

**Maribyrnong Heritage Review  
Volume 6  
Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of  
Maribyrnong**

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# Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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# Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

## Introduction

As part of the City of Maribyrnong Heritage Review, the following is a summary of findings on significant trees in the City of Maribyrnong 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 6) is the result of Project 3 of the above specialist projects undertaken during the Heritage Review. This volume was prepared by Graeme Butler and Francine Gilfedder in collaboration with the rest of the project team of Jill Barnard and Gary Vines. This team has carried out projects 1-4 of the review, with specialist researchers Lesley Alves, Olwen Ford, John Lack, Beatrice Magalotti and Damian Veltri.

Volumes for projects 1-4 include:

- .. Volume 1: Projects methods and final 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)

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- “ Volume 5: Historic Places - Urban Conservation Areas & Individual Places in the former City of Footscray
- “ Volume 6: Significant Trees, City of Maribyrnong

### Brief

The project has the following objectives:

1. To identify trees and groups of trees within the municipality that are of cultural significance
2. To describe, assess the significance of, and provide up-to-date documentation for all identified trees.
3. To provide advice and recommendations to Maribyrnong City Council about the protection, conservation and management of the trees identified as being significant.

The project brief is included as Appendix 3. The project excludes Footscray Cemetery which is the subject of a separate study.

### Tasks

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

1. Contact the National Trust and check their records for any recent or unassessed nominations to their Register of Significant Trees.
2. Speak with relevant Council officers and other knowledgeable local people to identify any examples worthy of investigation.
3. Briefly review relevant information and studies. A database listing of the trees previously identified within the project area will be provided to the consultant. This database listing includes 19 trees or groups of trees identified in the *Footscray Conservation Study* (1989) and by the local community. Other trees worthy of investigation can be expected to be identified as a result of other concurrent studies within the Heritage Review (primarily the Natural Heritage Study; Aboriginal Heritage Study; Historic Place Project 1: Maribyrnong, Maidstone, Braybrook and Tottenham Heritage Study). However, it is not expected that the consultant undertaking this project would re-assess any trees that have been fully documented and assessed for their natural or Aboriginal heritage value.
4. Develop and carry out a survey of the project area, focusing on the trees identified in previous and concurrent studies, or by Council officers and other knowledgeable individuals or by the consultants themselves.
5. Record all the trees identified in accordance with the documentation and recording requirements contained in this brief and required by Heritage Victoria for the protection of places in the Planning Scheme. Botanical nomenclature and common names should both be used.
6. Establish the significance of all the trees 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.

7. Develop recommendations on the protection and management of significant trees in the municipality. These recommendations should include:
  - Trees 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
  - Places that could be considered for protection under the Register of the National Estate and/or the Victorian Heritage Register, including advice on any additional research or comparative assessment that may be required
  - Any changes to the policy and/or practice of Maribyrnong City Council and State government agencies that is required to ensure these trees are protected and managed, including specific advice on Council-owned trees
  - Any immediate threats to identified trees and how these could be addressed.
8. 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.
9. Participate in up to four meetings of the specialist consultants and the lead consultant to report on progress and coordinate work.
10. Present draft findings of the study to the Heritage Review Steering Committee.
11. 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.

## Study team

Members of the City of Maribyrnong Heritage Review project study team listed below have collaborated on the production of this volume.

### Graeme Butler

Architectural & social historian, place evaluation, report and management, study coordinator and report production, computer services, continuity with previous studies.

### Francine Gilfedder,

Heritage landscape, tree and place identification, study management

## Study method

In carrying out the tasks set out in the brief the following data was assessed to identify any examples worthy of investigation:

- The National Trust Register of Significant Trees and associated data;.
- Trees nominated by Council officers and local residents;
- The *Access* heritage place database listing the trees previously identified, including the 19 trees or groups of trees identified in the *Footscray Conservation Study* (1989) and by the local community;

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- trees of potential cultural significance identified but not assessed as a result of other concurrent studies within the Heritage Review (including the Natural Heritage Study; Aboriginal Heritage Study; Historic Place Project 1: Maribyrnong, Maidstone, Braybrook and Tottenham Heritage Study).

The project area was surveyed, checking examples arising from the above data and identifying any other potentially significant trees. These were recorded and assessed using the Australian Heritage Commission criteria. Trees of potential significance above the adopted threshold of the study (significant to the City of Maribyrnong, Western Region, State or nation<sup>1</sup>) were assessed in accordance with the documentation and recording requirements of the brief. Trees considered to be typical only of their type and those of potential local significance, that is those below the threshold for assessment, were not assessed but are listed in Appendix 2. Council may wish to assess these at a future date.

Recommendations (see Appendix 1) were made on the management of each identified significant tree or group of trees, including statutory protection in the City of Maribyrnong Planning Scheme, listing in the Register of the National Estate and/or the Victorian Heritage Register. Advice was provided on any additional research required, and changes in any relevant Council policy concerning trees.

Initial findings of the field work stage were presented to the Heritage Review Steering Committee and also circulated by Council to the reference group. These initial 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 results incorporated into subsequent drafts.

### Place reports

The following 32 trees or tree groups, arranged in street order, have been assessed in Appendix 1.

Name	Other Names	Street Name	Number	Suburb	Level of Significance
Elm street tree avenue	`Ulmus sp.'	Ballarat Road	97 nr	Maidstone	City
Washingtonia palm at Multiple Sclerosis Centre, former Tweddle Baby Hospital	`Washingtonia sp.'	Barkly Street	400-406 rear	Footscray	City
Canary Island date palm row and Canary Island pines	`Phoenix canariensis'	Barkly Street	399-413	Footscray	City
Pepper trees, Railway Reserve	`Schinus molle' var. `areira'	Bellairs Avenue	off	Seddon	City
Kurrajong street trees	`Brachychiton populneus'	Bloomfield Ave	in	Maribyrnong	City
Elm and ash street tree avenue	`Ulmus' sp., `Fraxinus' sp.	Bunbury Street	in	Footscray	City
Pepper trees, sugar gums,	Canary Island	Chifley Dr	off	Maribyrnong	Regional

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix 6



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kurrajongs and Canary Island date palms, Maribyrnong River plantation	palm rows, 'Phoenix canariensis'				
Trees at Maribyrnong Explosives Factory complex		Cordite Avenue	off	Maribyrnong	Regional
Stone & Aleppo pines, former Maribyrnong Park	Fisher property, 'Pinus pinea', 'Pinus halepensis'	Cordite Road	off	Maribyrnong	State
Washingtonia palm	'Washingtonia filifera'	Cowper Street	078	Footscray	City
Canary Island date palm rows and oak, Johnson Reserve	'Phoenix canariensis'	Essex Street	off	Maidstone	City
Elms, street trees	'Ulmus' sp.	Fairlie Street	001 nr	Seddon	City
Elm street tree	'Ulmus' sp.	Fairlie Street	037	Seddon	City
Oak street tree avenue	'Quercus' sp.	Fehon Street		Yarraville	Regional
English oaks at The Oaks	'Quercus robur'	Gordon Street	099	Footscray	City
Moreton Bay fig at the Footscray Hotel	'Ficus macrophylla'	Hopkins Street	048	Footscray	Regional
Canary Island date palms, Canary Island pine, pepper trees and elm, Michaelis-Hallenstein memorial and factory site	Tannery Reserve	Hopkins Street	off	Footscray	City
Elm, Irish strawberry, pepper trees and silky oak at Footscray Primary School 1912	'Ulmus' sp. 'Arbutus unedo' 'Schinus molle' var. 'areira' 'Grevillea robusta'	Hyde Street	010B	Footscray	City
Canary Island date palm rows, elm and Moreton Bay fig in north Cuming Reserve	'Phoenix canariensis' 'Ulmus' sp. 'Ficus macrophylla'	Hyde Street	off	Seddon	City
Moreton Bay fig & Canary Island date palms in south Cuming Reserve	'Ficus macrophylla', 'Phoenix canariensis'	Hyde Street	off	Seddon	City
Specimen trees at Yarraville Gardens	'Phoenix canariensis'	Hyde Street	off	Yarraville	Regional
Canary Island date palm row and specimens, Moreton Bay fig, Brachychiton specimens, Italian cypress, pepper trees and oak at Footscray Railway Reserve	'Phoenix canariensis' 'Ficus macrophylla' 'Brachychiton' sp. 'Cupressus sempervirens' 'Schinus molle' var. 'areira' 'Quercus' sp.	McNab Avenue	off	Footscray	Regional

