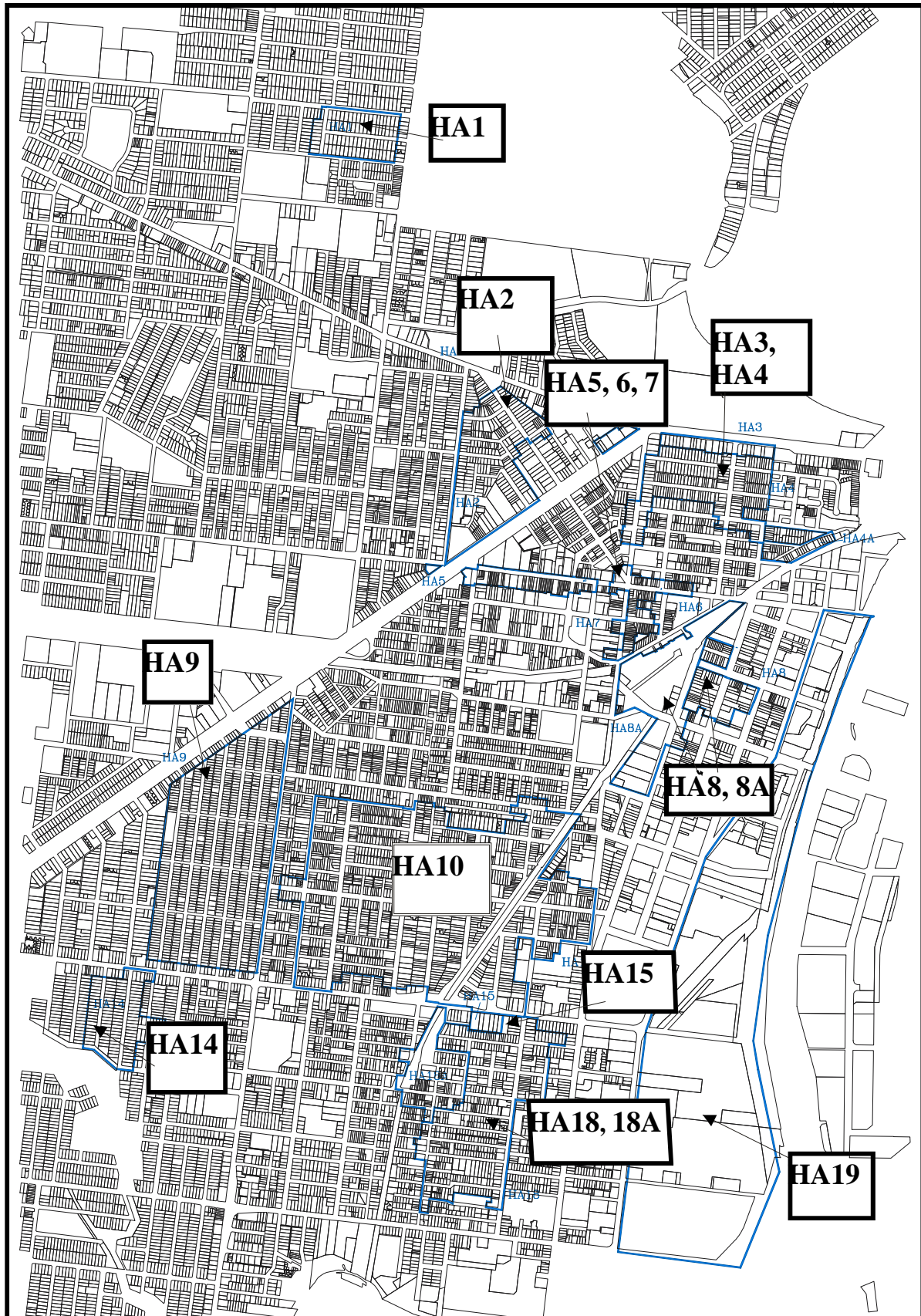
Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Shop	Williamstown Road	118	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	120	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	122	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	124	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	126	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	128	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	130	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	132	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	134	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	136	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	138	HA 9	
	Williamstown Road	140	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	142	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	144	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	146	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	148	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	150	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	152	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	154	HA 9	
	Williamstown Road	156	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	158	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	160	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	162	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	164	HA 9	
	Williamstown Road	166	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	168	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	170	HA 9	HA 9
Garage	Williamstown Road	172	HA 9	
	Williamstown Road	174	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	176	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	178	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	180	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	182	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	184	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	186	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	188	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	190	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	192	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	194	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	196	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	198	HA 9	HA 9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Place Name	Street Name	Street Number	Proposed Heritage Overlay No	Contributory to Overlay No.
Trees at Huntly Huntly	Williamstown Road	200	HA 9	HA 9
	Williamstown Road	204	HA 9	
	Willis Street	004	HA18	HA18
	Willis Street	004	HA18	HA18
	Willis Street	008	HA18	
	Willis Street	008A	HA18	
	Willis Street	010	HA18	HA18
	Wilson Street	025	HA18	HA18
	Wilson Street	027	HA18	HA18
	Wilson Street	028/1-6	HA18	
House & palm	Wilson Street	029	HA18	
	Wilson Street	031	HA18	
	Wilson Street	033	HA18	HA18
	Wilson Street	035	HA18	HA18
	Wilson Street	036	HA18	
	Wilson Street	037	HA18	
	Wilson Street	038	HA18	
	Wilson Street	040	HA18	HA18
	Wilson Street	042	HA18	
	Wilson Street	044	HA18	
	Wilson Street	046	HA18	HA18

Appendix 3 - Heritage Precinct Key Plan



Proposed Heritage Precincts- Key Plan

Appendix 4 - Identified Potentially Significant Heritage Places, for Stage Two

Historical & Intermediate importance places identified 1989 - not in planning scheme or exhibited amendment

These places were identified in the 1989 City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study as of potential historical significance (Historic Interest) or as intermediate significance (study grading D-C).

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Name	Address		Creation Date (1989 estimate)
House	023	Alfred Street	1890C ?
House	002A	Alice Street	1915-20C
Shops	018-022	Anderson Street	1915C
Bus shelter	052B	Anderson Street	1940C ?
Motor garage	067	Anderson Street	1915C
House	028	Austin Street	1880s
House	106	Ballarat Road	1940C
Powell Hotel	202	Ballarat Road	1925C
Shop & residences group	236-8, 2	Ballarat Road	1890-1900
House	285	Ballarat Road	1940-50C
Railway Hotel	022	Ballarat Street	1940C
Shop & residences	066-068	Ballarat Street	1905C ?
Shop, former Andersons P/L	190-194	Barkly Street	1920C
Shops & residences	235-241	Barkly Street	1914C
Gilmore College, former Footscray Girls High School & trees	272-	Barkly Street	1925
Plough Hotel	331-335	Barkly Street	1910C
Drill Hall	395	Barkly Street	1925C ?
House	531	Barkly Street	1925C
Shop & residence	537	Barkly Street	1905c
St Andrews Methodist Church	561	Barkly Street	1925C
St Andrews Methodist Church Hall	561A	Barkly Street	1905C ?
House	602	Barkly Street	1925C
Uniting Church, former	075A	Bayview Road	1930C
House	003	Berry Street	1905C
St Augustines hall, school	001-011	Birmingham Street	1930
St Augustines school	002	Birmingham Street	1910C
Hester House	043	Bishop Street	1915c
Warne House	001	Buckingham Street	1890C
Buckingham Hotel	023	Buckingham Street	1925C
Footscray Baths, former	054-062	Buckley Street	1930
Footscray Free Library	070	Buckley Street	1955C
Rowhouses- Louis Benjamin house (12)	010-012	Bunbury Street	1880c?

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Name	Address	Creation Date (1989 estimate)
House	036 Bunbury Street	1940C
Scout Hall	032A Buninyong Street	1915C
House	047 Castlemaine Street	1880C
Charles Free house	064 Castlemaine Street	1905C
Duncan O'Toole house	145* Charles Street	1905C
House	027 Clive Street	1925C
House	039 Clive Street	1925C
House	054 Commercial Road	1905C
Switch Room (Demolished)	030 Creswick Street	1935C
Redcourt	060 Droop Street	1920C
House	064 Droop Street	1915C
House	066 Droop Street	1955C
House	105 Droop Street	1915C
Harry Mappin House	032 Eirene Street	1930c
William Davies House	034 Eldridge Street	1915C
House	014 Eleanor Street	1930C
Bramall House	100 Eleanor Street	1920C
House	003 Essex Street	1915C
Albert Hotel	015-017 Essex Street	1925C
St Johns Catholic Church School	034 Essex Street	1925C
House	117 Essex Street	1940C
Presbyterian Hall, part complex	141 Essex Street	
Presbyterian Hall, part complex	141 Essex Street	1960C
St Josephs convent, chapel (part)	001-003 Fehon Street	
House	004 Fehon Street	1910C
House	010 Fehon Street	1925c
House	046 Fehon Street	1920C
House	055 Fehon Street	1925C
House	015 Fitzroy Street	1890C
Hills House	056 Francis Street	1890C
Ka-omee, House	172 Francis Street	1920C
James Jones House	216 Francis Street	1930C
House	045 Gamon Street	1925c
House	053* Gamon Street	1890C
House	059* Gamon Street	1890C ?
House	065 Gamon Street	1890C
Uniting Church complex, Yarraville	069 Gamon Street	1915C
Uniting Church complex, Yarraville, part	069A Gamon Street	1890C ?
House	108 Gamon Street	1930C
House	009 Geelong Road	1925C
Fotheringham House	024 Geelong Road	1900C ?

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Name	Address		Creation Date (1989 estimate)
Ben McArthur House	029	Geelong Road	1940C
House	075	Geelong Road	1915C
Footscray State School No. 253 (part)	080	Geelong Road	1911C-
House	164	Geelong Road	1920C
William Thomson House	290	Geelong Road	1925C
House	297	Geelong Road	1945-55C
House	321	Geelong Road	1940-50C
House	406	Geelong Road	1960C
Baptist Church	071A	Gordon Street	1910c ?
Twin Oaks	099*	Gordon Street	1890c ?
Footscray Hotel	048	Hopkins Street	1880C
House	136	Hyde Street	1915C
House	202*	Hyde Street	1890C ?
SEC laboratories, former	302-304	Hyde Street	1940C
Masonic Hall	042-044	Leeds Street	1909
Alan Hopkins House	057*	Liverpool Street	1920C
House	015	Mackay Street	1920C
John Mullins House	016	Mackay Street	1910C
House	031	Mackay Street	1915C
Mitchell's Bakers Shop & residence	098-100	Moreland Street	1880C
House	035-039	Napier Street	1930C
House	039A	Napier Street	1930C
Footscray Telephone Exchange	082	Napier Street	1930c
George Farnsworth House	034	Newell Street	1910C
House	020	Nicholson Street	1890C
House	026	Nicholson Street	1900C ?
Thomas Drew Shop & residence	130	Nicholson Street	1900C ?
Shops & residences	143-145	Nicholson Street	-
Shops & residences	147-149	Nicholson Street	1895C ?
Shops & residences	215-219	Nicholson Street	1900C ?
House	243	Nicholson Street	1890C
House	284	Nicholson Street	1880C ?
House	292	Nicholson Street	1870C ?
Baptist Church	058-074	Paisley Street	1905
Surgery & residence	088-088	Paisley Street	1935C
House	090	Paisley Street	1890C
	009*	Park Street	1915C
Luke Greenwood House	016	Parker Street	1900C ?
House	058	Pickett Street	1890C ?
House	007	Powell Street	1920C
House	042	Powell Street	1915C

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Name	Address		Creation Date (1989 estimate)
House	091	Powell Street	1915C
House	006	Rippon Street	1945C
House	014	Rippon Street	-
House	016	Rupert Street	1925C
Row houses	022-028	Simpson Street	1870C ?
Bell-brae	035A	Somerville Road	1930C
Presbytery (St Augustine's)	073A*	Somerville Road	1920c
Kingsville Gospel Hall, former Somerville Hall	262	Somerville Road	1910c ?
Kingsville School 3988	297A	Somerville Road	1919
Switch House	012	Station Road	1935C
Harry Mappin House (part)	105-107	Stephen Street	1905C
McPherson House site	017*	Summerhill Road	1930C
House	062	Swan Street	1875C ?
House	025	Tongue Street	1910C
Shop & residence	070-070	Victoria Street	1895C ?
Methodist Church hall, former	081-083	Victoria Street	1915C ?
Shop & residence	164	Victoria Street	1940c
House	049	Whitehall Street	1885C
Alex McNab House	065	Whitehall Street	1920C
Dee Cottage - James Cumming Jnr House	219-221	Whitehall Street	1880
House	002	William Street	1880C ?
Rising Sun Body Works	002	Williamstown Road	1940C
Shops & residences	004-006	Williamstown Road	1930C
Shops & residences (Beever shop & residence 52)	052-52A	Williamstown Road	1915C
	080	Williamstown Road	1910C
Gospel Hall	125	Williamstown Road	1920c ?
Yarraville Oval grandstand (etc)	203-	Williamstown Road	1930C ?
George Bailey House, Catholic Family Welfare	005	Wingfield Street	1920C
Row houses	029-031	Wingfield Street	1890C

Historical & Intermediate importance places identified 1989 - in planning scheme or exhibited amendment but no statement of significance

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Name	Address		Creation Date (1989 estimate)
National Bank	033	Anderson Street	1925c
House	065	Ballarat Road	1915C
House	077	Ballarat Road	1925C
House	079	Ballarat Road	1940C
House	085	Ballarat Road	1915C
Shop & residence	215	Barkly Street	1905C
House	075	Bellairs Avenue	1925C
Carinya House	101	Droop Street	1925C
Schutt House	060	Geelong Road	1925C
House	029	Herbert Street	1915C
House	015	Hobbs Street	1870C ?
Shop & residence - Ambrose Palmer gym (part)?	137	Hopkins Street	
Shop & residence	139	Hopkins Street	1890C
Salvation Army Hall	014	Murray Street	
House	056	Nicholson Street	1930C
Court House Hotel	166-168	Nicholson Street	1925C
House	037	Princess Street	1910C
House	030	Somerville Road	1890C ?
St Lukes Church of England residence	039	Somerville Road	
William Thorne house	041*	Stirling Street	1905C
House	014	The Crescent	1910C

Historical & Intermediate importance places identified 1989 - not in planning scheme or exhibited amendment and no statement of significance

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Name	Address		Creation Date (1989 estimate)
House	023	Alfred Street	1890C ?
House	002A	Alice Street	1915-20C
Shops	018-022	Anderson Street	1915C
Bus shelter	052B	Anderson Street	1940C ?
Motor garage	067	Anderson Street	1915C
House	028	Austin Street	1880s
House	106	Ballarat Road	1940C
Powell Hotel	202	Ballarat Road	1925C
Shop & residences group	236-8, 2	Ballarat Road	1890-1900
House	285	Ballarat Road	1940-50C
Railway Hotel	022	Ballarat Street	1940C
Shop & residences	066-068	Ballarat Street	1905C ?
Shop, former Andersons P/L	190-194	Barkly Street	1920C
Shops & residences	235-241	Barkly Street	1914C
Gilmore College, former Footscray Girls High School & trees	272-	Barkly Street	1925
Plough Hotel	331-335	Barkly Street	1910C
Drill Hall	395	Barkly Street	1925C ?
House	531	Barkly Street	1925C
Shop & residence	537	Barkly Street	1905c
St Andrews Methodist Church	561	Barkly Street	1925C
St Andrews Methodist Church Hall	561A	Barkly Street	1905C ?
House	602	Barkly Street	1925C
Uniting Church, former	075A	Bayview Road	1930C
House	003	Berry Street	1905C
St Augustines hall, school	001-011	Birmingham Street	1930
St Augustines school	002	Birmingham Street	1910C
Hester House	043	Bishop Street	1915c
Warne House	001	Buckingham Street	1890C
Buckingham Hotel	023	Buckingham Street	1925C
Footscray Baths, former	054-062	Buckley Street	1930
Footscray Free Library	070	Buckley Street	1955C
House	036	Bunbury Street	1940C
Scout Hall	032A	Buninyong Street	1915C
House	047	Castlemaine Street	1880C
Charles Free house	064	Castlemaine Street	1905C
Duncan O'Toole house	145*	Charles Street	1905C