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Canary Island pine, Canary Island date palms, Moreton Bay fig and pepper trees at Grimes Reserve	`Pinus canariensis', `Schinus molle' var. `areira', `Ficus macrophylla'	Moreland Street	off	Footscray	City
Plane street tree	`Platanus orientalis'	Nicholson Street	286, near	Seddon	City
Elm street tree	`Ulmus' sp.	Nicholson Street	288 (near)	Seddon	City
Plane street tree	`Platanus sp.'	Nicholson Street	294, near	Seddon	City
Sugar gum (1) and pepper trees (6) Sandford Grove Reserve	`Eucalyptus cladocalyx' `Schinus molle' var. `areira'	Sandford Grove	off	Yarraville	City
Elms in mature garden	`Ulmus' sp.	Somerville Road	031-033	Yarraville	City
Plane, street tree	`Platanus orientalis'	Somerville Road	034	Seddon	City
Plane street trees	`Platanus orientalis'	Stephen Street	027-33, 61 nr	Yarraville	City
Plane street trees	`Platanus orientalis'	Stephen Street	036-64 nr	Yarraville	City
Elm & plane street trees	`Ulmus sp.', `Platanus orientalis'	Stephen Street	080-98 nr	Yarraville	City

Each place report is intended to be self-contained, with extracts from the environmental history (volume 2) 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.

Boundary description: Brief description of the boundary and its rationale

Local Government Area: City of Maribyrnong

Ownership type: Use 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 are included.

Site type: List of categories used.

Creation or planting date, expressed as a precise or approximate date, the latter as for example in the form *1920c*, to allow sorting on this field in the database (rather than c1920).

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**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 for all places assessed.

**Condition** is assessed 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 are 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 is based on the AHC criteria, and reference has been made to specific criteria in the wording of the statement of significance or by reference to the criteria.

**Level of significance:** The thresholds adopted are national, state, regional (western), City (City of Maribyrnong) 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 includes "Recommended for listing" where appropriate.

**Planning Scheme protection:** Where a historic place is recommended for planning scheme protection, the following relevant fields have been completed:

- Tree controls apply? - Yes/No
- Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Heritage Act?- If Yes, include VHR Ref. No.

Management objectives are expressed in a generic form, with the following elements:

- *to conserve and enhance the listed trees and/or planting pattern at the place (particularly rows) where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme;*
- *to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place (particularly in rows or avenues);*
- *to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;*

- *to ensure that new plantings or elements within the place are visually recessive (i.e. new works or landscape elements should not be dominant in scale, form or placement) and related to the trees (matching specimens in rows); and*
- *to further research the detailed origins of the trees and maintain the link with history, via promotion and publication of the findings (oral histories, Council staff, Council records, publications).*

References: References including written records, oral sources, maps relevant to the assessment. The Harvard system of referencing has been used for the text and in the list of references.

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

Assessment date: Date

## Study Findings

### Background

The City of Maribyrnong has relatively few private or public mature tree specimens, compared to other similarly aged western region municipalities such as Moonee Valley and Hobsons Bay. There is historical evidence that this was not always the case, with relatively extensive tree avenues in Moreland St and Napier St, within the old Footscray village reserve, in the 1890s. Mature plantings did not generally survive.

One early view of introduced landscape in the area is that of ST Gill's c1873 view of Samuel Henderson, Ham and Bacon Curers premises. The image shows an exotic landscape, set within an otherwise barren plain, with geometric parterres and curving pathways lined with what may be Italian cypress rows<sup>2</sup>.

An observer writing in the *Williamstown Chronicle* of 1880 noted of Footscray that, 20 years before, there had been "scarcely a tree to be seen and the place looked as bare as an earthen pot". Since that time street tree planting (probably elms, planes and poplars by observation of surviving trees) had shown its value although the writer noted an unwarranted pause in municipal planting<sup>3</sup>.

The MMBW Detail Plans of 1895 show little in the way of street trees in the area, with the exception of major plantings in Whitehall and Napier Streets, as indication of the importance of the old Footscray survey as the public centre of the municipality. Elsewhere there were the quarry holes that were gradually taken over for parkland, and some early public park areas fenced off from wandering stock. Comparison with MMBW Detail Plans of Williamstown in the 1890s show, by way of contrast, extensive street tree planting there. Perhaps historically the former Footscray municipal area had relatively few trees in the nineteenth century although this theory is not supported by the pride shown in the public parks in each of the *Footscray's First Fifty Years* (1909) and *Footscray's First One*

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<sup>2</sup> State Library of Victoria picture collection

<sup>3</sup> Quoted in Footscray Historical Society newsletter

*Hundred Years* (1959) publications. The 1909 publication emphasises the Napier Street Gardens (now Grimes Reserve) as a major public garden. These gardens were shown in 1909 with avenue planting and young trees in grassed areas with bedding of succulents. Another garden adjoined the old Footscray railway station site, Mechanics Institute and post office which were all then on the north side of Napier St. There was also the later Railway Reserve which took the place of the Napier St gardens, as the City's pride. When the station moved north to its present location, the siting providing a generous forecourt for planting between the station and the town hall. Immature trees in timber picket enclosures or guards are shown in the 1909 publication in front of the then blue stone Town Hall. Across the road was the picket-fenced reserve next to the police station.

Early in the 20th century the upgrade of the railway reserve through the municipality meant planting of trees and the creation of the city's showpiece of that era, Footscray Railway Reserve. This reserve is pictured many times in postcards from the Edwardian-era onwards as an indication of the community's appreciation of this place<sup>4</sup>. Many other municipal reserves were developed and street trees planted in the prosperity of the Edwardian-era industrial boom.

Prompted by town planning and community groups, Footscray Council was became conscious of the entry points to the municipality, being Ballarat, Sunshine and Geelong Roads (near the prestigious Flemington Race Course) and Napier St: various landscape projects reflected this. Some of the tree avenues along main thoroughfares, such as in Geelong Road, have been removed to make for a wider roadway. Trees were shown on the MMBW Detail Plan (DP 314) on the north side of Geelong Road, set in guards, at about 10m centres in 1901. Immature exotic deciduous trees were shown planted in a row, in 1909, in front of the substantial house group at the north end of Geelong Road as the start of an avenue which progressed along its path through the municipality.

An aerial view taken by Charles Daniel Pratt, photographer, around the 1930s-40s shows mature tree avenues in Cowper, Bunbury, and Whitehall Streets and Moreland Road<sup>5</sup>. Another aerial view of 1931 shows the same. The 1945 aerial views show many street trees in Footscray and Yarraville. Most of these trees have now gone.

After World War Two, an Avenue of Honour commemorating those who had served, was planted along Geelong Road. It was composed of desert and claret ash trees, with each tree bearing a plaque with a serviceman's name. Two 20 foot columns to mark the ends of the avenue were donated anonymously and placed at the corner of Geelong Road and Nicholson Street and Geelong Road and Somerville Road. Road widening in the 1960s decimated the Avenue of Honour and a traffic accident took out the Somerville Road column, though the Nicholson Street column and some trees and plaques are thought to remain<sup>6</sup>.

## **Maribyrnong Park**

Among the large landscape areas within the City of Maribyrnong is the former Maribyrnong Park estate. Hurtle Fisher, a South Australian pastoralist sold land at this site (once Raleigh's grant), in 1864, to his brother, Charles Brown Fisher, who built up a horse stud there. In

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<sup>4</sup> State Library of Victoria General sequence of postcards. Melbourne suburbs C-F

<sup>5</sup> State Library of Victoria Airspy collection

<sup>6</sup> Barnard, Historic Places Environmental History, City of Maribyrnong, 2000

1875, CB Fisher added the land to the west that had originally been purchased from the Crown by Joseph Johnston. In 1888-89 Fisher built large red-brick stables which are still located on the site (within the Explosives Factory complex). Four years later he sold the original Johnston portion of the stud to the three Cox brothers, Archibald, William (of Cox Plate fame) and Albert, who established the Maribyrnong Racecourse, which operated until 1900-1901, but was used as a training track until 1908.

In the mid-1890s Fisher sold the eastern side of his stud farm to Sir William John Clarke founder of the Rupertswood Battery of Horse Artillery and a breeder of thoroughbreds, but it is not known whether Clarke used the land in the same way. The use of part of this land for training horses continued, however. In 1912 the Commonwealth Government purchased part of Clarke's land (known as Remount Hill) for use as a Royal Australian Field Artillery Remount depot, where horses were broken in and trained. On thirty acres which included the stables built by Fisher, the Government built more stables and an exercise yard. The site was used as an Army Remount Depot until the end of the Second World War<sup>7</sup>.

Images of this area from the 1892 show young conifers rising out of the ground near the old Raleigh (later Fisher's) homestead ruins, as part of the extended garden. The same publication showed the ruins, again with conifers rising behind it. The advertisement for the Maribyrnong Park estate of 1888 stated that: 'Some 36 years ago Mr. CB Fisher selected as the Fairest and most Picturesque spot the place which is now known as Maribyrnong Park. ... Over £40,000 has been spent in planting groves and avenues of Oaks, Pines, Birch, Firs and other valuable trees while the orchards contain the choicest trees, and all the estate is sewn with the best English grasses.'

Today there are mature exotic trees near the homestead site, and a grove of stone and Aleppo pines extending from the end of Randall St and on the north of Raleigh Road, up Remount Hill to the stable along a former drive. This area has perhaps the best collection of 19th century plantings in the City, in particular the rare stone pine groves.

### **Maribyrnong Commonwealth Explosives Factory complex**

Compared with the built up suburban areas around it this complex still offers a semi-rural character.

Trees from the 20th century and perhaps some from the earlier Fisher era are dotted throughout the explosives factory complex. The trees within the current explosives factory site are said to be the subject of a detailed examination by Heritage Victoria and the Australian Heritage Commission and will not form part of this project<sup>8</sup>. However a preliminary place report has been provided, listing trees noted during a brief visit to the site in 1999.

### **David Matthews**

In the early 20th century the former City of Footscray area benefited from the arrival of a skilled landscape gardener, David Matthews. Hired by Footscray Council, Matthews joined as a 'working landscape gardener' in 1916. Within six years he had gained the confidence of the Council and local interest groups, working with them to beautify many

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<sup>7</sup> Barnard, 1999

<sup>8</sup> City of Maribyrnong planning officers

public reserves.<sup>9</sup> Aided by sustenance labour he was able to achieve many ambitious schemes in the inter-war period. Matthews established the public landscape character of the City of Maribyrnong as we see it today. He retired in 1964 and received an MBE in 1965. Footscray Park is considered to be his showpiece and has been listed on the Victorian Heritage Register. Most of the former Footscray City reserves show his influence which illustrate his predilection for Canary Island palms which today is the signature tree of the City.

In the same era, the Maribyrnong River banks were turned into public landscape with the intention of creating boulevards, palm rows and other trees were planted along the water's edge on both sides of the river.

## Today

Few introduced mature trees survive except in selected public parks such as the Footscray Park and Yarraville Gardens. This scarcity of mature introduced trees has made those that survive even more valuable to the City.

Areas where mature trees were found included:

- Public parks established in the 19th or early 20th century such as the Footscray Railway Reserve, Footscray Park, Yarraville Gardens, and Grimes Reserve;
- Railway reserves, such as around Seddon and Footscray Railway Stations, where pepper trees were a favoured tree in the Edwardian-era for tree rows on public land;
- School reserves such as the Hyde St and Geelong Road government schools; and
- Streets in early subdivisions, such as Stephen St Yarraville, Fairlie St, Seddon and Bunbury St, Footscray.

The most obvious species of tree in the City of Maribyrnong is the Canary Island date palm which has been used extensively during the early 20th century to form rows around reserves and along the Maribyrnong River.

## Municipal parkland assessment and conservation

The 1959 *Footscray's First One Hundred Years* publication boasted that Footscray municipality had 393 acres reserved for public gardens, sports fields and playgrounds but that this was still short of the recognised minimum of 10 acres per 1000 population which was then 63,000<sup>10</sup>. Some of this acreage, such as at the Grimes Reserve, has been reduced since that time by private development.

The Significant Municipal Landscapes section (Volume 3) of the City of Footscray Conservation Study (1989) identified a number of public landscapes and trees for heritage protection which have not as yet been included in the planning scheme. A preliminary survey carried out as part of this heritage review has revealed that these landscapes have generally not changed in significance and thus could be documented for the planning scheme as required in Stage Two of Project 2. This task is, however, qualified by the current management study being carried out for the City of Maribyrnong of Yarraville Gardens

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<sup>9</sup> Lack, 1991: 209

<sup>10</sup> *Footscray's first 100 Years*, n.p.

which includes heritage matters. It is assumed that this project will address planning scheme protection of individual trees as well as the reserve's broad landscape<sup>11</sup>.

Heritage Victoria's registration of the Footscray Park and the Footscray Railway Station Reserve gardens, effectively places heritage management of these reserves and the trees they contain with Heritage Victoria.

Grimes Reserve (formerly Napier St Gardens, former Thames Reserve) remains the only landscape to be documented for the planning scheme as Stage Two of Project 2. This report recognises many of the mature trees in the above parks as specimen trees worthy of conservation.

## City of Maribyrnong street tree policies

### ***Maribyrnong Street Tree Policy and Protocols***

The existing Council street tree policy is good with respect to the selection, maintenance and management of street trees in the City of Maribyrnong but it does not specifically account for street trees in heritage areas or individually significant street trees.

While there is some recognition of aesthetic criterion, the document needs to be revised to acknowledge the trees identified as culturally significant in Appendix 1 and 2. Management procedures concerning heritage trees and street trees in heritage areas will need to be developed by Council staff.

### **Comment**

The following is a review of the City of Maribyrnong's published policy document the *Maribyrnong Street Tree Policy and Protocols*. The following sections of the policy should be reconsidered in the light of the findings of this heritage review.

#### *Section 1.3 General Notes Precincts*

It is stated that the City of Maribyrnong has been divided into 23 tree character areas called character precincts. The 23 character precincts should be reconsidered in light of the heritage precincts and individually significant places (especially trees) in the completed Maribyrnong Historic Places Study.

#### *Section 1.3 General Notes Palettes*

Trees are said to have been selected on the basis that they are attractive, grow well in the area and do not present problems in an inner-urban environment. However, provision has not been made for the protection of existing street trees in a heritage area nor is there a criterion for selection of new trees in a heritage area. Based on heritage considerations, one option might be to perpetuate established rows, such as the Canary Island date palms, by replacing dying or missing specimens.