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Name	Address		Creation Date (1989 estimate)
House	027	Clive Street	1925C
House	039	Clive Street	1925C
House	054	Commercial Road	1905C
House	064	Droop Street	1915C
House	066	Droop Street	1955C
House	105	Droop Street	1915C
Harry Mappin House	032	Eirene Street	1930c
William Davies House	034	Eldridge Street	1915C
House	014	Eleanor Street	1930C
Bramall House	100	Eleanor Street	1920C
House	003	Essex Street	1915C
Albert Hotel	015-017	Essex Street	1925C
St Johns Catholic Church School	034	Essex Street	1925C
House	117	Essex Street	1940C
Presbyterian Hall, part complex	141	Essex Street	
Presbyterian Hall, part complex	141	Essex Street	1960C
St Josephs convent, chapel (part)	001-003	Fehon Street	
House	004	Fehon Street	1910C
House	010	Fehon Street	1925c
House	046	Fehon Street	1920C
House	055	Fehon Street	1925C
House	015	Fitzroy Street	1890C
Hills House	056	Francis Street	1890C
Ka-omee, House	172	Francis Street	1920C
James Jones House	216	Francis Street	1930C
House	045	Gamon Street	1925c
House	053*	Gamon Street	1890C
House	059*	Gamon Street	1890C ?
House	065	Gamon Street	1890C
Uniting Church complex, Yarraville	069	Gamon Street	1915C
Uniting Church complex, Yarraville, part	069A	Gamon Street	1890C ?
House	108	Gamon Street	1930C
House	009	Geelong Road	1925C
Fotheringham House	024	Geelong Road	1900C ?
Ben McArthur House	029	Geelong Road	1940C
House	075	Geelong Road	1915C
Footscray State School No. 253 (part)	080	Geelong Road	1911C-
House	164	Geelong Road	1920C
William Thomson House	290	Geelong Road	1925C
House	297	Geelong Road	1945-55C
House	321	Geelong Road	1940-50C

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Name	Address		Creation Date (1989 estimate)
House	406	Geelong Road	1960C
Baptist Church	071A	Gordon Street	1910c ?
Twin Oaks	099*	Gordon Street	1890c ?
Footscray Hotel	048	Hopkins Street	1880C
House	136	Hyde Street	1915C
House	202*	Hyde Street	1890C ?
SEC laboratories, former	302-304	Hyde Street	1940C
Masonic Hall	042-044	Leeds Street	1909
Alan Hopkins House	057*	Liverpool Street	1920C
John Mullins House	016	Mackay Street	1910C
House	031	Mackay Street	1915C
House	035-039	Napier Street	1930C
House	039A	Napier Street	1930C
Footscray Telephone Exchange	082	Napier Street	1930c
George Farnsworth House	034	Newell Street	1910C
House	020	Nicholson Street	1890C
House	026	Nicholson Street	1900C ?
Thomas Drew Shop & residence	130	Nicholson Street	1900C ?
Shops & residences	143-145	Nicholson Street	-
Shops & residences	147-149	Nicholson Street	1895C ?
Shops & residences	215-219	Nicholson Street	1900C ?
House	243	Nicholson Street	1890C
House	284	Nicholson Street	1880C ?
House	292	Nicholson Street	1870C ?
Baptist Church	058-074	Paisley Street	1905
Surgery & residence	088-088	Paisley Street	1935C
House	090	Paisley Street	1890C
Luke Greenwood House	016	Parker Street	1900C ?
House	058	Pickett Street	1890C ?
House	007	Powell Street	1920C
House	042	Powell Street	1915C
House	091	Powell Street	1915C
House	006	Rippon Street	1945C
House	014	Rippon Street	-
House	016	Rupert Street	1925C
Row houses	022-028	Simpson Street	1870C ?
Bell-brae	035A	Somerville Road	1930C
Presbytery (St Augustine's)	073A*	Somerville Road	1920c
Kingsville Gospel Hall, former Somerville Hall	262	Somerville Road	1910c ?
Kingsville School 3988	297A	Somerville Road	1919
Harry Mappin House (part)	105-107	Stephen Street	1905C

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Name	Address		Creation Date (1989 estimate)
McPherson House site	017*	Summerhill Road	1930C
House	062	Swan Street	1875C ?
House	025	Tongue Street	1910C
Shop & residence	070-070	Victoria Street	1895C ?
Methodist Church hall, former	081-083	Victoria Street	1915C ?
Shop & residence	164	Victoria Street	1940c
House	049	Whitehall Street	1885C
Alex McNab House	065	Whitehall Street	1920C
Dee Cottage - James Cumming Jnr House	219-221	Whitehall Street	1880
House	002	William Street	1880C ?
Rising Sun Body Works	002	Williamstown Road	1940C
Shops & residences	004-006	Williamstown Road	1930C
Shops & residences (Beever shop & residence 52)	052-52A	Williamstown Road	1915C
Gospel Hall	125	Williamstown Road	1920c ?
Yarraville Oval grandstand (etc)	203-	Williamstown Road	1930C ?
George Bailey House, Catholic Family Welfare	005	Wingfield Street	1920C
Row houses	029-031	Wingfield Street	1890C

Individually important places identified 1989 - not in planning scheme or exhibited amendment but have statement of significance

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Name	Address		Creation Date (1989 estimate)
Rowhouses- Louis Benjamin house (12)	010-012	Bunbury Street	1880c?
Mitchell's Bakers Shop & residence	098-100	Moreland Street	1880C

Individually important places identified 1989 - not in planning scheme or exhibited amendment but has statement of significance

Individually important places are those identified A, B or C grading from the 1989 City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Name	Address		Creation Date (1989 estimate)
Shops & residences	037-043	Anderson Street	1891
Shop & Residence (also former Yarraville Post Office)	001-003	Ballarat Street	1891c
Barkly Hotel	231-233	Barkly Street	1913
Nundah	600	Barkly Street	1924-5
Redcourt	060	Droop Street	1920C
Footscray Fire Station & palm	069-071	Droop Street	1941-2
House, later Footscray Dental Clinic	002	Geelong Road	1916
House	008	Geelong Road	1910C
House	010	Geelong Road	1901
House	012	Ovens Street	1880C ?
Footscray North Primary 4160	014	Rosamond Road	1924
Kelvin Grove	003	Tongue Street	1912
House	067*	Whitehall Street	1872c

Individually important places identified 1989 - not in planning scheme or exhibited amendment and has no statement of significance

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Name	Address		Creation Date (1989 estimate)
United Friendly Societies Dispensary	002	Albert Street	
St Georges Theatre, former	036	Birmingham Street	1910C

Potentially individually important places not identified as above the adopted threshold in 1989 but identified or upgraded in 2000- not in planning scheme or exhibited amendment and no statement of significance

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Name	Address		Creation Date (1989 estimate)
Shops & residences	012-016	Anderson Street	1890C ?
Railways signal box	052A	Anderson Street	1930C
Footscray Technical Junior School, part (later Victoria University)	004-104	Ballarat Road	1935-50c
Shops & residences	019-023	Ballarat Street	1890C
Greens Building	337*	Barkly Street	1920c ?
Row houses	081-099	Buckley Street	1888
Howard Kronborg Centre	16	Eleanor St	
War memorial, median		Geelong Road	
Hunter statue, median		Geelong Road	
Shop	037	Hyde Street	
Napier or Station Hotel	059	Napier Street	1920c
St John the Evangelist Church of England	079 (2)	Paisley Street	1891-
Matlock House	58-60	Soudan St	

Potentially individually important places not identified as above the adopted threshold in 1989 but identified or upgraded in 2000. In planning scheme but no statement of significance.

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Name	Address	Creation Date (1989 estimate)
	012-016 Anderson Street	
	039 Anderson Street	
	041 Anderson Street	
	043 Anderson Street	
Royal Hotel	154-162 Barkly Street	1940-1
Griffiths House	062 Geelong Road	
Tolquhoun	034 Somerville Road	1901

Appendix 5 - Heritage Review and Project 2 Brief

Tender Contract 980116W

Maribyrnong Heritage Review: Historic Places Studies

SPECIFICATION

1. Background

The City of Maribyrnong, through its Corporate Plan, is committed to the identification and preservation of sites of natural and cultural heritage. It is undertaking a Heritage Review, to identify, evaluate and provide conservation recommendations for:

- places of cultural significance (non-Aboriginal places),
- places of natural significance, &
- places of pre and post contact Aboriginal significance.

To facilitate this process Council has appointed Context Pty Ltd as lead consultant to project manage the overall Heritage Review. The lead consultant and Council Officers comprise the Project Management Group, which is guided by the Heritage Review Steering Committee.

The Historic Places Studies described in this specification form part of the specialist studies that are planned as to occur during the Heritage Review.

2. Project Rationale

The City of Maribyrnong has not been surveyed comprehensively for non-Aboriginal places of cultural significance (referred to as historic places throughout this brief).

Previous studies have covered the former City of Footscray and many industrial sites throughout the present municipality.

Maribyrnong City Council is now seeking a comprehensive understanding of the historic places throughout the municipality that are worthy of planning scheme protection.

This specification describes 5 specific historic place studies which have been identified as priorities in a scoping paper prepared for the Maribyrnong Heritage Review (see extract, Attachment 1):

- Project 1: Maribyrnong, Maidstone, Braybrook and Tottenham Heritage Study (fmr City of Sunshine area)
- Project 2: Footscray Review: Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places
- Project 3: Significant Trees
- Project 4: Industrial Sites Review Study
- Project 5: Historical Archaeological Zoning Plan

This specification anticipates that consultants may wish to submit for just one of the historic place briefs or for several.

In combination with earlier studies, it is expected that the studies described in this specification will provide a comprehensive understanding of Maribyrnong's historic environment.

Each of these studies will involve identification of significant places, assessment of significance and recommendations on the protection and management of historic places and values within the project area.

It is recognised that the study of historic places may overlap in some instances with the studies of natural and Aboriginal heritage values.

3. Project Area

The project area to be investigated varies for each proposed historic place study.

4. Objectives, Tasks and Outcomes

These are described in each of the attached briefs.

5. Specific Requirements

The consultant will ensure that the historic place assessment and documentation processes accord with the usual requirements of Heritage Victoria, especially:

- ; **Place** means site, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings. Place includes structures, ruins, archaeological sites and landscapes modified by human activity.
- ; Historic places includes places on either public or private land.
- ; **Cultural significance** means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.
- ; **Criteria** to be used in the identification and assessment of places of cultural significance are the criteria adopted by the Australia Heritage Commission. The thresholds adopted should include national, state, regional and local significance.
- ; The **Principal Australian Themes** (AHC) are to be used as a guide where required within the briefs.
- ; All the studies prepared under this specification will be in accordance with *The Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance* (Burra Charter) and its *Guidelines*.

Consultants will be required to prepare a succinct Project Plan detailing tasks, personnel, timing and milestones, any requirements of the Council or lead consultant as the first task within each project. The Project Plan should include the agreed payment schedule.

The consultant shall be fully responsible for the supervision of any sub-consultants or assistants engaged in connection with the work.

The consultant shall be responsible for obtaining consent to access private property for the survey (if private property access is required).

6. Documentation and Reporting Requirements

Regular contact with lead consultant

The consultant will be required to maintain regular contact with the lead consultant during the course of the study, and to report verbally on the progress of the project at 4 to 6 consultants' meetings.

Documentation requirements

Documentation of places will be integrated into a database established by the Maribyrnong City Council with the help of the lead consultant. This database is in Microsoft Access (version 2.0).

The lead consultant will provide the relevant section of the database to each of the successful consultants, and that consultant will be responsible for entering the data directly into the database. The lead consultant can assist with this process should the successful consultant not be familiar with or not own this program. Other data transfer options are available, but use of the Access database is preferred. The lead consultant will coordinate the database format and documentation processes.

Consultants are not permitted to make changes to the form and structure of the database without the prior agreement of the lead consultant.

The documentation of all identified historic places of cultural significance shall include completion of the following fields in the Maribyrnong Heritage Review database:

Name of place: Current name (or field name/descriptor)

Other name/s of place: Former or other names of the place (where relevant / known)

Address: Street number, street and suburb - in accordance with the database fields

Property information: Any title information obtained as a result of research should be added here. Completion of this field is optional.

AMG location: For natural, Aboriginal, and archaeological places, and other places that cannot be easily located by a street address it will be necessary to include:

AMG Location: Map name and number (1:100,000)

AMG Coordinates: **Easting** (6 digits) **Northing** (7 digits). Use centre point for larger sites

Boundary description: Brief description of the boundary and its rationale

Extent of site: Estimated size of site

Local Government Area: City of Maribyrnong

Ownership type: Use Crown, City of Maribyrnong, other public, or private

Current ownership/management: Add current owner or land manager if information available as a result of your work. Not essential.

Physical description: A succinct description of the place and its component elements, context and characteristics. Significant elements must be included.

Site type: Use list of categories provided.

History: A succinct history of the place relevant to its significance, including dates of importance, past and current uses, changes to the place over time associated people or organisations (etc).

Thematic context: The primary Australian Principal Theme and local theme should be added for all places that are assessed in each study.

Condition: Use the terms: excellent (undisturbed, well-preserved), good (partially disturbed, well preserved), fair (disturbed, reasonably preserved), poor, totally destroyed or removed.

Integrity: The intactness of the significant elements and their ability to be restored or understood as significant. Use the following terms: intact/minimal intrusions, substantially intact/some intrusions, partially intact/intrusions, substantially changed/major intrusions, grossly modified.

Threats: Any apparent threats to the integrity, condition or security of the place.

Statement of significance: A clear concise statement of why the place is significant, including the level of significance and the significance of any component parts. The statement of significance should be based on the AHC criteria, and reference to specific criteria in the wording of the statement of significance or by reference to the criteria is encouraged.

Level of significance: The thresholds adopted should be national, state, regional and local significance.

Comparative examples: List any examples of similar places that have been used for the purposes of comparative analysis.

Recommendations:

Heritage Registers: The database has fields for each of the heritage registers and the consultants should include "Recommended for listing"

Planning Scheme protection: If a historic place is recommended for planning scheme protection, consultants will need to complete additional fields covering:

- ; **External Paint Controls Apply?** - Yes/No
- ; **Internal alteration controls apply?** - Yes/No
- ; **Tree controls apply?** - Yes/No
- ; **Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act?** - If Yes, include VHR Ref. No.
- ; **Are there outbuildings or fences which are not exempt under Clause 6R-4?** Yes/No, and list items
- ; **Prohibited uses may be permitted?** Yes/No, and if yes, explain why

Management actions: where required in the brief, this field should be completed

Confidentiality: Is the place confidential or some information confidential? Yes/No, plus comment. No is the default.

References: References including written records, oral sources, maps relevant to the assessment. Use the Harvard system for referencing the text and in the list of references.

Informants: Name and contact details for any informants.

Assessed by: Person/consultant, and project title/date

Assessment date: Date

Mapping requirements

Where field survey is conducted, consultants should do a sketch plan of the place showing its components, the extent of significance and a north point.

This data should be submitted at the end of the project to the City of Maribyrnong (and to AAV for Aboriginal places).

All significant places will need to be mapped on to base maps provided by the City of Maribyrnong. The specific mapping requirements will be explained to the successful consultant.

Reports

The consultant will provide the following:

Draft Final Report

- ı 2 copies of the draft final report (one copy unbound).

Final Report

- ı 2 bound copies and 1 unbound master copy of the final report to the City of Maribyrnong
- ı An electronic copy of the final report in an agreed format (to be negotiated)
- ı An electronic copy of the database containing historic place records
- ı All maps manually drawn on base maps supplied by Council.

All reports must in A4 vertical format and generally conform with the standard reporting requirements for heritage studies, including:

- ı Reports should be reproducible in electronic and hard copy form.
- ı They must use plain English and illustrative material so as to be easily accessible by the community.
- ı All figures, tables and references to sites recorded during the project must use a consistent numbering system.
- ı Reports should be well-ordered to enable easy reference, and all pages must be numbered.
- ı All sources of information used should be fully documented, including oral sources.

The draft Final Report and Final Report must include:

- ı An Executive Summary of the method and results
- ı A single listing of all places identified, their significance and recommended protection
- ı A list of those involved in the study as consultants or as community members and their contribution to the project.

7. Existing Information

A list of relevant reports and publications will be provided to the successful consultant. Information held by Maribyrnong City Council will be made available to the consultant. The consultant will be responsible for obtaining access to relevant information held by other organisations.

An initial list of historic place source materials is provided below:

Allom Lovell & Associates (1998) *Maribyrnong Heritage and Open Space Study. An assessment of the Defence Site, Cordite Avenue Maribyrnong*. Prepared for the City of Maribyrnong, Parks Victoria and Victoria Racing Club.

Butler, G. (1989) *Footscray Conservation Study*. City of Footscray.

Butler, G. (1993) *The Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review* City of Footscray.

Context Pty Ltd (1994) *Rural Heritage Study: Western Region of Melbourne*, Melbourne Western Region Commission.

Chris Dance Landscape Design (1997) *Footscray Park Master Plan*. Maribyrnong City Council, Parks Victoria, City of Moonee Valley.

Johnston, C. et al (1986) *Melbourne Western Region Heritage Study*, Melbourne Western Region Commission.

Lack, J. & Ford, O. *Melbourne's Western region: an introductory history*, Western Region Commission, 1986.

Mayne, A., May, A., Lack, J. (1989) *Heritage Survey: City Link Development Site*.

Melbourne & Metropolitan Board of Works (1986) *Lower Maribyrnong River Concept Plan*. For Maribyrnong River Plan Steering Committee. Cited in Allom Lovell (1998)

Vines, Gary (1989) *Western Region Industrial Heritage Study*, Living Museum of the West.

Westmore, Trevor (1990) *Yarraville Village Enhancement Project*. City of Footscray.

There are also other individual site assessments (for example Allom Lovell report on the ADI site) and many local and site histories.

In addition, consultants are expected to be familiar with:

- Victorian Planning Provisions
- City of Maribyrnong Municipal Strategic Statement and Planning Scheme
- Heritage Registers and assessment reports.

Other resources available from Maribyrnong City Council include:

- Base maps
- Map of extant bluestone street works
- Digital aerial photographs are being flown at present and should be available in June 1999.

8. Timing

Maribyrnong City Council anticipates commissioning all the historic place projects according to the following timetable.

Friday 23 April	briefs sent to consultants
Monday 10 May, 4pm	tenders due in
Wk starting 17 May	preferred tenderer/s appointed

Council would like all the Historic Places Studies completed by 30 August 1999, but does not want to compromise the quality of the outcomes by imposing an unreasonable timeline. Consultants are therefore asked to provide a project timetable, the preferred starting and completion dates and the reasons for any extension of time beyond 30 August in the Proposal.

9. Budget

The approximate budget available for each of the projects is provided within the brief. Council does not want to compromise the quality of the outcomes by imposing an unreasonable budget.

Consultants are asked to include a detailed budget within their Proposal. The budget provided must include all fees and costs. Any proposed extension of the budget should be clearly indicated and justified in terms of the project outcomes and other requirements.

10. Payment schedule

A schedule of payments related to identifiable project milestones should be proposed by the consultant in their response to the brief. At least 30% of the total fee will be paid after submission of the final report and all other study products.

Invoices are to be submitted to Context Pty Ltd for approval of payment.

12. Project management

The consultant will work closely with and report to the lead consultant for the Maribyrnong Heritage Review - Context Pty Ltd. The contact for the Historic Place Projects is Chris Johnston. The lead consultant has been commissioned to project manage and coordinate the Heritage Review for the City of Maribyrnong. The roles of the lead consultant include:

- ; Participating in the selection of specialist consultants
- ; Public consultation to allow input from a diverse range of groups reflecting the cultures and languages in the City and key stakeholders
- ; Coordination and supervision of all studies being undertaken as part of the Review
- ; Delivery and presentation of the Review outputs
- ; Development of recommendations for adoption and implementation of the Review.

13. Contract

The successful tenderer will be required to complete the short form contract provided as Attachment 3. The agreement will include:

- ; this project brief
- ; any variations to the brief agreed between the client and the consultant
- ; the consultant's proposal.

14. Intellectual property

The title to and intellectual property (including copyright) in all contract material developed during the consultancy including progress, draft or final reports or publications (including the original of the final report) shall be vested in the City of Maribyrnong and the Department of Infrastructure.

On the expiration of the contract the consultant shall deliver to the City all contract material brought into existence as part of, or for the purposes of performing the consultancy service including, but not limited to, reports, documents, information and data stored by any means.

The consultant/s shall have a perpetual, free licence to use the material for its own purposes at any time in the future.

The right to use any of the material from the study shall remain with the author, the City of Maribyrnong, Heritage Victoria and the Department of Infrastructure.

15. Disclosure of information

The consultant, its employees or agents shall not disclose or make public any information or material acquired or produced in connection with or by the performance of the consulting service without prior approval in writing by the Manager Urban Environment, City of Maribyrnong.

16. Selection of consultants

Selection process

The selection process is in two stages. During the first stage - Expression of Interest - consultants were asked to register their interest in the project. This was prior to the preparation of the scoping paper and the historic place briefs.

The historic place briefs are being sent to all those who lodged an Expression of Interest. It may also be sent to other consultants with special expertise suited to the requirements of these briefs.

After reviewing the proposals submitted, the Project Management Group may call for proposals from additional consultants, and/or interview one or more of the consultants prior to making a selection.

Council reserves the right not to proceed with the project.

Brief: Historic Place Project 2: Footscray Review: Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places

Purpose

A major study of historic places within the former City of Footscray (*Footscray Conservation Study*, G. Butler, 1989) has resulted in the protection of a number of individual places and 9 precincts in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme. Three additional precincts were investigated but not recommended for protection.

As a result of comments from a Panel appointed to consider the planning scheme amendment, some proposed Urban Conservation Areas were reduced in extent. A report was prepared as part of this process (*Footscray Urban Conservation Area Review*, G. Butler 1993).

There is now strong Council and community support for extending the heritage precincts, and developing clearer guidance on the management of change within these precincts. The Queenscliffe model is the preferred starting point.

In addition, a number of individual places (approx. 182) were not assessed in the 1989 study. These now need to be considered for inclusion in precincts or for individual assessment.

The study would be in two stages:

Stage 1: would review the heritage areas and individual places identified in the 1989 study, with the aim of providing a comprehensive identification and assessment of heritage areas across the whole of the former City of Footscray that is now within the City of Maribyrnong.

Stage 2: would involve detailed research, documentation and assessment of individual places outside heritage areas that are not currently protected under the planning scheme.

Places to be considered should cover all historical periods, up to the present day, giving particular attention to the twentieth century. The 1989 study only considered places built before c1945. All elements of significant places and areas will need to be identified, and an integrated approach that considers the place and its setting and all significant elements is preferred.

Project Area

The former City of Footscray, excluding a small area to the south - see Map (Attachment 4).

Objectives

The project has the following objectives:

Stage 1

1. To review the existing heritage areas in the light of:
 - ı the earlier studies by Graeme Butler
 - ı the individual places that were not assessed in the 1989 study
 - ı the consultant's own examination of the area
 - ı any other relevant information.
2. To describe, assess the significance of and provide up-to-date documentation for all identified heritage precincts, including those already protected in the planning scheme.
3. To provide advice and recommendations to Maribyrnong City Council about the protection of all the identified heritage areas.
4. To make recommendations and advise on the resources required to fully research, document and assess the individual places not proposed for inclusion in a heritage area.

Stage 2

5. To fully research, document and assess an agreed list of individual places to the standard required for protection under the planning scheme.
6. To provide advice and recommendations to Maribyrnong City Council about the protection of all assessed individual places.

Tasks

Stage 1

As part of Stage 1 of the study, the consultant will be expected to:

1. Identify and contact relevant organisations (eg. historical societies) groups and individuals at the commencement of the project. An initial list of organisations and individuals that have expressed interest in participating in the Maribyrnong Heritage Review is available from Council.
2. Briefly review relevant existing information and studies. Access to all existing documentation will be provided by the lead consultant. This documentation is in the form of an Access 2 database. The consultant will be required to provide all final documentation as additions to this database.
4. Develop and carry out a systematic survey using an approach designed to address the project objectives.
5. Review the significance of the individual places not assessed in the 1989 study, make a preliminary assessment of significance
6. Update the database records for all existing and new heritage precincts in accordance with the documentation and recording requirements contained in this brief and required by Heritage Victoria for the protection of precincts in the Planning Scheme.
7. Review and update the statement of significance of all existing heritage areas, and provide statements of significance for new precincts, basing these significance assessments according to the AHC criteria.
8. Where heritage areas are identified, a conservation policy establishing specific policies for the conservation of the area and significant elements within the area shall be provided. The boundaries of each heritage area shall be identified on maps. All significant places and elements within the heritage area shall be shown on this map. To ensure consistency between Projects 1 and 2, the approach to the protection of heritage areas will be discussed with the lead consultant.

Recommendations on the protection of the identified heritage areas should use the Queenscliffe model as a starting point. These recommendations should recognise and respond to issues and circumstances within each heritage area. These recommendations should include:

- Protection through the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme, including the information required to enable a Planning Scheme schedule to be prepared.
 - Protection under the Register of the National Estate and/or the Victorian Heritage Register and/or Victorian Heritage Inventory, including advice on any additional research or comparative assessment that may be required.
 - Advice on the priorities for and the resources required to research, assess and document individual places outside existing and proposed heritage areas and not currently protected in the planning scheme.
 - Any changes to the policy and/or practice of Maribyrnong City Council and state government agencies that is required to ensure these heritage areas are protected, including specific advice on Council-owned places or features.
 - Any immediate threats that are apparent to the identified precincts and how these could be addressed.
9. Prepare a written report (as outlined below), and present findings and recommendations in database, and map form so that they will be able to be used in the same way as the outcomes of the other specialist studies.
 10. Participate in 4 to 6 meetings of the specialist consultants and the lead consultant to report on progress and coordinate work.
 11. Present draft findings of the study to the Heritage Review Steering Committee.

Stage 2

Stage 2 of the study will be commissioned as an extension to the contract for Stage 1. The extent of the services to be provided will be determined in part by the recommendations of Stage 1 and by the availability of Council funds.

As part of Stage 2 of the study, the consultant will be expected to:

1. Undertake research and assess the significance of an agreed list of individual places. This work would build on the work undertaken in Stage 1 and accord with the same requirements.
2. Establish the significance of any historic places identified, according to the AHC criteria. The assessment process is expected to be rigorous and analytical and to involve a careful consideration of the criteria. Comparative analysis should be undertaken whenever possible. The views of people closely associated with places identified should be incorporated where this would help in understanding of the social significance of identified places.
3. Develop recommendations on the protection of these historic places, including:
 - ı Places that could be considered for protection through the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme, including sufficient information to enable a Planning Scheme schedule to be prepared
 - ı Places that could be considered for protection under the Register of the National Estate and/or the Victorian Heritage Register and/or Victorian Heritage Inventory, including advice on any additional research or comparative assessment that may be required
 - ı Any changes to the policy and/or practice of Maribyrnong City Council and State government agencies that is required to ensure these places are protected, including specific advice on Council-owned places or features
 - ı Any immediate threats to identified places and how these could be addressed

In all tasks, the study should be conducted in a manner consistent with:

- The Australia ICOMOS *Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter)* and its *Guidelines*.
- State and Commonwealth legislation.

Outcomes

The project is expected to result in:

Stage 1

1. A comprehensive identification of heritage areas and assessment of their significance, documented according to the requirements of this brief. A statement of significance and a significance ranking is required. Precincts will also be recorded photographically, preferably in digital format (the extent of photographic recording is negotiable).
2. Map/s showing the location and extent of the identified heritage areas, manually drafted on base maps supplied by Council. Map data are not required in digital form, but will be transferred by Council into a GIS in future. These maps will need to clearly show any proposed extensions or reductions of existing heritage areas, as well as any new areas.
3. Recommendations about what is required to retain the significance of the identified heritage areas, particularly through land use planning and development control processes, Council's planning policies and procedures and Council's approach to heritage features it owns and manages (including street works).
4. Recommendations for further work or additional documentation, especially in relation to the individual places not proposed for inclusion in new or extended heritage areas. These recommendations should include an estimate of the resources required to fully research, document and assess these places, and should identify priorities within the list based on potential significance and/or threat.

Stage 2

1. A comprehensive identification of historic places outside heritage areas, assessment of their significance, and documentation according to the requirements of this brief. A statement of significance and a significance ranking is required. Places identified will also be recorded photographically, preferably in digital format.
2. Map/s showing the location and extent of identified historic places, manually drafted on base maps supplied by Council. Map data are not required in digital form, but will be transferred by Council into a GIS in future.
3. Recommendations about what is required to retain the significance of identified places, particularly through land use planning and development control processes.
4. Recommended policies that Council might adopt, for example relating to Council works or Council-owned properties, or Planning Scheme policies.

Budget

The budget required for Stage 1 of the project is estimated to be in the range \$18,000 - \$20,000. The budget for Stage 2 will be dependent upon the results of Stage 1 and allocation of Council resources. The budget provided by the consultant in their Proposal must include all fees and costs. Any proposed extension of the budget should be clearly indicated and justified in terms of the project outcomes and other requirements.

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Appendix 7 - Criteria and heritage grading systems

Heritage Assessment

Evaluation & selection methodology.

See Butler (1989) City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study Vol. 4-A, Vol 1-6.

Previous grading system

The grading system used in the City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study 1989 is the A-E place grading, 1-3 streetscape grading evolved by Graeme Butler for the North & West Melbourne Conservation Study (1983) and later adopted by the MCC in their 1985 policy document.

Places graded A-C were individually significant and were recommended for the planning scheme. Places graded D were potentially locally significant, typical or representative of a period/type but had the potential to form groups, precincts or streetscapes of some significance.

The following table sets out the relationship between the heritage grading system used in the 1989 study and the system used in this project. It also lists the relevant statutory heritage bodies who might act on the basis of these gradings to list heritage places.

Individual place heritage grading 1989	Threshold of heritage significance	Relevant Statutory body for heritage listing or protection	1999-2000 individual heritage value equivalent adopted for this study	Qualification needed for identified areas, streetscapes, or precincts
A	State/National significance	Heritage Victoria, Australian Heritage Commission	State/national	contributory or non-contributory
B	Regional significance	City of Maribyrnong, Australian Heritage Commission	Regional (Western)	contributory or non-contributory
C	Regional interest	City of Maribyrnong	City (City of Maribyrnong)	contributory or non-contributory
D	Representative of a period/type- local significance potential (and/or streetscape potential)	City of Maribyrnong	Local/Typical	contributory or non-contributory
E	Altered but some period expression, does not form streetscapes or precincts			not contributory

Assessment 1999-2000

Assessment against Australian Heritage Commission (AHC) criteria

The Australian Heritage Commission criteria consists of a set of eight criteria which cover social, aesthetic, scientific, and historic values. Each criterion has sub-criteria written specifically for cultural or natural values. As this project is for cultural values, the sub-criteria used are identified by their alpha-numeric code and briefly described as follows:

- A.3 richness and diversity of cultural features
- A.4 demonstrates well the course and pattern of history, important historic events
- B.2 rarity
- C.2 research potential
- D.2 good example of type
- E.1 aesthetic importance to the community or cultural group
- F.1 design or technological achievement ·
- G.1 social importance to the community
- H.1 association with important person or group

Heritage place selection is based on meeting these criteria. Places are selected from the knowledge of what is required to meet the criteria, the knowledge gained from the study of place data and the context formed by comparison with other similar places in the study area.

Thresholds

Thresholds of significance used in this study are based on comparison of the specific type of place within a defined geographic as follows.

Compared with other places in the locality, City, Region (western region) or State, the place is:

- A3 · exceptional for its richness and/ or diversity of features relating to a particular historic theme or its array of features that clearly demonstrate more than one historic theme.
- A4 · one of a small number of places with the best integrity and ability to demonstrate the theme or the theme combination or represent a particular event
- B2 · rare in the defined area as a place representing a theme or as an example of a type
- · rare in the defined area for representing an event
- · rare in the defined area as an example of type
- C2 · the place is known to have been used for research or teaching purposes
- the place is exceptional for potential for research or public education
- D2 · one of a small number of places with the best integrity and ability to demonstrate the type of place
- H1 · associated with a person or group judged to be of importance, and the association with the place is of considerable depth, a strong association with the person's productive life, or a clear link with the person's or group's work.

The threshold adopted in 1989 was equivalent to places significant to the City of Maribyrnong.

Contributory elements to a place

Parallel with places of potential individual significance are those which have a contributory role in making up the fabric of a place or precinct. This place or precinct, in turn, may be significant to the locality, City, Region, Victoria or Australia. This might include a group or network of places associated with housing, transport, industry, etc.

For example the elements or houses which make up the place called the Queensville Estate are as essential to the expression of that place as the original fabric is to the heritage value of an individually significant house.

Management

Conservation of the above place types means conservation of the significant fabric of the elements which make up these places. If the threshold of City or Local significance is adopted, the original fabric relevant to the significant period(s) of places of Local or City significance should be conserved. Thus if, for example, the Queensville estate (part) is assessed as being significant within the region because of a number of factors including the expression of the period around World War One and its aftermath period: places which express that period or are contributory should be conserved.