#### *Sections 3.1. The Selection of Species and 3.3 The Selection of Species for New Developments and Subdivisions*

The above sections do not include a criterion for replacement of historic trees or selection of new trees in a heritage area. Specifically in *Section 3.1.1* the criteria for selection of species are:

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<sup>11</sup> J Lee, City of Maribyrnong, 2000: advises that heritage considerations are part of the brief



## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

- the overall streetscape;
- visual appearance;
- street design; and
- environmental and physical constraints.

It is recommended that a further criterion be added for selection being the choice of appropriate specimens for a heritage precinct or place, based on the period of significance and planted character of the place.

### *Section 5.2 Requests for the Removal of Trees subsection 5.2.2 The Removal of Non-Diseased and Non-Dangerous Trees*

Criteria are listed for Council's Specified Responsible Officer (SRO) to assess whether a tree should be removed. These are:

- the tree is in poor health and condition: structure, form, leaf cover;
- the tree contributes little to the streetscape: visual appeal, uniformity for avenue planting;
- the tree is not botanically significant;
- the tree is not a suitable species for the position: suckering or expansive root systems, thorns, size or scale, irritants, overhead wires;
- the tree does not conform to Council's Street Tree Strategy;
- the tree is likely to become an increasing risk to public safety: stability of the tree, safety of limbs;
- the tree roots are causing damage to property: footpaths, kerb and channel, roads and buildings;
- the claims for damage are far in excess of the value of the tree;
- one of the above criteria is met and the residents are giving consistent feedback that they want the tree removed.

It is recommended that an additional criterion should be added "that a tree is not historically or aesthetically significant". There is an important distinction between a tree of botanical and cultural significance.

The very age of some of the identified street tree specimens, by their nature and the treatment given to them over a long period, may mean they appear unhealthy or malformed and thus are candidates for removal. No identified heritage tree or mature trees in an identified heritage precinct should be removed without an arborist's report where the arborist is also informed by an experienced heritage landscape consultant. Again, consideration must be given to appropriate replacement specimens for a heritage precinct or place, based on the period of significance and planted character of the place.

There is a need for an inventory of trees within public areas of the City which records the projected age of valued specimens or rows and provides management recommendations for their perpetuation or replacement with similar or related species.

With the ever increasing demand for service reticulation, there is also a need to investigate the undergrounding of service lines and use of aerial bundle cabling to protect tree canopies while also protecting the roots in the construction of underground services.

### *Appendices Appendix A Protocols- A1 Protocol for the Selection of Tree Species by Residents*

It is stated that "1. The SRO will assess the street within the context of aesthetics, street design, physical and environmental constraints."

It is suggested that an additional criterion be added 'that where a tree is to be planted within a heritage precinct, consideration is given to appropriate specimens for a heritage precinct or place, based on the period of significance and planted character of the place.'

### Existing planning scheme protection

The following places have planning scheme heritage overlay tree controls where the control is designated in the tree controls column for a building in the heritage overlay schedule. There is no tree specified in the schedule, leaving the control to be inferred by a relevant heritage study (City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study, 1989). More specific tree control for these places should be addressed in further work. This report has addressed the trees (elms) at one of the places (31-33 Somerville Rd) for separate listing in the schedule.

Place Name	Street Name	Number
Pioneer Hotel, former	Ballarat Road	037-39
Roxburgh	Bell Street	021
House	Fairlie Street	037
St John's Anglican Church	Paisley Street	077a
St John's Sunday School	Pickett Street	030A
House	Somerville Road	031-033
House	Somerville Road	222
St Monica's Presbytery	Whitehall Street	001C
St Monica's	Whitehall Street	001D

### Recommendations

City of Maribyrnong's published policy document the *Maribyrnong Street Tree Policy and Protocols* and general tree management policies should be revised in the following ways:

- The 23 character precincts in the street tree policy should be reconsidered in light of the heritage precincts and individually significant places (especially identified significance trees in Appendices 1 & 2) in the Maribyrnong Historic Places Study;
- Provide for the protection and perpetuation of existing street trees in a heritage area and selection of new trees in a heritage area based on heritage considerations - for example to perpetuate established rows, such as the Canary Island date palms or elms by replacing trees that are dying or missing with identical specimens;
- Prepare an inventory of trees within public areas of the City which records the projected age of valued specimens or rows and provides management recommendations for their perpetuation or replacement with similar or related species;
- Selection of new trees in a heritage for a heritage precinct or place should be based on the period of significance and planted character of the place;
- Criteria for removal of non-diseased or non-dangerous street trees should include consideration of whether a tree is historically or aesthetically significant, thus distinguishing between trees of botanical and cultural significance; and
- No identified heritage tree (see Appendices 1 & 2) or mature trees in an identified heritage precinct (see Volume 5) should be removed without an arborist's report where the arborist is also informed by an experienced heritage landscape consultant.

Council should also:

- Investigate the undergrounding of service lines and use of aerial bundle cabling to protect tree canopies while also protecting the roots in the construction of underground services,

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

particularly in heritage precincts or near identified heritage trees (see Appendices 1 & 2);

- Investigate the creation of a Local Law which protects all identified trees in the City (see Appendices 1 & 2);
- Promote the ongoing research into cultural landscape heritage in the City by:
  - facilitating oral histories of former Council parks officers, private garden owners and local nurserymen,
  - collection and indexing of early photographs,
  - research into Council records such as committee minute books, and
  - provision of public access to that research;
- Provide a Council management policy that protects all identified trees on Council land (see Appendices 1 & 2) and seeks to perpetuate identified significant trees by collection of seed or other means;
- Identify and assess the trees protected in the existing heritage overlay schedule (8 places) and provide specific tree names and numbers to be entered into the schedule with the listed place;
- Identify and assess the cultural significance of the trees listed in Appendix 2 which have not been assessed in detail in the present study (typically those assessed to be of potential local significance or assessed as typical) for potential entry into the planning scheme or other appropriate conservation action; and
- Identify and assess trees or landscape elements within the public reserves that have not been assessed in this report (i.e. Footscray Park).

The above work should be undertaken with ongoing community input and Council's encouragement of research into both the existing tree assessments and trees yet to be identified to raise the profile of trees within the community as cultural and natural assets.

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## **Appendix 1- Significant Tree Reports**

The following place reports includes identified trees of significance to the City of Maribyrnong, the Western Region, Victoria or Australia

## Identification and location

**Name of place:** Elm street tree avenue

**Other Name** 'Ulmus sp.'

**Address** 97 nr Ballarat Road  
Maidstone

**Place Identifier** 21808

**Heritage Significance** City

**Creation date(s)** 1910-1920c **Map (Melway)** 27H12

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around it to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** City of Maribyrnong

**Ownership Type** Public

## Description

**Site Type:** Trees, street

## Physical Description

This incomplete avenue of 28 elm ('Ulmus' sp.) street trees is located on both sides of Ballarat Rd, near Rosamond Road, and probably dates from the early 20th century. Street trees of this age are now rare in the city. At the east end the avenue starts near the Catholic Church with 14 trees on each side of the road extending westward, with evident gaps in their spacing. The trees are set approximately 2.6m from the building line, in a grassed median which may have been added after planting.

## Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

## Integrity

partially intact/intrusions

## Context

Mixed housing with Edwardian-era and inter-war periods evident.

## Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, pollution, removal with maturity, road widening, adjoining development.