If for example the estate is seen as a collective of period elements which are viewed within a street or group context, original elements which are seen from within that context should be conserved.

Criteria for the Register of The National Estate

Without limiting the generality of sub-section (1) of the Australian Heritage Commission Act, a place that is a component of the natural or cultural environment of Australia is to be taken to be a place included in the national estate if it has significance or other special value for future generations as well as for the present community because of:

CRITERION A:

ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE COURSE, OR PATTERN, OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY.

A.1 Importance in the evolution of Australian flora, fauna, landscapes or climate.

A.2 Importance in maintaining existing processes or natural systems at the regional or national scale.

A.3 Importance in exhibiting unusual richness or diversity of flora, fauna, landscape or cultural features.

A.4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.

CRITERION B:

ITS POSSESSION OF UNCOMMON, RARE OR ENDANGERED ASPECTS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY.

B.1 Importance for rare endangered or uncommon flora, fauna, communities, ecosystems, natural landscapes or phenomena, or as a wilderness.

B.2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.

CRITERION C:

ITS POTENTIAL TO YIELD INFORMATION THAT WILL CONTRIBUTE TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY.

C.1 Importance for information contributing to wider understanding of Australian natural history, by virtue of their use as research sites, teaching sites, Type localities, reference or benchmark sites.

C.2 Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of Australia.

CRITERION D:

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING THE PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF:

- (I) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL PLACES; OR
- (II) A CLASS OF AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL ENVIRONMENTS.

D.1 Importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of the range of landscapes, environments or ecosystems, the attributes of which identify them as being characteristic of their class.

D.2 Importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of the range of human activities in the Australian environment (including way of life, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique).

CRITERION E:

ITS IMPORTANCE IN EXHIBITING PARTICULAR AESTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS VALUED BY A COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP.

E.1 Importance for a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.

CRITERION F:

ITS IMPORTANCE IN DEMONSTRATING A HIGH DEGREE OF CREATIVE OR TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENT AT A PARTICULAR PERIOD.

F.1 Importance for their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.

CRITERION G:

ITS STRONG OR SPECIAL ASSOCIATIONS WITH A PARTICULAR COMMUNITY OR CULTURAL GROUP FOR SOCIAL, CULTURAL OR SPIRITUAL REASONS.

G.1 Importance as places highly valued by a community for reasons of religious, spiritual, cultural, educational or social associations.

CRITERION H:

ITS SPECIAL ASSOCIATION WITH THE LIFE OR WORKS OF A PERSON, OR GROUP OF PERSONS, OF IMPORTANCE IN AUSTRALIA'S NATURAL OR CULTURAL HISTORY.

H.1 Importance for their close associations with individuals whose activities have been significant within the history of the nation

Appendix 8 - Principal Australian Historical Themes

HT.01	Tracing the evolution of a continent's special environments
HT.01.01	Tracing climatic and topographical change
HT.01.02	Tracing the emergence of and development of Australian plants and animals
HT.01.03	Assessing scientifically diverse environments
HT.01.04	Appreciating the natural wonders of Australia
HT.02	Peopling the continent
HT.02.01	Recovering the experience of Australia's earliest inhabitants
HT.02.02	Appreciating how Aboriginal people adapted themselves to diverse regions before regular contact with other parts of the world
HT.02.03	Coming to Australia as a punishment
HT.02.04	Migrating
HT.02.04.01	Migrating to save or preserve a way of life
HT.02.04.02	Migrating to seek opportunity
HT.02.04.03	Migrating to escape oppression
HT.02.04.04	Migrating systematically through organised colonisation
HT.02.04.05	Changing the face of rural and urban Australia through migration
HT.02.05	Promoting settlement on the land through selection and group settlement
HT.02.06	Fighting for the land
HT.02.06.01	Resisting the advent of Europeans and their animals
HT.02.06.02	Displacing Aboriginal people
HT.03	Developing local, regional and national economies
HT.03.01	Inspecting the coastline
HT.03.02	Exploring and surveying
HT.03.02.01	Looking for inland seas and waterways
HT.03.02.02	Looking for overland stock routes
HT.03.02.03	Prospecting for precious metals
HT.03.02.04	Exploring
HT.03.02.05	Surveying
HT.03.03	Exploiting natural resources
HT.03.03.01	Hunting
HT.03.03.02	Fishing and whaling
HT.03.03.03	Utilising mineral resources
HT.03.03.03.01	Mining for gold
HT.03.03.03.02	Mining for coal
HT.03.03.03.03	Producing lime and cement
HT.03.03.03.04	Quarrying
HT.03.03.03.05	Extracting oil & gas
HT.03.03.03.06	Mineral processing
HT.03.03.03.07	Mining for tin
HT.03.03.03.99	Mining for other resources
HT.03.03.04	Utilising forest resources
HT.03.03.04.01	Extracting forest resources
HT.03.03.04.01.01	Extracting hardwoods
HT.03.03.04.01.02	Extracting softwoods
HT.03.03.04.01.03	Extracting rainforest/cedar
HT.03.03.04.01.04	Extracting sandalwood
HT.03.03.04.01.05	Extracting wattle
HT.03.03.04.02	Processing forest resources
HT.03.03.04.02.01	Milling timber
HT.03.03.04.02.02	Manufacturing board or paper
HT.03.03.04.02.03	Manufacturing charcoal
HT.03.03.04.02.04	Distilling eucalyptus oil
HT.03.03.04.02.05	Processing sandalwood
HT.03.03.04.02.06	Processing wattle bark
HT.03.03.04.02.07	Sleeper cutting
HT.03.03.04.02.08	Splitting posts

HT.03.03.04.02.09	Woodchipping
HT.03.03.04.02.99	Other processing of forest resources
HT.03.03.04.03	Transporting forest resources
HT.03.03.04.04	Managing forest resources
HT.03.03.04.04.01	Protecting forest resources
HT.03.03.04.04.02	Working in the forest
HT.03.03.04.04.03	Sustaining forest resources
HT.03.03.04.04.04	Administering forest resources
HT.03.03.04.04.05	Protesting in the forest
HT.03.03.05	Tapping natural energy sources
HT.03.04	Engaging in primary production
HT.03.04.01	Developing sheep and cattle industries
HT.03.04.02	Trapping and hunting
HT.03.04.90	Other primary industry
HT.03.05	Recruiting labour
HT.03.06	Establishing lines and networks of communication
HT.03.06.01	Establishing postal services
HT.03.06.02	Developing electronic means of communication
HT.03.07	Moving goods and people
HT.03.07.01	Moving goods and people to and from Australian ports
HT.03.07.01.01	Safeguarding Australian products for long journeys
HT.03.07.01.02	Developing harbour facilities
HT.03.07.02	Moving goods and people on inland waterways
HT.03.07.03	Moving goods and people on land
HT.03.07.03.01	Moving goods and people by rail
HT.03.07.03.02	Moving goods and people by road
HT.03.07.03.03	Getting fuel to engines
HT.03.07.04	Moving goods and people by air
HT.03.08	Farming for export under Australian conditions
HT.03.09	Integrating Aboriginal people into the cash economy
HT.03.10	Altering the environment for economic development
HT.03.10.01	Regulating waterways
HT.03.10.02	Reclaiming land
HT.03.10.03	Irrigating land
HT.03.10.04	Clearing vegetation
HT.03.11	Feeding people
HT.03.11.01	Using indigenous foodstuffs
HT.03.11.02	Developing sources of fresh local produce
HT.03.11.03	Importing foodstuffs
HT.03.11.04	Preserving food and beverages
HT.03.11.05	Retailing foods and beverages
HT.03.12	Developing an Australian manufacturing capacity
HT.03.13	Developing an Australian engineering and construction industry
HT.03.13.01	Building to suit Australian conditions
HT.03.13.02	Using Australian materials in construction
HT.03.14	Developing economic links to Asia
HT.03.15	Struggling with remoteness, hardship and failure
HT.03.15.01	Gambling on uncertain climatic conditions and soils
HT.03.15.02	Going bush
HT.03.15.03	Dealing with hazards and disasters
HT.03.16	Inventing devices to cope with special Australian problems
HT.03.17	Financing Australia
HT.03.17.01	Raising capital
HT.03.17.02	Banking and lending
HT.03.17.03	Insuring against risk
HT.03.17.04	Co-operating to raise capital (co-ops, building societies, etc.)
HT.03.18	Marketing and retailing
HT.03.19	Informing Australians

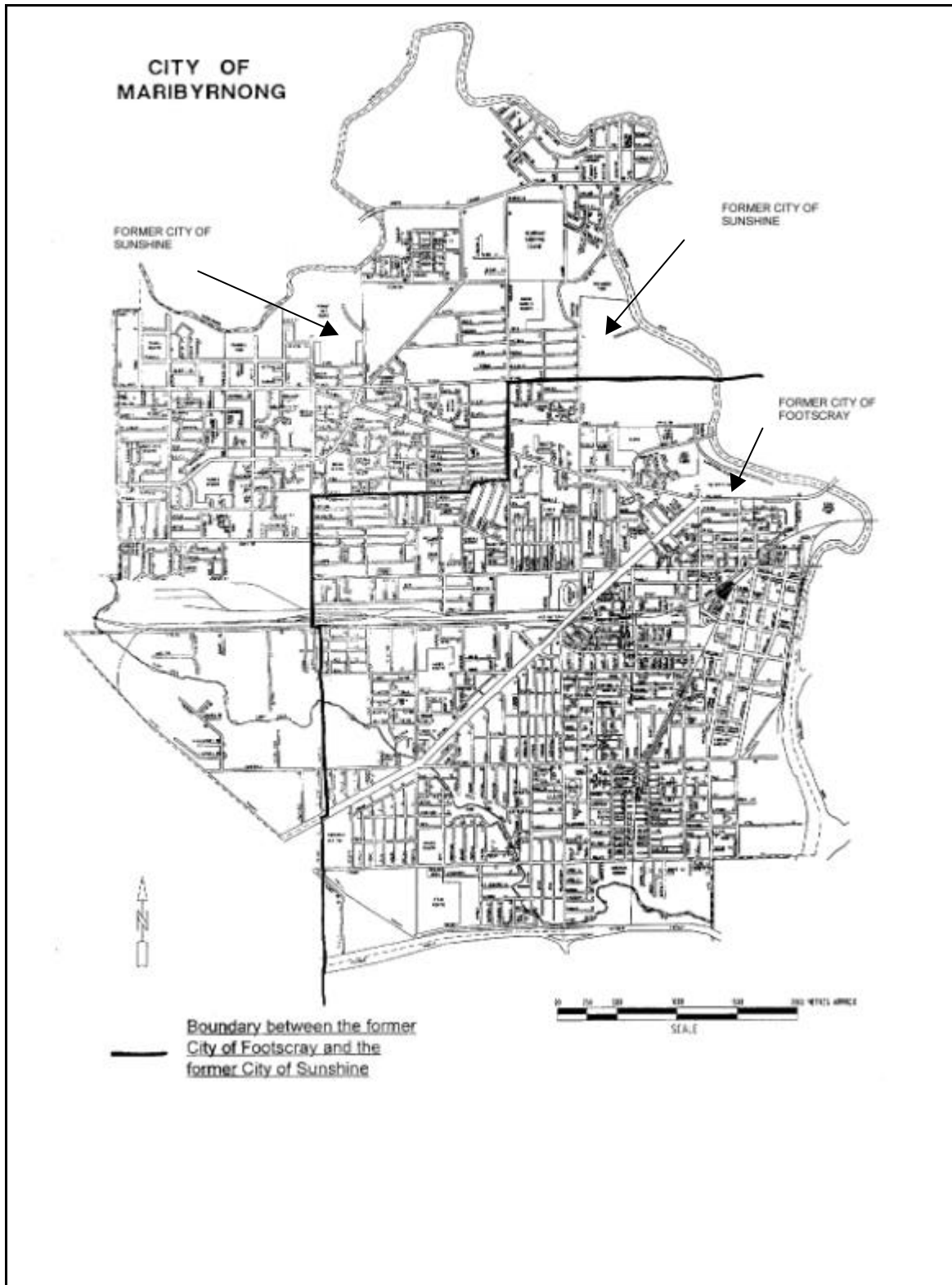
HT.03.19.01	Making, printing and distributing newspapers
HT.03.19.02	Broadcasting
HT.03.20	Entertaining for profit
HT.03.21	Accommodating travellers
HT.03.21	Catering for tourists
HT.03.22	Selling companionship and sexual services
HT.03.23	Adorning Australians
HT.03.23.01	Dressing up Australians
HT.03.23.02	Caring for hair, nails, and shapes
HT.03.24	Treating what ails Australians
HT.03.24.01	Providing medical and dental services
HT.03.24.02	Providing hospital services
HT.03.24.03	Developing alternative approaches to good health
HT.04	Building settlements, towns and cities
HT.04.01	Planning urban settlement
HT.04.01.01	Selecting township sites
HT.04.01.02	Making suburbs
HT.04.01.03	Learning to live with property booms and busts
HT.04.02	Supplying urban services (power, transport, fire prevention, roads, water, light & sewerage)
HT.04.02.01	Providing water
HT.04.02.02	Providing electricity
HT.04.02.03	Providing sewerage services
HT.04.03	Developing urban institutions
HT.04.04	Living with slums, outcasts and homelessness
HT.04.05	Making towns to serve rural Australia
HT.04.05.01	Settling
HT.05	Working
HT.05.01	Working in harsh conditions
HT.05.01.01	Coping with unemployment
HT.05.01.02	Coping with dangerous jobs and workplaces
HT.05.02	Organising workers and work places
HT.05.02.01	Structuring relations between managers and workers
HT.05.03	Caring for workers' dependent children
HT.05.04	Working in offices
HT.05.05	Trying to make crime pay
HT.05.06	Working in the home
HT.05.07	Surviving as Aboriginal people in a white-dominated economy
HT.06	Educating
HT.06.01	Forming associations, libraries and institutes for self-education
HT.06.02	Establishing schools
HT.06.03	Training people for workplace skills
HT.06.04	Building a system of higher education
HT.06.05	Educating people in remote places
HT.06.06	Educating indigenous people in two cultures
HT.07	Governing
HT.07.01	Governing Australia as a province of the British Empire
HT.07.02	Developing institutions of self-government and democracy
HT.07.02.01	Protesting
HT.07.02.02	Struggling for inclusion in the political process
HT.07.02.03	Working to promote civil liberties
HT.07.02.04	Forming political associations
HT.07.03	Federating Australia
HT.07.04	Governing Australia's colonial possessions
HT.07.05	Developing administrative structures and authorities
HT.07.05.01	Developing local government authorities
HT.07.05.02	Providing for the common defence
HT.07.05.02.01	Preparing to face invasion

- HT.07.05.02.02 Going to war
- HT.07.05.03 Controlling entry of persons and disease
- HT.07.05.04 Policing Australia
- HT.07.05.05 Dispensing justice
- HT.07.05.06 Incarcerating the accused and convicted
- HT.07.05.06 Incarcerating the accused and convicted
- HT.07.05.06.01 Evading justice
- HT.07.05.06.02 Using convict labour
- HT.07.05.07 Providing services and welfare
- HT.07.05.08 Enforcing discriminatory legislation
- HT.07.05.09 Administering Aboriginal Affairs
- HT.07.05.10 Conserving Australian resources
- HT.07.05.10.01 Conserving fragile environments
- HT.07.05.10.02 Conserving economically valuable resources
- HT.07.05.10.03 Conserving Australia's cultural or natural heritage
- HT.08 Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
- HT.08.01 Organising recreation
- HT.08.01.01 Playing and watching organised sports
- HT.08.01.02 Betting
- HT.08.01.03 Developing public parks and gardens
- HT.08.01.04 Recreating in the outdoors
- HT.08.01.05 Experiencing the natural environment
- HT.08.02 Going to the beach
- HT.08.03 Going on holiday
- HT.08.04 Eating and drinking
- HT.08.05 Forming associations
- HT.08.05.01 Associating to preserve traditions and group memories
- HT.08.05.02 Associating to help other people
- HT.08.05.03 Associating for mutual aid
- HT.08.05.04 Worshipping together
- HT.08.05.03.01 Maintaining religious traditions and ceremonies
- HT.08.05.03.02 Founding Australian religious institutions
- HT.08.05.03.03 Making places for worship
- HT.08.05.03.04 Evangelising
- HT.08.05.03.04.01 Running city missions
- HT.08.05.03.04.02 Founding and maintaining missions to Australia's Indigenous people
- HT.08.05.05 Associating to pursue common leisure interests
- HT.08.06 Honouring achievement
- HT.08.07 Remembering the fallen
- HT.08.08 Commemorating significant events
- HT.08.08.01 Remembering disasters
- HT.08.08.02 Remembering public spectacles
- HT.08.09 Pursuing excellence in the arts and sciences
- HT.08.09.01 Making music
- HT.08.09.02 Creating visual arts
- HT.08.09.03 Creating literature
- HT.08.09.04 Designing and building fine buildings
- HT.08.09.05 Advancing knowledge in science and technology
- HT.08.09.05.01 Understanding Australia's climate
- HT.08.10 Making Australian folklore
- HT.08.10.01 Celebrating folk heroes
- HT.08.10.02 Myth making and story-telling
- HT.08.01 Living in and around Australian homes
- HT.09 Marking the phases of life
- HT.09.01 Bringing babies into the world
- HT.09.01.01 Providing maternity clinics and hospitals
- HT.09.01.02 Promoting mothers' and babies' health

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

HT.09.02	Bringing up children
HT.09.03	Growing up
HT.09.03.01	Courting
HT.09.03.02	Joining youth organisations
HT.09.03.03	Being teenagers
HT.09.04	Forming families and partnerships
HT.09.05	Growing old
HT.09.05.01	Retiring
HT.09.05.02	Looking after the infirm and the aged
HT.09.06	Mourning the dead
HT.09.07	Disposing of dead bodies

Appendix 9 - Study Area



Appendix 10 Local Policies

Maribyrnong Planning Scheme Proposed Local Policies

Introduction

This section is in response to the brief's requirements as follows:

Where heritage areas are identified, a conservation policy establishing specific policies for the conservation of the area and significant elements within the area shall be provided.

The following goes beyond this requirement by providing, in part, the basis for a planning scheme amendment. Each proposed heritage precinct or area is dealt with in this section, in terms of management objectives and policies, with a general set of policies and objectives preceding which is to apply to all. Each area's objectives and policies are meant to be free-standing, potentially being considered in isolation from the general policies. For that reason there is some repetition from one to the other as well as standardisation of expression.

An attempt has been made to keep these objectives and policies general to allow for any variation within the precinct, with the ultimate reference for each policy being the places or elements listed as contributory within the place schedule for each precinct (see Appendix 2). These policies should not be used as restoration guidelines for contributory places, with the evidence and its interpretation by an experienced heritage consultant being paramount in any decision to restore, reinstate or reconstruct a contributory element with the precinct.

Heritage Policy application and content

This policy applies to all places (sites, buildings, objects, landscape) contained within the Heritage Overlays within the City.

The policy includes those management objectives stated under each heritage overlay (see also Appendix 1), as follows, each with specific objectives, policies and performance measures.

Policy basis

The Municipal Strategic Statement (MSS) has been criticised by the panel reporting on the recent City of Maribyrnong planning scheme amendment for its paucity of reference to heritage issues. Any future heritage based planning scheme amendment must also include statements regarding heritage inserted into a revised MSS (see Volume 1).

The existing planning scheme heritage provisions (43.01-5) do recognise *Any applicable heritage study and any applicable conservation policy* and thus the Guidelines for New Development in Conservation Areas from the City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study 1989 V1:36-8 is the only existing basis for this policy along with the State Planning Policy Framework.

Policy background

Within the context of Australia, Victoria, the Western Region, the City of Maribyrnong or the localities within the City, these policies for post-contact places and precincts are intended¹⁸:

- To recognise the importance of these places in the course, or pattern of the area's cultural history, with regard to their richness and/or diversity of features relating to historic themes together with their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the area or community;
- To ensure their expression of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of the area's cultural history by demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest;
- To ensure their continued potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of the area's cultural history;
- To ensure their expression of the principal characteristics of a class or type of the area's cultural places or environments by demonstrating the major characteristics of the range of human activities including way of life, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique;
- To recognise and preserve those elements which exhibit aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group or otherwise valued by the community in the area;
- To recognise and preserve those elements which demonstrate a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period by their technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement;
- To recognise and preserve those elements which express strong or special associations with a particular community or cultural group for social, educational, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- To recognise and preserve those elements which have an identifiable association with the life or works of a person, or group of persons, of importance in the area's cultural history.

General heritage policy objectives

The objectives of this policy are:

- To conserve and enhance the identified contributory elements in a place or precinct which include buildings, objects, public or private landscape, land and street works;
- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between the contributory elements to a place or precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of contributory elements where the view is that reasonably available from public spaces such as the street or streets faced by the contributory places;
- To conserve original uses of identified contributory elements;
- To ensure that new elements added to the place or precinct are visually recessive and visually related in roof and plan form, external materials, front rear and side

¹⁸ Derived from the Australian Heritage Commission criteria

setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from identified public areas¹⁹;

- To require an approved replacement development in a heritage overlay area prior to any approval for demolition or partial demolition being issued.
- To ignore any plants or fences as proposed permanent screening when Council considers the public view of proposed or existing elements within the precinct when determining if a proposed development is visible and if it is related or recessive to the heritage character of the precinct or place.
- To ensure that any addition to a contributory heritage place or precinct should be distinguishable on close inspection from those of the original or contributory fabric of that place or precinct.
- to consider the relevant Statement of Significance, and the following general and specific Objectives, Criteria and Performance measures in assessing any planning permit application for development of a heritage place or precinct.
- To encourage the ongoing maintenance of contributory places.

General heritage policies and performance measures

These heritage policies seek to encourage development that will conserve and enhance the heritage character of a place or precinct. The **performance measures** describe ways proposed development may meet the objectives.

Policy

It is policy to:

- ❑ Discourage the demolition of any contributory place except where it can be shown that the major part of the publicly visible contributory elements which make up the place must be replaced due to damage or structural defects as verified by a written report from a structural engineer with recognised experience in heritage places and an experienced heritage architect.
- ❑ Only approve demolition or removal of part of a contributory place where that part:
 - has no known heritage value;
 - is not publicly visible (see sight line diagram);
 - is an addition made after the significant period of the place that is to be removed as part of an approved conservation program; or
 - is minor in scale to allow integration with an approved extension or alteration.
- ❑ Require the approval of a replacement development prior to approval of demolition of any part of a contributory place.
- ❑ Prevent the alteration or obscuring of any of the publicly visible contributory fabric of any contributory place e.g., the original exterior walls, or visible roofline.
- ❑ Encourage alterations and additions to any contributory place to be recessive in scale, siting, materials and form and preferably not be publicly visible.

It is policy that:

¹⁹ View from any street listed in the place schedule, typically at an average eye height of 1.5m above ground level

- ❑ New buildings in heritage precincts should relate in wall and roof height, property boundary setbacks, scale and bulk, massing, proportions, roof form, and materials to those of contributory places in the precinct.
- ❑ Publicly visible additions to contributory places should read as secondary elements and not dominate the original architectural style, form and scale of the building and should closely match the existing proportions, roof form and materials of the building but not the original decorative detail.
- ❑ Vehicle accommodation and access should not dominate the streetscape, particularly in pre motor-car Edwardian-era and Victorian-era precincts.
- ❑ New subdivisions should relate to or follow the original subdivision pattern of the precinct, as defined by the stated period of significance, with particular attention to rear rights-of-way and large corner blocks, where they occur, as contributory to the streetscape character.
- ❑ New allotments should allow the construction of habitable dwellings that conform visually to the nearest or typical contributory places in the precinct.
- ❑ The scale, form, layout and materials of elements in the public streets or lanes (such as bluestone pitcher paving and rear lanes) that contribute to the heritage character of the precinct should be retained and conserved.
- ❑ The scale, form, layout and materials of elements new elements should visually relate to contributory public landscape in the precinct.

Preferred performance measures

- ❑ *Original unpainted exterior surfaces such as stone, cement render or brickwork, must not be painted or rendered over on a contributory place.*
- ❑ *Additions must be related in form, materials, and of a lesser scale to the contributory place and sited behind publicly visible wall and rooflines.*
- ❑ *New building should be similar in perceived wall and roof ridge height to those of the nearest contributory buildings or the average wall and roof ridge height of contributory places with the same street frontage.*
- ❑ *The front setback of new buildings should match the setback of the nearest contributory dwellings, or adopt the average front setback of contributory places with the same street frontage.*
- ❑ *New buildings and works should relate to the contributory buildings in the precinct with regard to:*
 - *roof pitch, materials and colour;*
 - *window and door proportions;*
 - *the relationship of solid elements to recesses and openings; and*
 - *patterns, colours and textures*
- ❑ *Front fences should conform to the predominant original fence style, height and materials in the street and relate to the period of building to which it is associated.*
- ❑ *Publicly visible additions should be:*
 - *of a lesser perceived volume or bulk than the original extent of the contributory building;*
 - *related in roof form and plan form to the original form of the contributory building; and*
 - *recognisable as a separate element.*
- ❑ *Front yards should not be paved for vehicle parking.*
- ❑ *Carports and garages should be located to the rear of the existing house where possible.*
- ❑ *Carports and garages should not be located in front of (in part or in total) the front wall of a contributory building.*
- ❑ *There should not be more than one crossover per allotment.*
- ❑ *Driveways should be single width, i.e. 3.0m.*
- ❑ *The finish of new crossovers or medians should match the original paving of the footpaths, being typically asphalt in Edwardian-era and Victorian-era precincts and concrete in interwar precincts.*

- ❑ *Design envelopes should be submitted to Council for approval with the new subdivision plan that demonstrates that any development will conform to the heritage character of the precinct.*
- ❑ *Road surface and materials, kerbs and channels that are from or relate to the heritage character of the precinct should be retained and conserved.*
- ❑ *Any new traffic treatments and signs must relate visually to the heritage character of the precinct.*
- ❑ *New street furniture should visually relate to those originally used in the precinct.*
- ❑ *New street trees in a precinct should relate to those originally used in the precinct and existing contributory street trees should be retained and perpetuated through replanting of the same species.*

Heritage Overlay 1 War Service Homes Precinct

This policy applies to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlay 1 in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being an inter-war era residential precinct Mitchell, Monash and Prince Streets, together with the General Policies already stated

Policy Basis

The Mitchell, Monash and Prince Street precinct is historically important in being the city's best example of a war service estate, inter-war era residential precinct.

The following objectives have been drawn from the precinct Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the inter-war era (c1919-38):

- including detached Californian Bungalow and Mediterranean villa style weatherboard houses, with common front and side setbacks and originally fronted with wire fabric or low simple timber picket style fencing;
- regular block sizes, as shown in LP10486;
- single 3m maximum width crossovers to garaging set at the back of the block accessed by side drives; and
- concrete footpaths, bluestone kerb and channelling.

Policy Objectives

- To conserve and enhance the identified²⁰ contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places, as expressive of the city's best example of a war service estate, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works which typically include concrete kerb and channel and footpaths and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- To conserve and enhance traditional or original land use within the precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- To encourage development (new buildings, built elements and landscape) which maintains the existing prominence of contributory places or elements within the precinct by ensuring that the design and materials used for new works in the area are recessive and visually related to the precinct's original contributory elements in roof and plan form, choice of external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas; and
- To maintain the link with the precinct's war service home history.

²⁰ As listed in the place schedule, Appendix 2

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlay 1:

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, in assessing any planning application and any proposed public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of white concrete kerbs, gutters and footpath paving in existing of future street works;
- To discourage further subdivision of land except to realign boundaries between lots or to reinstate the land subdivision to that of the subdivision existing at the time of construction of contributory places;
- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance of contributory places;
- To encourage preparation of oral or documentary histories surrounding the development of the estate;
- To encourage the following design characteristics for use in contributory buildings (alterations or additions) or as a guide for contemporary interpretation for new designs in the precinct:
 - Corrugated profile sheet iron or Zinalume or Colorbond roofing;
 - Hipped and gabled roof forms of nominally 33 to 45 degrees;
 - Timber framed windows in grouped vertical rectangle format;
 - Painted horizontal weatherboard walls with limited use of stucco and pressed red imperial size brick cladding, using National Trust of Australia *Our Inter-war Houses* colour guide.;
 - Timber framed front verandahs of a skillion profile or integral with the main roof pitch;
 - Timber picket styles or wire fabric on timber framing from the inter-war era in the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on fences;
 - Front boundary fence heights which are within the height range of 1-1.3m and similar side fence heights between the building line and the front of the house and a maximum of 2m otherwise;
 - Front and side setbacks which are similar to those of the contributory places in the precinct;
 - Similar wall heights (typically single storey) and ridge heights or similar sight angles to ridge and wall heights to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street²¹

Heritage Overlay 2 Upper Footscray Residential Precinct

This policy and the General Policies apply to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlay 2 in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being an Edwardian-era residential precinct along Catherine, The Crescent, Droop, Mary, Shepherd, Johnson, Herbert, Central, Tiernan and White Streets, plus Geelong and Commercial Roads.

²¹ Perceived height as viewed from anywhere on the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m

Policy Basis

This precinct is a relatively unaltered Victorian and Edwardian area of both working and middle class housing which offers a cohesive cultural and visual character reflective of two growth eras in the City.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory elements in the precinct are generally:

- places which derive from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras, with secondary contributions offered by 1920s housing;
- small Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages outside of Droop St and Geelong Rd;
- notable civic and residential buildings along Geelong Road with wide frontages, deeper setbacks, masonry construction (red brick), some slate and Marseilles pattern unglazed terra-cotta tile roofing, and generally larger scale;
- originally with picket front fences;
- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel which survive in part;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing, with some exceptions along Geelong Rd where stables are provided at the rear; and
- a general built form of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination.

Policy Objectives

- To conserve and enhance the identified contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places, as a relatively unaltered Victorian and Edwardian precinct of both working and middle class housing which offers a cohesive cultural and visual character reflective of two growth eras in the City, and where elements include buildings, objects, landscape (such as surviving mature street trees like the elms in Commercial Road), land and street works created by the end of World War One and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- To conserve and enhance the prominence of key heritage places such as the Footscray primary school and Returned Servicemen League
- To conserve and enhance the traditional or original land use within precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- To encourage development (new buildings, built elements and landscape) which maintains the existing prominence of contributory places or elements within the precinct by ensuring that the design and materials used for new works in the area are recessive and visually related to the precinct's original contributory elements in roof and plan form, choice of external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas.

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlay 2:

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, in assessing any planning application and any public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of bluestone kerbs and gutters and asphalt footpath paving in street works or the use of bluestone kerbs and matching profiles, surface finish and colours in concrete for new channel or tray work;
- To discourage further subdivision of land except to realign boundaries between lots or to reinstate the land subdivision existing at the construction of any associated contributory place;
- To maintain the surviving mature street trees in the precinct, specifically the elms in Commercial Rd;
- To conserve and enhance the prominence and public view to major corner contributory buildings along Droop St and contributory buildings in Geelong Rd;
- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance of contributory places;
- To encourage the following design characteristics for use in contributory buildings or as a guide in new designs in the precinct:
 - Corrugated profile galvanised iron or metal sheet roofing;
 - Timber framed windows in vertical rectangle format;
 - Horizontal weatherboard wall cladding with limited use of red imperial sized bricks, with external colours derived from the National Trust of Australia *External Paint Colours Technical Bulletin*;
 - Timber framed front verandahs of a skillion or bullnose profile;
 - Timber picket styles from the Victorian and Edwardian-eras, and where relevant the inter-war era, in the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on fences;
 - Front fence heights which are within the height range of 1-1.3m and side fence heights which are of a matching height between the building line and the front of the house and a maximum of 2m otherwise;
 - Hipped and gabled roof forms with roof pitches of nominally 33 to 63 degrees;
 - Front and side setbacks which are similar to those of the contributory places in the precinct, with emphasis on the nearest contributory place;
 - Similar wall heights and ridge heights or similar sight angles to ridge and wall heights to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street, with emphasis on the nearest contributory place²²;
 - Concealed or recessive motor vehicle storage and garaging

Heritage Overlay 3 Footscray Geelong & Ballarat Roads Residential Precinct

This policy applies to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlay 3 in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being an Edwardian-era residential precinct along Ballarat and Geelong Roads, together with the General Policies already stated

Policy Basis

This precinct is one of the City's more historically expressive of two major and distinguishable growth periods in the city's development, particularly its large villa development, with associated important owners.

²² Perceived height as viewed from anywhere on the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Victorian, Edwardian and inter-war eras including:

- large generally Edwardian and Victorian era villas;
- masonry (red brick and stucco) walls;
- detached siting in varying sized blocks;
- attic and single storey height;
- terra-cotta tiled or slate roofs;
- originally with picket front fences;
- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with little surviving;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing, with some exceptions along Geelong Rd where stables may have been provided at the rear; and
- a general built form of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination.