## History

An observer writing in the 'Williamstown Chronicle' of 1880 noted of Footscray that, 20 years before, there had been 'scarcely a tree to be seen and the place looked as bare as an earthen pot'. Since that time street tree planting (mainly elms by observation of surviving trees) had shown its value although the writer noted an unwarranted pause in municipal planting. { FHS newsletter }

The Curator's (David Matthews) report on street trees in 1933, noted many complaints about suckering of the root system of elms and poplars (silver poplars). He also noted that the Oriental plane ( 'Platanus orientalis') had been extensively used. This tree was subject to the Plane Tree Disease and troubled by borer along with the elms. These trees had been planted for over twenty years and Matthews observed that, had the varieties selected proved more suitable, the streets would have been furnished with well grown trees and would have been giving pleasure instead of annoyance to the ratepayers. He was forced to conclude that elms, poplars and planes were unsuitable but that surviving trees should be preserved for as long as possible until they could be replaced.

This report was the turning point in street tree planting policy and the result of the maturity of the trees planted in the late Victorian-era and Edwardian-era, plus the spreading network of overhead wires. New electric street lighting was being obscured by tree canopies- the canopies and the trees under them had to go. An aerial view taken by Charles Daniel Pratt, photographer, around the 1930s-40s shows mature tree avenues in Cowper, Bunbury, and Whitewall Streets and Moreland Road . Another aerial view of 1931 shows the same. The 1945 aerial views show many street trees in Footscray and Yarraville. Most of these trees have gone.

The MMBW Detail Plan of this area from the mid 1890s shows no street trees but by 1945 the trees were mature and more extensive than today. It is assumed that this planting occurred early in the Edwardian-era tree planting surge which preceded the discontinuation of elms as likely street trees under Matthews in the 1930s and the onset of overhead wiring for services.

Surviving mature 20th century street trees in the former Footscray municipality today also include elms in Stephen and Bunbury Streets.

## Thematic context

<b>Australian Principal Theme</b>	Developing cultural institutions and ways of life		
<b>PAHT Subtheme</b>	Creating public landscape	<b>Local Theme(s)</b>	Developing Local Government, Main Roads

## Cultural Significance

This elm street tree avenue is significant to the City of Maribyrnong because:  
- it is a relatively large remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime in the

municipality ( Criterion A4);  
- it is a reflection of the renewed prosperity of the area after the 1890s depression ( Criterion A4); and  
- it is a remnant of early street tree planting which was once more widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City ( Criterion B2).

### Comparative Examples:

Elms of a greater size can be seen at 31-33 Somerville Rd and at the Hyde St Primary School, with comparable size examples in Stephen St and Fairlie St as street trees. There is no other comparable elm avenue in the City in terms of tree numbers.

### 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees at the place and the row planting pattern where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between the trees;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that new planting, works or elements near the place are visually recessive and related to the trees;
- to ensure that replacement trees in the row are similar species; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the tree rows to maintain the link with their history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

### Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

*A4 Importance for their association with events, developments or cultural phases which have had a significant role in the*

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

*human occupation and evolution of the nation, state, region or community.*

as a remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, parallel with the renewed prosperity of the area

*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 a remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City

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

### Documentation

#### References

'Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Butler, 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study;  
State Library of Victoria MMBW Detail Plan  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:



## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Canary Island date palm row and Canary Island pines**

**Other Name** 'Phoenix canariensis'

**Address** 399-413 Barkly Street  
Footscray

**Place Identifier** 573

**Heritage Significance** City

**Creation date(s)** 1920c, 1935c **Map (Melway)** 42A4

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** City of Maribyrnong

**Ownership Type** Public

## Description

**Site Type:** Tree(s), specimen

### Physical Description

These 15 palms and 3 pines are located in the reserve on the south side of Barkly Street at the Whitten Oval. Planted near the footpath, they provide a distinctive border to the reserve and relate in period to the Drill Hall to the south. Carparking areas nearby inside the reserve are unrelated to this era of planting. There are 15 palms with major gaps at the west end. There are 3 mature Canary Island pines) at the west end of the reserve.

The Canary Islands date palm is described as a 'massive palm from the Canary Islands [which] grows to 50 ft (15 m) tall with a spread of 30 ft (9 m), and has a sturdy trunk up to 3 ft (1 m) across and arching, deep green fronds up to 12 ft (3.5 m) long. Small yellow flowers in drooping clusters in summer are succeeded by inedible, orange-yellow, acorn-like fruit { Botanica}.'

Canary Islands pine ('Pinus canariensis'): this 'moderately fast-growing tree from the Canary Islands, though adaptable and tolerant of dry conditions, prefers an open, sunny spot where the soil is rich and moist yet well drained. It matures to a spreading tree, up to 80 ft (24 m) high. The upright trunk has reddish brown, fissured bark. The densely packed, shiny, grass-green needles are 12 in (30 cm) long and are carried in groups of three. The oval, brown cones are 8 in (20

cm) long { Botanica}'.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions; palms removed for entry to the car park and possible sign locations.

### Context

Located in a busy road with unrelated built character nearby plus large paved carparking areas.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, pollution, removal with maturity, road widening, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

### History

Like other early reserves in Footscray, the David Spurling Reserve (now Whitten Oval) commenced in 1860 as a municipal (former railway's) stone quarry, to serve those areas north of the Sunbury railway. Its only neighbour was the Rising Sun Hotel, which marked the Williamstown Road's beginning on the opposite side of the Geelong Road. { Rs1714 file: 20/4/60 }

The next phase was the reserve's proposed enlargement, in 1866, to become a pound and public gardens, { Rs1714: 1/12/66 } meeting some resistance from the Board of Land and Works, given the 34 acres already reserved for public gardens (Yarraville Gardens) elsewhere in the municipality. They suggested an exchange, given the swampy nature of the existing Yarraville garden reserve. It was gazetted as requested, nevertheless. Footscray borough's reasoning was that the railway bisected the municipality and gardens must serve both north and south. { VGG 1869: 22/1/69 }

By 1871 this reserve took on an uncanny resemblance to the plight of the Yarraville (q.v.) one. Both, it seems, were leased out as quarries to one Leek, and no planting or fencing had been done towards their use as public gardens. { VGG 1871:16/6/71, 8/7/71 } This reserve was still shown as a 'Botanical Reserve and Pound' on the 1877 Borough Plan.

Meanwhile the main development of the reserve was for cricket and football. The Footscray Cricket Club formed in 1894, while records of the Yarraville equivalent go back to 1870, an 'old cricket ground' being shown at the south-east corner of Lyons and Whitehall Streets in that period. { FFOY:199, Rs.1453 } Memory had it that an impromptu football ground was once within the land triangle, formed by Geelong Road, Droop and Barkly Streets. { FFOY: 200 } The Footscray Football Club began in 1883 { FFOY: 204 }.

The 'Western Oval' was used soon after Footscray entered the Football Association competition, but apparently with some opposition from Councillors who feared tree damage { FFOY: 204 }. The reserve's redefinition for public recreation, in 1884, was presumably a result of its use for football. { VGG 1884: 1970 }

From this period (the 1880s) the reserve became more specialized in its sporting use and received (as with other grounds) more specialized ancillary buildings such as grandstands and larger clubrooms. The excision of the drill hall site was in 1916.

An aerial view of this reserve and the adjoining Footscray oval taken by Charles Pratt from c1925-35 shows the reserve with a diagonal pathway, trees (including the Canary Island pines), shrubs and grassed areas to the west end but the palms are not shown. The 1945 aerial view shows this scene with the new Footscray tennis club at the eastern end of the reserve and the row of palms, semi-mature. They were presumably planted c1935 under the direction of David Matthews. The rest of the reserve was then open with few structures but this date marked the start of gradual erosion of passive open space by the introduction of new buildings and parking areas. At 1945 what was termed as the Footscray Oval Reserve for Gardens & Recreation held a football and cricket ground, two tennis courts, and an equipped playground.