Policy Objectives

- To conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- To conserve and enhance the park and river aspect of the houses from Geelong and Ballarat Roads;
- To conserve and enhance the traditional or original land use within precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- To encourage development (new buildings, built elements and landscape) which maintains the existing prominence of contributory places or elements within the precinct by ensuring that the design and materials used for new works in the area are recessive and visually related to the precinct's original contributory elements in roof and plan form, choice of external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas.

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlay 3:

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, in assessing any planning application and any public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of any bluestone kerbs and gutters and asphalt footpath paving in street works or the use of bluestone kerbing with matching tray or channel profiles, surface finish and colours in concrete for new work;

- To discourage further subdivision of land except to realign boundaries between lots or to reinstate the land subdivision at the end of the significant period from that of the subdivision existing at the time of construction of contributory places;
- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance of contributory places;
- To ensure that the design of new works in the area is recessive and visually related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas;
- To encourage the following design characteristics for use in contributory buildings or as a guide for contemporary interpretation for designs in the precinct:
 - Unglazed terracotta Marseilles pattern tile roofing;
 - Hipped and gabled roof forms of nominally 33 to 63 degrees;
 - Timber framed windows in single vertical rectangle or grouped vertical rectangle format;
 - Pressed red imperial size walls with lightly struck mortar joints and limited use of stucco and weatherboard cladding;
 - Timber framed front verandahs of a skillion profile or integral with the main roof pitch;
 - Timber picket styles from the Edwardian and inter-war eras in the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on fences;
 - Front boundary fence heights which are within the height range of 1-1.3m and similar side fence heights between the building line and the front of the house and a maximum of 2m otherwise;
 - Front and side setbacks which are similar to those of the contributory places in the precinct, with emphasis on the nearest contributory place;
 - Similar wall heights and ridge heights or similar sight angles to ridge and wall heights to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street, with emphasis on the nearest contributory place²³;
 - External colours from the National Trust of Australia *External Paint Colours Technical Bulletin*;
 - Concealed or recessive motor vehicle storage and garaging.

Heritage Overlay 4 - Footscray Residential Precinct

This policy and the General Heritage Policy apply to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlay 4 in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being a Victorian and Edwardian-era residential precinct along .Moore, Newell, Stirling, Donald, and Cowper Streets (parts).

Policy Basis

The precinct is historically significant to the City of Maribyrnong as expressive of two major and distinguishable growth periods in the City's development.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras with:

- small Victorian & Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages;
- originally with picket front fences;

²³ Perceived height as viewed from anywhere on the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m

- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing;
- major built form of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination.

Policy Objectives:

- To conserve and enhance the identified contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and bluestone kerb and channel, asphalt footpath paving, original lot layouts and rear lanes and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- To conserve and enhance the traditional or original land use within precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- To ensure new development (new buildings, built elements and landscape) maintains the existing prominence of contributory places or elements within the precinct by ensuring that the design and materials used for new works in the area are recessive and visually related to the precinct's original contributory elements in roof and plan form, choice of external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas;
- To encourage a visually related and recessive built interface between the adjoining Footscray commercial area and this precinct.

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlay 4:

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, in assessing any planning application and any public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of bluestone kerbs and gutters and asphalt footpath paving in street works or the use of bluestone kerbs and matching tray or channel profiles, surface finish and colours in concrete for new work;
- To discourage further subdivision of land except to realign boundaries between lots or to reinstate the land subdivision at the end of the significant period ;
- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance of contributory places;
- To encourage the following design characteristics for use in contributory buildings or as a guide in new designs in the precinct:
 - Corrugated iron or metal sheet roofing;
 - Timber framed windows in vertical rectangle format;
 - Horizontal weatherboard wall cladding, with limited use of red imperial sized bricks and stucco;

- External paint colours derived from the National Trust of Australia *External Paint Colours Technical Bulletin*;
- Timber framed front verandahs of a skillion, convex or bullnose profile;
- Timber picket styles from the Victorian and Edwardian-era in the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on fences;
- Front fence heights which are within the height range of 1-1.3m and side fence heights which are of a matching height between the building line and the front of the house and a maximum of 2m otherwise;
- Hipped and gabled roof forms, pitched at nominally 33 to 63 degrees;
- Front and side setbacks which are similar to those of the contributory places in the precinct, with emphasis on the nearest contributory place;
- Similar wall heights and ridge heights or similar sight angles to ridge and wall heights to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street, with emphasis on the nearest contributory place²⁴

Heritage Overlay 4A - William Angliss Worker Housing Precinct

This policy applies to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlay 4A in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being an Edwardian-era residential precinct north of the Footscray commercial area, as well as the general policies already stated.

Policy Basis

The precinct is significant as the sole built reminder of the important Angliss meat complex and as the best known example of a worker housing group erected by an employer in the Region.

The following objectives have been drawn from the precinct Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian-era, as listed in the place schedule for this precinct including:

- small Victorian & Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages;
- originally with picket front fences;
- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking;
- repeated built form of the typical Edwardian villa main hip and projecting gable roof form combination.

Policy Objectives

- To conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places, as an evocation of Edwardian era worker housing in Footscray, where elements include buildings, objects, public and private landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- To conserve and enhance the original subdivision;
- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;

²⁴ Perceived height as viewed from anywhere on the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m

- To conserve and enhance the traditional or original land use within precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- To ensure new development (new buildings, built elements and landscape) maintains the existing prominence of contributory places or elements within the precinct by ensuring that the design and materials used for new works in the area are recessive and visually related to the precinct's original contributory elements in roof and plan form, choice of external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas;
- To ensure that new elements within the precinct do not obscure the public view to contributory places;
- To involve the National Trust of Australia in heritage management of the classified Newell Street area;
- To ensure that the historical associations with key places such as the Newell property and the site of the William Angliss works are promoted and traditional visual links between these historical sites and contributory places are maintained.

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlay 4A:

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, in assessing any planning application and any public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of bluestone kerbs and gutters and asphalt footpath paving in street works or the use of bluestone kerbs and matching tray or channel profiles, surface finish and colours in concrete for new work;
- To discourage further subdivision of land except to realign boundaries between lots or to reinstate the land subdivision at the end of the significant period ;
- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance of contributory places;
- To encourage the following design characteristics for use in contributory buildings or as a guide in new designs in the precinct:
 - Corrugated iron or metal sheet roofing;
 - Timber framed windows in vertical rectangle format;
 - Horizontal weatherboard wall cladding;
 - Timber framed front verandahs of a skillion or bullnose profile;
 - Timber picket styles from the Edwardian-era in the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on fences;
 - Front fence heights which are within the height range of 1-1.3m and side fence heights which are of a matching height between the building line and the front of the house and a maximum of 2m otherwise;
 - Hipped and gabled roof forms
 - Front and side setbacks which are similar to those of the contributory places in the precinct, with emphasis on the nearest contributory place;
 - Similar wall heights and ridge heights or similar sight angles to ridge and wall heights to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street, with emphasis on the nearest contributory place²⁵

²⁵ Perceived height as viewed from anywhere on the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m

Heritage Overlay 5,6,7 Footscray Commercial Precinct

This policy and the General Policies apply to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlays 5,6 & 7 in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being largely a group of linear Victorian & Edwardian era commercial streetscapes in Barkly, Nicholson and Hopkins Streets.

Policy Basis

The precinct is significant historically and aesthetically within the City because the identified commercial buildings (particularly the upper level facades) are the City's best expression of its two major commercial growth eras, the precinct being largely built up by World War One with a consistent visual character.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras including:-

- attached one and two storey cemented and face brick Edwardian and Victorian era shops and residences over,
- some individually significant inter-war examples and landmark buildings generally at corner sites,
- buildings to the street frontage,
- typically trabeated façades evocative of Italianate design influences;
- near universal parapeted form;
- a repeating module determined by the Victorian-era shopfronts of 5-6m;
- recessed entries and plinths to shopfronts; and
- no provision for on site motor vehicle parking as an indication of the pre-motor era.

Policy Objectives

- To conserve and enhance the identified contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places outside of that era as an evocation of the Edwardian & Victorian era in Footscray's commercial core with identified landmark structures from later eras, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- To conserve and enhance key places such as the Barkly Hotel, Royal Hotel, Griffith's jeweller's shop and Carroll & Douglas (234-6 Barkly Street);
- To conserve and enhance the traditional or original land use within precinct to aid in its heritage conservation and encourage continuation of the traditional combination of residential and commercial uses;
- To ensure new development (new buildings, built elements and landscape) maintains the existing prominence of contributory places or elements within the precinct by ensuring that the design and materials used for new works in the area are recessive and visually related to the precinct's original contributory elements in roof and plan form, choice of external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas.
- To encourage the removal of signs and street furniture which are unrelated in size, shape, materials or colour to those typical of the development period of the

precinct or its contributory buildings and encourage the use of those that are related.

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlays 5,6,7 :

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, in assessing any planning application and any public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of any bluestone kerbs and gutters and asphalt footpath paving in street works or the use of matching kerb and channel profiles, surface finish and colours in concrete for new work;
- To discourage further subdivision of land except to realign boundaries between lots or to reinstate the land subdivision at the end of the significant period ;
- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance of contributory places;
- To discourage business or promotional signs on upper levels within the precinct; and limit the sign size to
- To encourage use of externally illuminated signs for contributory places built in the Edwardian-era or Victorian-era;
- To encourage the following design characteristics for use in contributory buildings or as a guide for new designs in the precinct:
 - Slate, corrugated iron or metal sheet roofing, or similar modern equivalents;
 - Timber framed display windows with recessed entries and plinths;
 - Timber framed residential windows in a vertical rectangle format;
 - Pressed red imperial sized red brick wall cladding with lightly struck joints, or a stucco or render wall finish or similar modern equivalents;
 - External paint colours derived from the National Trust of Australia *External Paint Colours technical bulletin*;
 - Simple timber or metal post-supported street verandahs of a skillion roof profile for new buildings or contributory places where the original verandah design is unknown;
 - Parapeted, hipped and gabled roof forms;
 - Zero front and side setbacks or similar to those of the contributory places in the precinct, with emphasis on the nearest contributory place;
 - Similar wall heights and ridge heights or similar sight angles to ridge and wall heights to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street, with emphasis on the nearest contributory place²⁶
- To encourage the use of upper levels of commercial buildings for residential purposes.
- To encourage advertising signs and street furniture which are related to those used in the development era of the precinct or any associated contributory place, are visually recessive and do not obscure or cover contributory elements, and guided by the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on advertising signs;

²⁶ Perceived height as viewed from anywhere on the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m

- To prepare and implement a Footscray Commercial Area Enhancement Project (as an equivalent to the Yarraville Village Enhancement Project, 1990) to properly inform building owners of heritage development options.

Heritage Overlay 8 - Old Footscray Township Residential Precinct

This policy and the General Heritage Policy apply to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlay 8 in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being a Victorian and Edwardian-era residential precinct along Talbot, parts of Hyde, Cowper, Bunbury and Whitehall Streets.

Policy Basis

This precinct is significant to the City because of distinct building groups and other early fabric in the precinct express the development influences at play in Footscray from the beginning of permanent settlement in the region and the City, in particular the first river crossing and the two railway station locations, plus the resulting development surges.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras, including:

- small Victorian & Edwardian single-storey attached and detached housing with brick and weatherboard wall cladding, corrugated iron and slate roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages;
- - originally with timber picket front fences;
- - originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving;
- - originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing;
- -major built form of the typical exposed Victorian hipped roof and Edwardian hipped main roof and projecting gable roof form combination.

Policy Objectives

- To conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places outside of that era, as an evocation of the two major early growth periods within the old Footscray township grid, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- To conserve and enhance the mature street trees in Bunbury St;
- To conserve and enhance the precinct's relationship with key adjoining places such as the Footscray Railway Station and the associated reserve, and the Maribyrnong River;
- To conserve and enhance the traditional or original land use within precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- To ensure new development (new buildings, built elements and landscape) maintains the existing prominence of contributory places or elements within the precinct by ensuring that the design and materials used for new works in the area

are recessive and visually related to the precinct's original contributory elements in roof and plan form, choice of external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas; and

- To conserve the original layout and street names of the Footscray Village survey of 1849.

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlay 8:

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, in assessing any planning application and any public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of bluestone kerbs and gutters and asphalt footpath paving in street works or the use of bluestone kerbs and matching tray or channel profiles, surface finish and colours in concrete for new work;
- To discourage further subdivision of land except to realign boundaries between lots or to reinstate the land subdivision at the end of the significant period;
- To discourage further changes to the original layout and street names of the Footscray Village survey of 1849;
- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance of contributory places;
- To encourage the following design characteristics for use in contributory buildings or as a guide in new designs in the precinct:
 - Corrugated iron or metal sheet roofing;
 - Timber framed windows in vertical rectangle format;
 - Horizontal weatherboard wall cladding, brown or red imperial sized bricks and stucco;
 - Timber framed front verandahs of a skillion, convex or bullnose profile as determined by evidence and the age of the building;
 - External paint colours derived from the National Trust of Australia *External Paint Colours technical bulletin*;
 - Timber picket styles from the Victorian and Edwardian-era in the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on fences or as suited to the age of the building;
 - Front fence heights which are within the height range of 1-1.3m and side fence heights which are of a matching height between the building line and the front of the house and a maximum of 2m otherwise;
 - Hipped and gabled roof forms, pitched at nominally 33 to 63 degrees;
 - Front and side setbacks which are similar to those of the contributory places in the precinct, with emphasis on the nearest contributory place;
 - Similar street façade modules or wall widths to those of contributory places;
 - Similar wall heights and ridge heights or similar sight angles to ridge and wall heights to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street, with emphasis on the nearest contributory place²⁷

²⁷ Perceived height as viewed from anywhere on the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m

Heritage Overlay 8A - Old Footscray Township Civic & Commercial Precinct

This policy and the General Heritage Policy apply to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlay 8A in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being a Victorian and Edwardian-era residential precinct along parts Buckley, Hyde, Nicholson and Napier Streets.

Policy Basis

This precinct is significant to the City of Maribyrnong because of the distinct building groups, early and prominent public buildings and other early fabric in the precinct expressing the development influences at play in Footscray from the beginning of permanent settlement in the region and the City, in particular the first river crossing and the two railway station locations, the resulting development surges and industrial expansion periods.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive principally from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras, including:

- dominance of the group in scale and location over surrounding residential areas;
- focus on the railway station reserve;
- two storey masonry detached civic buildings, mainly from the 19th and early 20th centuries, set back in large allotments with landscape;
- attached and detached two storey masonry commercial buildings, mainly from the 19th and early 20th centuries, built to the frontage and sides;
- parapeted for commercial and exposed hipped and gabled roof forms for residential and civic buildings;
- general use of stucco or red brick wall materials;
- general use of slate, corrugated iron, unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern tile roof materials;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most contributory places.

Policy Objectives

- To conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places outside of that era, as an expression of Footscray's early commercial and civic core, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- To conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places outside of that era where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works;
- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- To conserve and enhance key adjoining places such as the Footscray Railway Station and the associated reserve (both on the Victorian Heritage Register);
- To conserve and enhance the traditional or original land use within precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- To ensure new development (new buildings, built elements and landscape) maintains the existing prominence of contributory places or elements within the precinct by ensuring that the design and materials used for new works in the area

are recessive and visually related to the precinct's original contributory elements in roof and plan form, choice of external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas; and

- To conserve the original layout and street names of the Footscray Village survey of 1849;
- To conserve and enhance the public landscape setting of major public structures such as the railway station, town hall and school buildings.
- To encourage the removal of signs and street furniture which are unrelated in size, shape, materials or colour to those typical of the development period of the precinct or its contributory buildings and encourage the use of those which are related.