A major development was announced in 1953 which led to the new football ground concrete grandstand along Gordon St among other changes.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

PAHT Subtheme Creating landscape

Local Theme(s) Reserves and parks

### Cultural Significance

This Canary Island date palm avenue is significant to the City:

- for the combination of the type, maturity and number of trees which make them distinctive within the City and of interest within the region ( Criterion B2);
- as a reflection of an era of planting in the City, under the direction of the noted landscaper David Matthews, and the sequence of development of the reserve itself (Criterion A4, H1).

### Comparative Examples:

Other similar palm avenues in the City, in terms of consistency, numbers and maturity, include the Railway Reserve; there is a comparable row in the Williamstown Botanical Gardens and specimens in the Williamstown Cemetery. Within the region there is the row in Mt Alexander Rd (Mt Alexander Road (between Shamrock & Leake Streets), Essendon of 119 trees which is on the National Trust of Australia significant trees register. The other registered row of Canary

Island date palms is at Seventh Street, Mildura, from Lime Avenue to Deakin Avenue.

## 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees and the planting pattern at the place where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the place to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new planting or elements at or adjoining the place are visually recessive and related to the trees;
- to ensure that replacement trees in the row are similar species; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the row and maintain the link with the reserve's history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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 a reflection of a distinct planting era in the City and the sequence of development of the reserve itself

*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.*

for the combination of the type, maturity and number of trees which make them distinctive within the City and of interest within the region

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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

as a reflection of an era of planting in the City, under the direction of the noted landscaper David Matthews

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

### Documentation

#### References

Rs1714 reserve file;  
`Footscray's first 100 Years' (FFOY);  
Butler, 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study;  
`Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
State Library of Victoria - aerial view of this reserve and the adjoining Footscray oval taken by Charles Pratt from around 1925-35;  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337;  
City of Footscray, 1945. `Facts about Footscray City', n.p.

### Data recording

Assessed By: F Gilfedder, G Butler

Assessed Date: 7/2000

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Washingtonia palm at Multiple Sclerosis Centre, former Tweddle Baby Hospital**

**Other Name** `Washingtonia sp.'

**Address** 400-406 rear

Barkly Street

Footscray

**Place Identifier** 22584

**Heritage Significance** City

**Creation date(s)** 1925c

**Map (Melway)** 42A4

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** City of Maribyrnong

**Ownership Type** Private

## Description

**Site Type:** Tree(s), specimen

## Physical Description

Mature specimen set behind a cream brick 1950s building at the corner of Gordon St. As with other Washingtonia palms its tall distinctive outline makes it visible over a wide area.

`This genus is made up of 2 species of fan-leaved palms from arid parts of western Mexico, southern California and Arizona. Their stately appearance makes them ideal specimen or avenue trees. They have an upright, single trunk, and are sometimes called petticoat palms because the dead fronds hang down in a mass around the trunk, almost to the ground. The large leaves have many strap-like segments and spiny leaf stalks. The small white flowers cluster at intervals on long flowering branches that arch out well beyond the leaves. The fruit are small dark drupes { Botanica}.'

## Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

## Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

## Context



Set in an unrelated urban context

**Threats:**

Pruning for added and existing service lines, and removal with maturity, cramped environment, adjoining development.

**History**

The first infant welfare centres in Victoria were opened in 1917 in Free Kindergartens in Richmond and Carlton. The following year the Victorian Baby Health Centres association was formed and they worked with municipal councils to provide baby health centres. An alternative to the Baby Health Centres association was the New Zealand-based Society for health of Women and Children, which worked with a much smaller number of Victorian councils to provide infant welfare centres from 1920. Footscray was one of the first municipalities to open a baby health centre under the Society for Health of Women and Children, or Plunkett system. The first infant welfare centre in Footscray opened above a shop in Nicholson Street. By 1923 the Council had opened another Plunkett Infant Welfare Centre in Yarraville because of the great demand on the Footscray centre. With a donation from Mr Tweddle, a businessman and philanthropist, the Society for Health of Women and Babies also established the Tweddle Hospital for Babies in Footscray in 1924. Footscray Council donated the land for the centre in Gordon Street. The hospital served as a training school for nurses in the Plunkett system of infant welfare, but was also the first hospital in Australia that took in mothers as well as babies to assist with feeding problems, etc. It was rebuilt in the 1950s and has now been moved from its original site. { Barnard, Environmental History, City of Maribyrnong, 1999}

**Specific History**

The Tweddle Baby Hospital (400-406 Barkly St) operated on this site over a long period with the present building having been opened in 1959. In 1920 the site was donated by the Footscray Council after representations by a group including Sister Primrose, JT Tweddle, the Hon. J Cook and Dr JW Springthorpe. This group had been concerned by the prevailing infant mortality rate and wanted a training hospital for sisters specialising in the baby care. Tweddle donated £3000 for the building { FFOY}.

In 1925 the Footscray Council Curator of Parks & Gardens (Matthews) referred in his report to work at the croquet lawn connected with the Nurses quarters at Tweddle Hospital, requesting instructions from Council to proceed. The cost was approximately £60 { VPRO}. Again in September 1925 the Tweddle Baby Hospital appeals to Council to beautify the grounds in front of the new building in Sydney Street (corner Barkly St). Matthews probably planted this specimen. The 1920s building was demolished for the 1959 structure but evidently the palm remained.

The 1945 aerial view shows the site prior to the 1959 redevelopment with a large pavilion style

building and a landscaped setback to Barkly St and landscaped courts between pavilions. This palm was in one of those courts.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme

PAHT Subtheme

Local Theme(s)

### Cultural Significance

The Washingtonia palm at Multiple Sclerosis Centre is significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- for its maturity and rarity within the City ( Criterion B2);
- as an original element from the formation of the Tweddle Babies Home in 1920 which was among the first of its kind in Victoria (Criterion A4).

### Comparative Examples:

Another example is at 78 Cowper St

### 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed tree at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of this tree;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements or planting at the place are visually recessive and related to the tree; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the tree and maintain the link with its history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

### Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

*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 an original element form the formation of the Tweddle Babies Home in 1920 as among the first of its kind in Victoria

*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.*

for its maturity and rarity within the City

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

### Documentation

#### References

`Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)

`Footscray's First One Hundred Years' (FFOY)

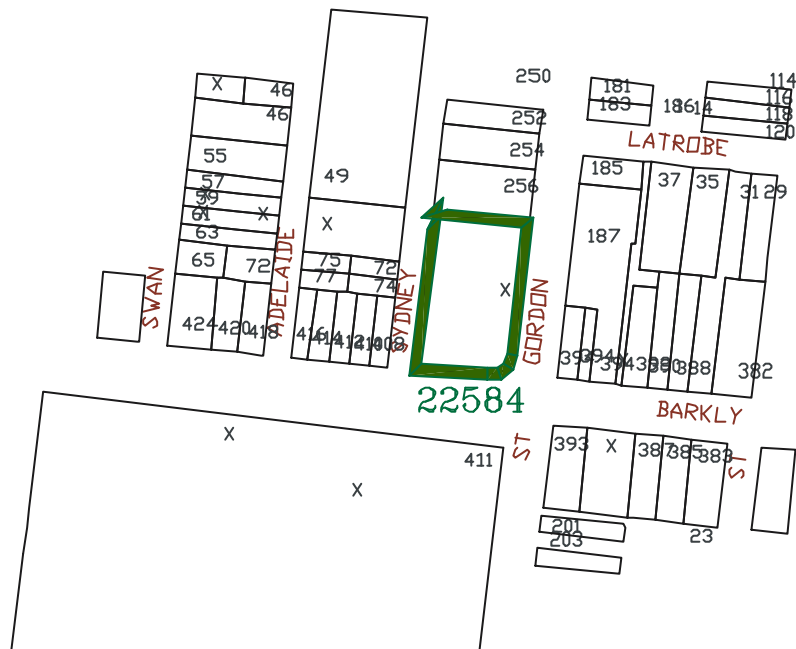
Landinfo aerial 1945 view

### Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

# Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Pepper trees, Railway Reserve**

**Other Name** **`Schinus molle' var. `areira'**

**Address** **off** **Bellairs Avenue**  
**Seddon**

**Place Identifier** **20162**

**Heritage Significance** **City**

**Creation date(s)** **1900-1910c** **Map (Melway)** **42B7**

**Boundary description** **The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.**

**Local Government Area** **City of Maribyrnong**

**Ownership Type** **Public**

## Description

**Site Type:** **Trees, street**

## Physical Description

Small avenues of pepper trees are located within the railway reserve north of Seddon Railway Station. They are visible in surrounding streets.

`This fast-growing tree with graceful, drooping leaves and branchlets develops an attractive, gnarled trunk as it ages to a height of 30-50 ft (9-15 m). The dark green, shiny leaves are 6 in (15 cm) long, composed of 10 to 18 pairs of small pointed leaflets; they are resinous and aromatic when crushed. Pendulous clusters of tiny cream flowers appear from late spring to early summer. Decorative sprays of tiny rose-pink berries follow—these have a peppery taste and have been used like pepper, but are somewhat toxic. In hot dry climates it naturalizes readily and may become a weed { Botanica}'.

## Condition

**good (partially disturbed, well preserved)**

## Integrity

**substantially intact/some intrusions- specimens presumably removed**

## Context

Set within the railway reserve as a typical planting for railway and other public reserves around 1900.

**Threats:**

Pruning and removal with maturity, development of public land under private leaseholds.

**History**

Although located on one of the colony's earliest railway lines, Yarraville's station opened in 1872 and one of the present station buildings constructed in 1893 . Similarly Seddon and West Footscray Stations were opened in 1906 on pre-existing lines. The MMBW Detail Plan of this area from the mid 1890s shows no street trees: it is assumed that the planting may have occurred early in the 20th century.

In 1914 the Footscray Council sought beautification of the Railway, sending the mayor with a deputation to the railway commissioners to urge the continuation of the beautification of railway lands at Footscray. As well as general landscaping along railway reserves, this plan included the Railway Reserve at Footscray station and the acquisition of more land to extend the gardens { VPRO }.

This tree planting along the reserve near Seddon Station appears to be part of the Edwardian-era upgrade of the railways around Footscray when the population was increasing rapidly as a result of industrial expansion in the City.

**Thematic context**

Australian Principal Theme Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

PAHT Subtheme Creating public landscape

Local Theme(s) Railways

**Cultural Significance**

These pepper tree avenues, on the Williamstown to Melbourne railway reserve, are significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- for their maturity, genus and planting configuration, this combination being rare in the City (Criterion B2);
- as a reflection of the upgrade of the railway and the industrial expansion during the Edwardian-era in the City and the role of the reserve as the major entry point to the area via the railway station (Criterion A4).

**Comparative Examples:**

There are no comparable avenues in the City of pepper trees although individual specimens exist. Other rows exist in North Melbourne associated with a school reserve and on other railway reserves in the State.

## 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees at the place where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that new planting or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the trees; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the trees and maintain the link with its history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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.*

reflection of the upgrade of the railway and the industrial expansion during the Edwardian-era in the City as well as the role of the reserve as the major entry point to the area via the railway station.

*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.*

their maturity, genus and planting configuration, this combination being rare in the City

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

## Documentation

### References

`Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Butler, 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study  
City of Maribyrnong collection: 1931 aerial  
Landinfo aerial 1945 images  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

## Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:



## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Kurrajong street trees**

**Other Name** **`Brachychiton populneus'**

**Address** in **Bloomfield Ave**  
**Maribyrnong**

**Place Identifier** **21763**

**Heritage Significance** **City**

**Creation date(s)** **1950s** **Map (Melway)** **28B8**

**Boundary description** The trees and land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** **City of Maribyrnong**

**Ownership Type** **Public**

## Description

**Site Type:** **Trees, street**

### Physical Description

An incomplete row of `Brachychiton populneus' street trees, most semi mature, along the north side and part of the south side of the street, with some lily pily planting intermixed. The use of the Kurrajong as a street tree is uncommon in the City. There are 19 `Brachychiton populneus' on the north and 6 on the south, plus a total of 8 lily pily on the north and south.

The Brachychiton genus `consists of around 30 species of warm-climate, evergreen or dry-season deciduous trees and shrubs, all Australian except one or two found in New Guinea. Some brachychitons are noted for their spectacular flowers, which are bell-shaped, the apparent petals actually being coloured calyces, and in most species appearing just before the new leaves of summer. The leaves are diverse in shape but are commonly lobed, though lobing tends to disappear on adult trees. The fruits consist of 5 stalked, boat-shaped carpels, rather woody when mature and splitting to release nut-like seeds that are edible but are surrounded by irritant hairs {Botanica}'.

The Kurrajong (`Brachychiton populneus') is `widely distributed on rocky hillsides in eastern Australia, this bushy headed evergreen tree is grown chiefly for shade, or on farms for its fodder

value in times of scarcity. The glossy olive green leaves are variably lobed. During summer it produces, among the foliage, masses of greenish cream bell-shaped flowers, spotted inside with purple or yellow to attract bees. It will tolerate a limestone soil {Botanica}'.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

Adjoins 1920s weatherboard development in street (21, 51, 55) with later development also very evident.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, pollution, removal with maturity, new crossovers and carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

## History

The Township of Maribyrnong was created out of Raleigh's Crown Grant of 1847. Based on the Maribyrnong estate plan, it was gazetted as an official town as late as 1909 {VGG 1909:1449}. Located just south of the town, Bloomfield Rd was part of Raleigh's 51 acre Crown Portion (CA4/XXI). A 1915 plan of the area noted this site as 'quarries' with the Highpoint Shopping centre to the south being eventually built on an old quarry site {Ford & Lewis: 35}. The street is shown on Melbourne street directories of the 1940s, south of the new tramline which had been extended in 1941 along Raleigh Rd {Morgans: 64}. These trees are not shown on the 1945 or 1951 aerial photographs and are thought to have been planted in the immediate post WW2 period. The adjacent residential area developed between the 1920s and 1950s.

Ornamental plantings of this species became fashionable early in the 20th century (particularly in the inter-war period) due to the drought hardiness and popularity of Australian trees. The popularity for this species gained wider use after WW2 when medium sized and hardy native trees such as the Kurrajong, but more frequently the paperbark, were planted.

### Thematic context

**Australian Principal Theme** Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

**PAHT Subtheme** Creating public landscape

**Local Theme(s)** Developing Local Government

## Cultural Significance

'Brachychiton populneus' street trees are significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as uncommon trees in a mature street tree context within the City ( Criterion B2); and

- as indicative of street tree choice in the post WW2 period where hardy native species were favoured, although not typically this species ( Criterion A4).

### Comparative Examples:

No other Kurrajong street avenues identified in the City of Maribyrnong.