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlay 8A:

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, in assessing any planning application and any public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of any bluestone kerbs and gutters and asphalt footpath paving in street works or the use of matching kerb and channel profiles, surface finish and colours in concrete for new work;
- To discourage further subdivision of land except to realign boundaries between lots or to reinstate the land subdivision at the end of the significant period;
- To discourage further changes to the original layout and street names of the Footscray Village survey of 1849;
- To maintain existing mature planting and planting styles on the public reserves and in the streets and re-establish lost ornamental plantings using early photographic views and plans;
- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance of contributory places;
- To encourage the reinstatement of original shop verandahs and display windows, as evidence allows;
- To encourage the following design characteristics for use in contributory buildings or as a guide in new designs in the precinct:
 - Slate, corrugated iron or metal sheet roofing, unglazed terra-cotta Marseilles pattern tiles or similar modern equivalents;
 - Timber framed display windows with recessed entries and plinths for shop and residence uses;
 - External paint colours derived from the National Trust of Australia *External Paint Colours technical bulletin*;
 - Timber framed residential windows in a vertical rectangle format;
 - Pressed red imperial sized red brick wall cladding with lightly struck joints, or a stucco or render wall finish or similar modern equivalents;
 - Timber or metal post-supported street verandahs of a skillion roof profile;
 - Parapeted, hipped and gabled roof forms;
 - Zero front and side setbacks for commercial buildings or similar to those of the contributory places in the precinct, particularly where they adjoin;

- Similar wall heights and ridge heights or similar sight angles to ridge and wall heights to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street, with emphasis on the nearest contributory place²⁸
- To encourage the use of upper levels of commercial buildings for residential purposes.
- To encourage advertising signs and street furniture which are related to those used in the development era of the precinct or any associated contributory place, are visually recessive and do not obscure or cover contributory elements and are guided by the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on advertising signs.

Heritage Overlay 9 - Queensville Estate Precinct

This policy and the General Heritage Policy apply to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlay 9 in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being a Victorian and Edwardian-era residential precinct along Shackell, Empress, Webb, Wales, Chirnside and Queensville Streets, and part of Williamstown Road.

Policy Basis

The precinct is significant historically and aesthetically to the City of Maribyrnong and the Western Region of Melbourne because it is a distinctive physical expression of two important eras of residential speculation and growth in the area, the 1880s land boom and the post WW1 residential building surge, one overlaid on the other.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian and immediate post WW1 eras (c1910-35) including:

- timber Edwardian and Post First War era single storey detached timber housing on small and consistent lot sizes and frontages;
- long narrow streets on a grid layout;
- dominance of the gabled roof form;
- originally with low simple square or round top timber picket or timber framed wire fabric front fences;
- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing.

Policy Objectives

To conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places, as a good and distinctive expression of a land boom era subdivision designed for maximum return superimposed with later eras of housing from two major periods of growth in the region, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;

To conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works;

To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;

To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;

²⁸ Perceived height as viewed from anywhere on the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m

To conserve and enhance the traditional or original land use within precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;

To conserve and enhance the original Queensville Estate subdivision pattern;

To ensure new development (new buildings, built elements and landscape) maintains the existing prominence of contributory places or elements within the precinct by ensuring that the design and materials used for new works in the area are recessive and visually related to the precinct's original contributory elements in roof and plan form, choice of external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas.

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlay 9:

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, in assessing any planning application and any public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of bluestone kerbs and gutters and asphalt footpath paving in street works or the use of bluestone kerbs and matching tray or channel profiles, surface finish and colours in concrete for new work;
- To discourage further subdivision of land except to realign boundaries between lots or to reinstate the land subdivision at the end of the significant period , particularly if it affects the public perception of the Queensville Estate subdivision pattern;
- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance of contributory places;
- To ensure that the design of new works in the area is recessive and visually related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas
- To encourage the following design characteristics for use in contributory buildings or as a guide in new designs in the precinct:
 - Corrugated iron or metal sheet roofing or a similar modern equivalent;
 - Groups of or single timber framed windows in vertical rectangle format;
 - Horizontal weatherboard wall cladding, with limited use of red imperial sized bricks and stucco or a similar modern equivalent;
 - External paint colours derived from the National Trust of Australia *External Paint Colours technical bulletin*;
 - Timber framed front verandahs of a skillion, convex or bullnose profile;
 - Timber picket styles from the Victorian and Edwardian-era (or as appropriate for any contributory building) in the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on fences ;
 - Front fence heights which are within the height range of 1-1.3m and side fence heights which are of a matching height between the building line and the front of the house and a maximum of 2m otherwise;
 - Hipped and gabled roof forms, pitched at nominally 33 to 63 degrees;
 - Front and side setbacks which are similar to those of the contributory places in the precinct;

- Similar façade wall widths to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street
- Similar wall heights and ridge heights or similar sight angles to ridge and wall heights to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street²⁹

Heritage Overlay 10 - Seddon Residential & Commercial Precinct

This policy and the General Heritage Policy apply to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlay 10 in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being a Victorian and Edwardian-era residential precinct along Bayview, Station, Hobbs, Charles, Albert, railway, Dane, Nicholson, Berry and Stephen Streets (parts).

Policy Basis

The precinct is significant to the City of Maribyrnong because it is one of the best preserved of the City's Edwardian residential enclaves and thus is expressive of this major growth era in the City's history and the parallel development of better railway facilities.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which largely derive from the Edwardian era including:

- generally small Edwardian and Victorian period single-storey detached and some attached housing, with a dominance of weatherboard walling and corrugated iron and unglazed Marseilles pattern terra-cotta tile roofing;
- generally small lot frontages;
- gable and hip roof form combination inherent in Edwardian housing;
- originally with timber picket front fences;
- some use of red imperial sized bricks and stucco wall cladding;
- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing.
- related strip commercial development aligned along the major transport routes such as the railway and Williamstown Road, the latter development group with zero lot lines, parapeted one and sometimes two storey masonry construction.

Policy Objectives

- To conserve and enhance the elements in the precinct which derive from the Edwardian & Victorian-era, as an expression of this growth era in the City and the relationship it had with the railway line and its stations, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between identified contributory elements in the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- To conserve and enhance the inter-relationship of the residential, commercial and transport uses arising from the Edwardian & Victorian-era;
- To conserve and enhance the traditional or original land use within precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;

²⁹ Perceived height as viewed from anywhere on the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m

- To ensure new development (new buildings, built elements and landscape) maintains the existing prominence of contributory places or elements within the precinct by ensuring that the design and materials used for new works in the area are recessive and visually related to the precinct's original contributory elements in roof and plan form, choice of external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas.
- To encourage the removal of signs and street furniture which are unrelated in size, shape, materials or colour to those typical of the development period of the precinct or its contributory buildings and encourage the use of those which are related.

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlay 10:

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, in assessing any planning application and any public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of bluestone kerbs and gutters and asphalt footpath paving in street works or the use of matching kerb and channel profiles, surface finish and colours in concrete for new work;
- To encourage the reinstatement of original shop verandahs and display windows, as evidence allows;
- To discourage further subdivision of land except to realign boundaries between lots or to reinstate the land subdivision at the end of the significant period ;
- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance of contributory places;
- To ensure that the design of new works in the area is recessive and visually related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas
- To encourage the following design characteristics for use in contributory buildings or as a guide in new designs in the precinct:
 - Corrugated iron or metal sheet roofing, slate, unglazed Marseilles pattern terra-cotta tile or a similar modern equivalent;
 - External paint colours derived from the National Trust of Australia *External Paint Colours technical bulletin*;
 - Grouped or single timber framed windows in vertical rectangle format;
 - Timber framed (or as appropriate for the contributory building period) display windows with recessed entries and plinths for original shop and residence uses;
 - Horizontal weatherboard, red imperial sized bricks and stucco wall cladding;
 - Timber framed front verandahs of a skillion, convex or bullnose profile as determined by evidence and the age of the building;
 - Timber picket styles from the Victorian and Edwardian-era in the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on fences or as suited to the age of the building;
 - Front fence heights which are within the height range of 1-1.3m and side fence heights which are of a matching height between the building line and the front of the house and a maximum of 2m otherwise;
 - Hipped and gabled roof forms, pitched at nominally 33 to 63 degrees;

- Front and side setbacks which are similar to those of the contributory places in the precinct;
- Similar street façade modules or wall widths to those of contributory places;
- Similar wall heights and ridge heights or similar sight angles to ridge and wall heights to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street³⁰
- To encourage the use of upper levels of commercial buildings for residential purposes;
- To encourage the restoration or reconstruction of street verandahs on commercial buildings;
- To maintain mature street trees or planting on public reserves (such as the railway reserve);
- To maintain the prominence of the Seddon railway station, railway reserve and key corner commercial buildings along Pentland Pde and Bellairs St.
- To encourage advertising signs and street furniture which are related to those used in the development era of the precinct or any associated contributory place, are visually recessive and do not obscure or cover contributory elements and are guided by the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on advertising signs.

Heritage Overlay 14 - Angliss Housing Estate Precinct

This policy and the General Heritage Policy apply to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlay 10 in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being an inter-war residential precinct along Maryston, Tuppen, Lincoln Streets, and part of Somerville Road.

Policy Basis

The precinct is historically and aesthetically significant to the City because it is among the best physical expression of the Californian Bungalow estates created between the two wars in the City and represents well this transport linked development era.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where identified contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the inter-war era (c1919-38) including:

- detached Californian Bungalow and Mediterranean villa style weatherboard houses, corrugated iron and unglazed Marseilles pattern terra-cotta tile roofing, common front and side setbacks and originally fronted with wire fabric or low simple timber picket style fencing;
- regular block sizes, as shown in LP10637;
- single 3m maximum width crossovers to garaging set at the back of the block accessed by side drives; and
- concrete footpaths, kerb and channelling.

Policy Objectives

- To conserve and enhance the identified contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places, as perhaps the best physical expression of the Californian Bungalow estates created between the two wars in the City, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;

³⁰ Perceived height as viewed from anywhere on the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m

- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- To promote the historical association with William Angliss;
- To conserve and enhance the traditional or original land use within precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- To ensure new development (new buildings, built elements and landscape) maintains the existing prominence of contributory places or elements within the precinct by ensuring that the design and materials used for new works in the area are recessive and visually related to the precinct's original contributory elements in roof and plan form, choice of external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas.

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlay 14:

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, in assessing any planning application and any public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of white concrete kerbs, gutters and footpath paving in street works;
- To discourage further subdivision of land except to realign boundaries between lots or to reinstate the land subdivision at the end of the significant period from that of the subdivision existing at the time of construction of identified contributory places;
- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance of contributory places;
- To ensure that the design of new works in the area is recessive and visually related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas;
- To encourage the following design characteristics for use in contributory buildings or as a guide for contemporary interpretation for designs in the precinct:
 - Corrugated profile sheet iron or Zinalume or Colorbond roofing, Marseilles pattern terra-cotta unglazed tiles;
 - External paint colours derived from the National Trust of Australia *Our Interwar Houses* colour guide;;
 - Hipped and gabled roof forms of nominally 33 to 45 degrees;
 - Timber framed windows in grouped or single vertical rectangle format;
 - Painted horizontal weatherboard walls with limited use of stucco and pressed red imperial size brick cladding;
 - Timber framed front verandahs of a skillion profile or integral with the main roof pitch;
 - Timber picket styles, chain wire or wire fabric on timber framing from the inter-war era in the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on fences;

- Front boundary fence heights which are within the height range of 1-1.3m and similar side fence heights between the building line and the front of the house and a maximum of 2m otherwise;
- Front and side setbacks which are similar to those of the contributory places in the precinct;
- Similar wall heights and ridge heights or similar sight angles to ridge and wall heights to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street³¹

To encourage the recognition of the Angliss historical association by the provision of interpretive information in an associated public area.

Heritage Overlay 15 - Somerville Road 20th Century Residential Precinct

This policy and the General Heritage Policy apply to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlay 15 in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being principally an inter-war residential precinct along Somerville Road.

Policy Basis

The precinct is significant to the City of Maribyrnong as one of the best preserved of the City's middle class inter-war residential enclaves and thus highly expressive of this era in the City's development.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where identified contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the inter-war era (c1919-38) including:

- masonry construction,
- tiled roofing,
- hipped and gabled roof forms,
- low masonry front fences
- detached siting set back in landscaped blocks,
- typical inter-war planting such as clipped evergreen shrubs and conifers;
- Styles ranging from Tudor revival) to Mediterranean villa
- single 3m maximum width crossovers to garaging set at the back of the block accessed by side drives,
- concrete footpaths, kerb and channel;
- varying lot frontages, identical lot depths.

Policy Objectives

- To conserve and enhance the elements in the precinct which derive from the inter-war period, as one of the best preserved of the City's middle class inter-war residential enclaves, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works, plus the individually significant Stephens house and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;

³¹ Perceived height as viewed from anywhere on the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m

- To conserve and enhance the traditional or original land use within precinct to aid in its heritage conservation; To ensure new development (new buildings, built elements and landscape) maintains the existing prominence of contributory places or elements within the precinct by ensuring that the design and materials used for new works in the area are recessive and visually related to the precinct's original contributory elements in roof and plan form, choice of external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas.

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlay 15:

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, in assessing any planning application and any public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of white concrete kerbs, gutters and footpath paving in street works;
- To discourage further subdivision of land except to realign boundaries between lots or to reinstate the land subdivision at the end of the significant period from that of the subdivision existing at the time of construction of identified contributory places;
- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance of contributory places;
- To ensure that the design of new works in the area is recessive and visually related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas;
- To encourage the following design characteristics for use in contributory buildings or as a guide for contemporary interpretation for designs in the precinct:
 - Corrugated profile sheet iron or Zincalume or Colorbond roofing, Marseilles pattern terra-cotta tiles;
 - Hipped and gabled roof forms of nominally 33 to 45 degrees;
 - Timber framed windows in grouped or single vertical rectangle format;
 - Stucco, natural or coloured, and pressed red imperial size brick wall cladding;
 - External paint colours derived from the National Trust of Australia *Our Interwar Houses* colour guide;
 - Front porches or verandahs of a skillion profile or integral with the main roof pitch;
 - Low brick or rendered masonry pier and panel fence styles, or chain wire on timber framing from the inter-war era in the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on fences;
 - Front boundary fence heights which are within the height range of .9-1.3m and similar side fence heights between the building line and the front of the house and a maximum of 2m otherwise;
 - Front and side setbacks which are similar to those of the contributory places in the precinct;

- Similar wall heights and ridge heights or similar sight angles to ridge and wall heights to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street³²
- To encourage the recognition of the Stephens historical association by the provision of unobtrusive interpretive information in an associated public area;
- To encourage maintenance of mature gardens and trees in the precinct.

Heritage Overlay 18 - Yarraville Civic and Commercial Precinct

This policy and the General Policies apply to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlay 18 in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being largely groups of linear Victorian & Edwardian era commercial streetscapes (and part Melbourne to Williamstown railway) in Birmingham St, parts Ballarat, Anderson, Canterbury and Murray Streets.

Policy Basis

The precinct is significant to the Western Region of Melbourne for its architecturally significant commercial streetscapes centred around Anderson and Ballarat Streets which include individually significant places such as the Sun Cinema and the State Savings Bank, as well as significant vistas such as the view north along Ballarat Street to Murray Street, the major corner sites such as the corner of Anderson and Ballarat Streets and the distinctive scale of narrow commercial streets flanked by two storey development.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras including:

- Victorian and Edwardian era attached, generally two storey cemented and face brick Edwardian and Victorian era shops and residences over,
- some individually significant inter-war examples and landmark buildings at corners and at the focus of vistas,
- visual prominence of the railway station, stone paved station yards, Anderson St railway gates and signal box;
- visual prominence of the vista north along Ballarat St to contributory Murray St buildings;
- visual prominence of the vista west along Anderson St to the railway gates and signal box;
- visual prominence of the vista west along Murray St to the St Georges Theatre; and
- visual prominence of the vista north along Birmingham St to the railway station and St Georges Theatre
- some surviving early asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel;
- siting to the street frontage,
- typically a parapeted and trabeated façade evocative of Italianate design influences;
- near universal parapeted form; and
- a repeating module determined by the Victorian-era shopfronts of 5-6m typically expressed by wall piers; also
- an early underlying street, subdivision pattern and street names which derive from one of the early private town surveys in the Colony of Victoria.

³² Perceived height as viewed from anywhere on the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m

Policy Objectives

- To conserve and enhance the contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places, as expressive of the two major development periods in the City's commercial building history, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- To conserve and enhance the inter-relationship of the residential, commercial and transport uses arising from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras;
- To conserve and enhance the prominence of key heritage places such as the former Post Office, the State Savings Bank, the Sun Theatre, St Georges Theatre, the Yarraville Railway Station complex and yards with the rest of the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the commercial streetscapes and vistas within Ballarat and Anderson Streets;
- To conserve and enhance the community use of the commercial centre of the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the traditional or original land use within precinct to aid in its heritage conservation and encourage maintenance of traditional uses for buildings;
- To ensure new development (new buildings, built elements and landscape) maintains the existing prominence of contributory places or elements within the precinct by ensuring that the design and materials used for new works in the area are recessive and visually related to the precinct's original contributory elements in roof and plan form, choice of external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas.
- To encourage the removal of signs and street furniture which are unrelated in size, shape, materials or colour to those typical of the development period of the precinct or its contributory buildings and encourage the use of those that are related.

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlays 18:

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, in assessing any planning application and any public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of any bluestone kerbs and gutters and asphalt footpath paving in street works or the use of matching kerb and channel profiles, surface finish and colours in concrete for new work;
- To encourage the reinstatement of original shop verandahs and display windows, as evidence allows;
- To discourage further subdivision of land except to realign boundaries between lots or to reinstate the land subdivision at the end of the significant period,

particularly further changes to surviving elements of the 1859 Yarraville township survey plan; ;

- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance of contributory places;
- To ensure that the design of new works in the area is recessive and visually related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas
- To encourage the following design characteristics for use in contributory buildings or as a guide in new designs in the precinct:
 - Slate, corrugated iron or metal sheet roofing, or similar modern equivalents;
 - Timber framed (or as suited to the construction date of the contributory building) display windows with recessed entries and plinths;
 - External paint colours derived from the National Trust of Australia *External Paint Colours technical bulletin*;
 - Timber framed residential windows in a vertical rectangle format;
 - Pressed red imperial sized red brick wall cladding with lightly struck joints, or a stucco or render wall finish or similar modern equivalents;
 - Simple timber or metal post-supported street verandahs of a skillion roof profile for new buildings or contributory places where the original verandah design is unknown;
 - Parapeted, hipped and gabled roof forms;
 - Zero front and side setbacks or similar to those of the contributory places in the precinct;
 - Similar wall heights and ridge heights or similar sight angles to ridge and wall heights to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street³³
- To encourage the use of upper levels of commercial buildings for residential purposes;
- To maintain the prominence of the railway station, stone paved station yards, Anderson St railway gates and signal box;
- To maintain the vista north along Ballarat St to contributory Murray St buildings;
- To maintain the vista west along Anderson St to the railway gates and signal box;
- To maintain the vista west along Murray St to the St Georges Theatre; and
- To maintain the vista north along Birmingham St to the railway station and St Georges Theatre;
- To conserve and enhance the civic group, and the interrelationship between contributory elements within the group, of the former post offices at the corners of Murray and Ballarat Streets and halls and other public buildings in Murray St.
 - To encourage advertising signs and street furniture which are related to those used in the development era of the precinct or any associated contributory place, are visually recessive and do not obscure or cover contributory elements and are guided by the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on advertising signs;
 - to conserve and enhance the expression of the 1859 Yarraville Township plan including the street and subdivision pattern and street names;
 - implement the Yarraville Village Enhancement Project 1990 (2 vols.).

³³ Perceived height as viewed from anywhere on the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m

Heritage Overlay 18A - Yarraville Residential Precinct

This policy and the General Heritage Policy apply to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlay 18A in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being a Victorian and Edwardian-era residential precinct along Simpson, Ballarat, Blackwood, Sussex, Stephen, Ducker, and Castlemaine Streets.

Policy Basis

The precinct is significant to the City of Maribyrnong because it (with the Yarraville Commercial & Civic precinct) expresses two major development periods in the City's history (Victorian-era, Edwardian-era), with all of the elements which make up an urban area from these periods, such as the transport hub and associated entertainment, civic and commercial buildings close to the station, and the surrounding residential areas which still express the dominant Edwardian and Victorian-eras.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where contributory places or elements are generally those which derive from the Edwardian & Victorian-eras including:

- small Victorian & Edwardian single-storey detached housing with mainly weatherboard and some brick wall cladding, corrugated iron roofing, front verandahs, similar front and side setbacks and narrow block frontages;
- originally with timber picket front fences;
- originally with asphalt footpaths and stone kerb and channel, with some surviving;
- originally with no provision for on-site vehicle parking for most of the identified housing;
- major built form of the typical Victorian era hipped roof and Edwardian era main hip and projecting gable roof form combination.
- some early two storey masonry parapeted, zero lot line, corner-sited commercial development,
- generally surviving grid lot layout from the 1859 township layout as shown in the 'Township of Yarraville' plan;
- mature elm street tree planting typical of the Victorian-era.

Policy Objectives

- To conserve and enhance the identified contributory elements in the precinct and individually significant places, as expressive of two major development periods in the City's history, where elements include buildings, objects, landscape, land and street works and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- To conserve and enhance the surviving 1859 township layout as shown in the 'Township of Yarraville' plan including the street and subdivision pattern and street names;
- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- To conserve and enhance the prominence of key heritage places such as the former Lyric Theatre;
- To conserve and enhance the traditional or original land use within precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;

- To ensure new development (new buildings, built elements and landscape) maintains the existing prominence of contributory places or elements within the precinct by ensuring that the design and materials used for new works in the area are recessive and visually related to the precinct's original contributory elements in roof and plan form, choice of external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas.

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlay 18:

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, in assessing any planning application and any public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of bluestone kerbs and gutters and asphalt footpath paving in street works or the use of matching kerb and channel profiles, surface finish and colours in concrete for new work;
- To discourage further subdivision of land except to realign boundaries between lots or to reinstate the land subdivision at the end of the significant period , particularly further changes to surviving elements of the 1859 Yarraville township survey plan;
- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance of contributory places;
- To ensure that the design of new works in the area is recessive and visually related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas
- To encourage the following design characteristics for use in contributory buildings or as a guide in new designs in the precinct:
 - Corrugated iron or metal sheet roofing, slate or similar modern equivalent;
 - Timber framed windows in vertical rectangle format;
 - Horizontal weatherboard wall cladding, brown or red imperial sized bricks and stucco;
 - External paint colours derived from the National Trust of Australia *External Paint Colours technical bulletin*;
 - Timber framed front verandahs of a skillion, convex or bullnose profile as determined by evidence and the age of the contributory building;
 - Timber framed front verandahs of a skillion profile for new buildings;
 - Timber picket styles from the Victorian and Edwardian-era in the National Trust of Australia technical bulletin on fences or as suited to the age of the building;
 - Front fence heights which are within the height range of 1-1.3m and side fence heights which are of a matching height between the building line and the front of the house and a maximum of 2m otherwise;
 - Hipped and gabled roof forms, pitched at nominally 33 to 63 degrees;
 - Front and side setbacks which are similar to those of the contributory places in the precinct;
 - Similar street façade modules or wall widths to those of contributory places;

- Similar wall heights and ridge heights or similar sight angles to ridge and wall heights to those of contributory places, as perceived from the street³⁴
- To maintain and perpetuate mature street trees in Stephens St.

Heritage Overlay 19 Yarraville Footscray Industrial Precinct

This policy and the General Heritage Policy apply to the properties and land shown as Heritage Overlay 19 in the Maribyrnong Planning Scheme maps, being a Victorian, Edwardian and inter-war era industrial precinct along Whitehall and Moreland Streets and the Maribyrnong River.

Policy Basis

The precinct is significant to the City of Maribyrnong as one of Victoria's oldest surviving industrial centres, as still expressive of an era early in the 20th century when this area held the greatest concentration of industry in Victoria when Victoria itself was forging a new industrial frontier after the 1890s Depression.

Policy Objectives

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- To conserve and enhance the elements in the precinct which derive from pre c1930 where elements include buildings, conveyor lines, archaeological sites, machinery, plant, piping, objects, landscape, land and road works, dumps, bunkers and wharves, all as evocative of Footscray's premier role within Victoria as an industrial centre by the Edwardian-era and enhancement includes the reinstatement of missing original elements;
- To conserve and enhance the visual relationship between contributory elements in the precinct;
- To conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- To conserve and enhance the traditional or original land use within precinct to aid in its heritage conservation;
- To ensure that new elements within the precinct are recessive and visually related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas.

Policy

The following policies may be varied only after consideration of an approved conservation management plan, photographic or other historical evidence which sufficiently describe the original form of contributory elements within the precinct to allow their reconstruction.

It is policy within heritage overlays 19:

- To encourage and assist in the preparation of conservation management plans for each of the contributory complexes and the preparation of an incorporated plan for the planning scheme heritage overlay table to allow for a comprehensive identification of heritage elements and develop an efficient management process for their conservation;

³⁴ Perceived height as viewed from anywhere on the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m

- To consider the above specific precinct objectives and those of the general heritage policy, with the performance measures and criteria, and any approved conservation management plan in assessing any planning application and any public works within the precinct;
- To encourage the retention of any bluestone kerbs and gutters and asphalt footpath paving in road works or the use of matching kerb and channel profiles, surface finish and colours in concrete for new work;
- To encourage and ensure the ongoing maintenance and traditional use of contributory places;
- To ensure that the design of new works in the area is recessive and visually related to the precinct's contributory elements in roof and plan form, external materials, front rear and side setbacks from property boundaries, and building bulk as viewed from public areas such as the main roads and the river.

Definitions

Place means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works together with associated contents and surroundings.

Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific or social value for past, present or future generations.

Fabric means all the physical material of the place.

Conservation means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance. It includes maintenance and may according to circumstance include preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation and will be commonly a combination of more than one of these

Maintenance means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place, and is to be distinguished from repair.

Repair involves restoration or reconstruction and it should be treated accordingly.

Preservation means maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration.

Restoration means returning the **existing** fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing accretions or by reassembling existing components *without the introduction of new material*.

Reconstruction means returning a place as nearly as possible to a known earlier state and is distinguished by the introduction of materials (new or old) into the fabric. This is not to be confused with other re-creation or conjectural reconstruction which are outside the scope of this Charter.

Adaptation means modifying a place to suit proposed compatible uses.

Compatible use means a use which involves no change to the culturally significant fabric, changes which are substantially reversible, or changes which require a minimal impact.

Enhancement means restoration or reconstruction of known missing contributory elements within the place or precinct.

Public view or perceived height of a building proposed or existing - as viewed from anywhere within any listed public area (see Appendix 2 for listed streets in a precinct) with emphasis on the view from the opposite building line at a eye height of 1.5m, also as measured in 'sight angles' being an angle formed with the horizontal by a line from the chosen eye level to the ridge or eaves.

Appendix 11 historical places 1989

The following are places recommended by John Lack and Chris McConville during the 1989 heritage study for assessment on the basis of historical significance to the former City of Footscray

Sites of historical interest, associated with a historical figure (Ref. Vol 1-8)

Street Name	No.	1989 study value (A-E)	Associated Prominent Footscray residents	Relevant dates	Melway
Ballarat Road	202	D-C	Powell, William Hamilton Councillor 1859-70s hotelier, Powell's Commercial Hotel	1890-95	42 A2
Bishop Street	43	D	Hester, Edward Henry Councillor 1922-7 W, 1930-46	1910-20	41 H7
Buckingham Street		1	D Warne, Walter A Carpenter, Undertaker, Councillor	1891-1900	42 A4
Bunbury Street	12	D	Benjamin, Louis Managers, Manufacturers, Michaelis Hallenstein	1900-30	42 D5
Castlemaine Street, Yarraville	64	D	Free, Charles E. Councillor	1934-	42 B8
Charles Street	145	D	O'Toole, Duncan Councillor 1923-36 M	1923-35	42A6
Cowper Street	47	D-C	Halliday, William James Manufacturer, Hampson & Halliday	1894-1903	42 E7
Eirene Street, Yarraville	32	D	Mappin, Harry Lewis Councillor 1923-43 W	1939-	41 J10
Eldridge Street	34	D	Davies, William H. Councillor 1933-36 N	1935	42 B1
Eleanor Street	100	D	Bramall, George Manufacturers, Bramall, G & Co./Bramac	1930	41 K3
Francis Street, Yarraville	56	D	Hills, George Councillor 1896-1911 S Mayor 1900-01, 1910-11, JP	1890-1920	42 B10
Francis Street, Yarraville	216	D	Jones, James William Councillor 1941-45 K, JP	1945	41J10

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Gamon Street, Yarraville	85	D	Jenkins, Henry William Christopher Councillor 1910-22 S Fuel merchant	1910-1920	42 A7
Geelong Road	24	D	Fotheringham, Jacob, MLA	1897-1905	42 C3
Geelong Road	29	D	McArthur, Benjamin George Rennie, Councillor 1937-47 N	1940-45	42 C3
Geelong Road	60	D-C	Schutt, Ralph Schutt & Barrie Chaff-cutting mills, Manufacturer	1926-65	42 B4
Geelong Road	290	D-C	Thomson, William David, Mayor 1930-31, Councillor 1928-34 W	1930-65	41 J6
Hopkins Street	137	D	Palmer, Ambrose Champion Boxer, Sportsman	1930-	42D4
Hyde Street	22	D	Greenwood, John, son of Luke Quarryman, Builder & Contractor	1895-1910	42 D5
Liverpool Street	57	D	Hopkins, Alan Sportsman	1930-60	41 J3
Mackay Street, Yarraville	16	D-C	Mullens, John Michael Teacher, Councillor 1927-30, Mayor 1928, MLA 1937-45, MHR 1949- Councillor 1927-30	1937-46	42 A7
Moreland Street	98	D-C	Mitchell, David Baker, Councillor 1977-93 M, Mayor 1878, 1882, 1883	1880-1910	42 E5
Napier Street	53	D	Gent, John Footscray Town Clerk & Treasurer c1916-45	1925-35	42D6
Newell Street	34	D	Farnsworth, George Builder, Councillor 1921-26, 1929-35, 1938 N, JP	1910-30	42 D3
Nicholson Street	130	D	Drew, Thomas Bezer Councillor 1911-20, 1921-33 N, Mayor 1913-14, 1924-25	1910-24	42 C4
Paisley Street	23	D	Turner, Ernest James Councillor 1927-31 M	1930	42 B4
Parker Street	16	D	Greenwood, Luke, father of John Quarryman, Builder & Contractor	1880-1905	42 D6
Stephen Street, Yarraville	105-107	D	Mappin, Harry Lewis Councillor 1926-43 C	1925-38	42B9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Stirling Street	41	D	Thorne, William Harrison Councillor 1919-27 M	-	42 D3
Summerhill Road		17	Dll Macpherson, Donald Agent, Councillor 1885-91, Mayor 1888-89	1887-1904	41 J2
Whitehall Street	65	D	McNab, Alexander Roy Councillor 1941-55 M	1945	42 D5
Whitehall Street	221	D	Cumings, James jnr. (see 4 Willis St citation, vol. 4) Prominent industrialist	-	42 C9
Williamstown Road	52	D	Beever, Charles Augustus Councillor 1934-37 W, 1938	1930-45	41K6

Further historical sites (Ref.V1-16)

Provided by John Lack & Chris McConville, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study 1989:

Street Name	Street number	Site name	Melway
Geelong Road	20	Burrow house	42 C3
Ryan Street	78	Salvation Army Hall	42 D4
Barkly Street	395	Drill Hall	42 A4
Leeds Street	15	former Anglers Club hall	42D4
Napier Street	59	Station Hotel & adjoining terraces in Hyde St facing Town Hall	42 D6
Hyde Street	75	stone	42 C7
Lyons Street	-	open stone-lined drain	42C6
Nicholson Street		Arthur Lee house ?	42 C3
Nicholson Street	80-90	Former Forges Store	42 C4
Geelong Road	?279?	old weighbridge, near Rising Sun Hotel	41 K5
General		general stone pitched gutters and lanes	
Bristow Street		Black Arch railway underpass rear Footscray TAFE	42 C6
Williamstown Road		Yarraville football ground and Western oval: grandstands, scoreboards, shelters, clubrooms	41 K8
Austin Street	53	Mona Castle Hotel	42 B6
Ballarat Road	?3	Pioneer Hotel	42 F3
Buninyong Street/cnr Blackwood Street	32A	Scout Hall	42 A9

Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray

Essex Street, cnr. Eleanor Street	15	Albert Hotel	41 K3
? Feehon Street, Yarraville	10	Yarraville Pottery site (?now golf course)	41 K10
Feehon Street, Yarraville	1-3	St Josephs Convent	42 A8
Geelong Road	260	Campbell Iron Foundry	41 K5
Gordon Street	71	Baptist Chapel	42 A2
Hyde Street		Quarry (check old plans)	42??
Paisley Street	10	Grand Theatre	42 B4
Regent Street, Yarraville	23	Yarraville Homing Club	42 A7
Somerville Road	39	St Lukes	42 A8
Chirnside Street		Queensville Estate	41 J7
Essex Street	34	St Johns	41K3
Pentland Parade	30A	shop	42 B6
Robbs Road		Hansens building office	41 H5
Vigo Street	01	-?	42 A6
Whitehall Street		general old industrial area; also newer Sunshine Road area	42 E4to 42 C10