## 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees and the row planting pattern at the place where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the trees;
- to ensure that replacement trees match the existing specimens and pattern of planting; and
- to maintain the link with the street's history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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.*

indicative of street tree choice in the post WW2 period where hardy native species were favoured although not typically this species

*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 uncommon trees in a mature street tree context within the City

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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

### Documentation

#### References

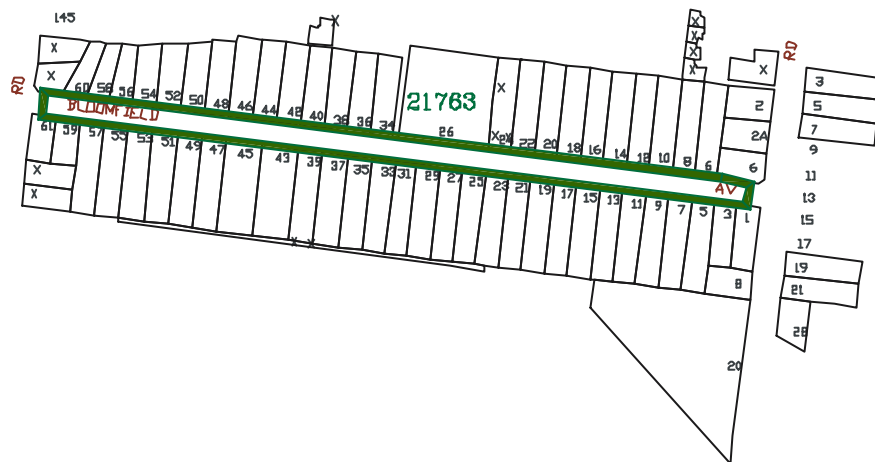
'Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Butler, 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study;  
Landinfo - aerial photographs 1945 Run 28A, 60199, 1951;  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Elm and ash street tree avenue**

**Other Name** `Ulmus' sp., `Fraxinus' sp.

**Address** in **Bunbury Street**  
**Footscray**

**Place Identifier** **1071**

**Heritage Significance** **City**

**Creation date(s)** **1903-8, 1930s**

**Map (Melway)** **42D5**

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the tree centre line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest, plus the associated medians and stone kerbs.

**Local Government Area** **City of Maribyrnong**

**Ownership Type** **Public**

## Description

**Site Type:** **Trees, street**

## Physical Description

Planted as combination of elms and ash in an avenue extending east of Hyde Street to Moreland St where they join with an oak and elm avenue. Mature trees in the block Mooreland to Whitehall- 5 (2 ash, 3 elms) on the north side, 6 (5 elms, 1 ash) on the south; Whitehall to Cowper St - 8 on the north (2 ash, 6 elms) and 7 (4 elms, 3 ash) on the south; and Cowper to Hyde St - 3 (1 elm, 2 ash) on the north, 4 (2 ash, 2 elms) on the south . Intermixed are immature elm plantings, planted in recent years to fill in gaps. These trees are planted in a grassed median which has basalt kerbing as an addition to the original basalt kerb and channel. Similar medians are in Cowper and Whitehall Streets. These medians appear to be after the 1895 MMBW plans but echo the placement of trees in tree guards shown in those plans.

### Elms

`The 20 or so species in this genus of trees and shrubs occur naturally in temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. During the 1920s and 1930s, and again in the 1960s and 1970s, elm trees in Europe and North America were devastated by Dutch elm disease, caused by the fungus *Ophiostoma ulmi*, which is transmitted by the elm bark beetle. Except for a few East Asian species, they are deciduous, turning yellow in fall (autumn). The leaves are usually alternate, one-sided at the base, with prominent, parallel, lateral veins and regularly toothed margins; the small, disc-like fruits have a membranous wing and are carried in clusters. Most elms are large limbed

with furrowed grey bark and high, domed crowns {Botanica}'.

Ash

`This genus consists of 65 species of mainly deciduous, fast-growing trees, ranging throughout the northern hemisphere except for the coldest regions and lowland tropics. It differs from other woody members of the olive family (Oleaceae) in having pinnate leaves consisting of several leaflets, small insignificant flowers that in most species lack petals, and single-seeded, winged fruits botanically called samaras. One group of species known as the 'flowering ashes', typified by *Fraxinus ornus*, produces showier flowers with small petals in large terminal panicles at the tips of the branches. Several larger species are valued for their tough, pale timber {Botanica}'.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

Set in a related Edwardian-era and Victorian-era residential streetscape with basalt kerb and channel, asphalt footpaths.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, pollution, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

### History

An observer writing in the 'Williamstown Chronicle' of 1880 noted of Footscray that, 20 years before, there had been "scarcely a tree to be seen and the place looked as bare as an earthen pot". Since that time street tree planting (mainly elms by observation of surviving trees) had shown its value although the writer noted an unwarranted pause in municipal planting {FHS newsletter }.

The Parks & Gardens Curator's (David Matthews) report on street trees, in 1933, noted many complaints about suckering of the root system of elms and poplars (silver poplars). He also noted that the Oriental plane ( '*Platanus orientalis*') had been extensively used. This tree was subject to the Plane Tree Disease and troubled by borer along with the elms. These trees had been planted for over twenty years and Matthews observed that, had the varieties selected proved more suitable, the streets would have been furnished with well grown trees and would have been giving pleasure instead of annoyance to the ratepayers. He was forced to conclude that elms, poplars and planes were unsuitable but that surviving trees should be preserved for as long as possible until they could be replaced.



This report was the turning point in street tree planting policy and the result of the maturity of the trees planted in the late Victorian-era and Edwardian-era, plus the spreading network of overhead wires. New electric street lighting was being obscured by tree canopies- the canopies and the trees under them had to go. An aerial view taken by Charles Daniel Pratt, photographer, around the 1930s-40s shows mature tree avenues in Cowper, Bunbury, and Whitewall Streets and Moreland Road . Another aerial view of 1931 shows the same. The 1945 aerial views show many street trees in Footscray and Yarraville. Most of these trees have gone.

The MMBW Detail Plan (DP 197, 198) of this area from the mid 1890s did not show any street trees in Bunbury St. Instead they show lines of trees, planted at about 9-10m centres in tree guards along nearby Moreland St, between Wingfield St and Napier) and parts of Napier St (5 trees at about 6m centres), east from Cowper St: similarly sited but immature trees remain at these locations set in early plantation medians. In 1903 an application for trees to be planted in Bunbury and Albert Streets was granted by Council with the usual conditions {VPRO}. In 1905 the City Surveyor was to confer with applicants for tree planting in Bunbury Street owing to the rocky nature of the ground and its unsuitableness for ordinary street trees. In 1908 a meeting of the Gardens Committee were told that tree planting at the east end of Bunbury Street was to be completed soon {VPRO}.

The trees in Bunbury St are shown in the 1931 aerial view. It is likely that the elms were planted in the Edwardian-era (c1903-8), in a new median formation to defeat the rocky ground, and the ash infill-planted in the 1930s.

Surviving mature 20th century street trees in the former Footscray municipality today also include elms in Stephen and Bunbury Streets and Ballarat Rd.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

PAHT Subtheme Creating public landscape

Local Theme(s) Developing Local Government

### Cultural Significance

This elm and ash avenue is significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- for the combination of its maturity and extent, as compared to other street planting in the City (Criterion B2)
- as a reflection of the role of the Footscray Railway Station and the perception of Bunbury Street as one of the main entry points to the municipality (Criterion A4).

### Comparative Examples:

Mature elm street trees in the former Footscray municipality include those in Commercial Rd, Stephen Streets and Ballarat Rd.

## 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees and the planting pattern at the place along with the associated medians and stone kerbs where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between the trees;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that works or plantings at or near the place are visually recessive and related to the trees;
- to ensure replacement trees match the existing specimens and planting pattern; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the rows and maintain the link with their history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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 a reflection of the role of the railway station and the perception of this street as one of the main entry points to the municipality

*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.*

for the combination of its maturity and extent, as compared to other street planting in the City

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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

### Documentation

#### References

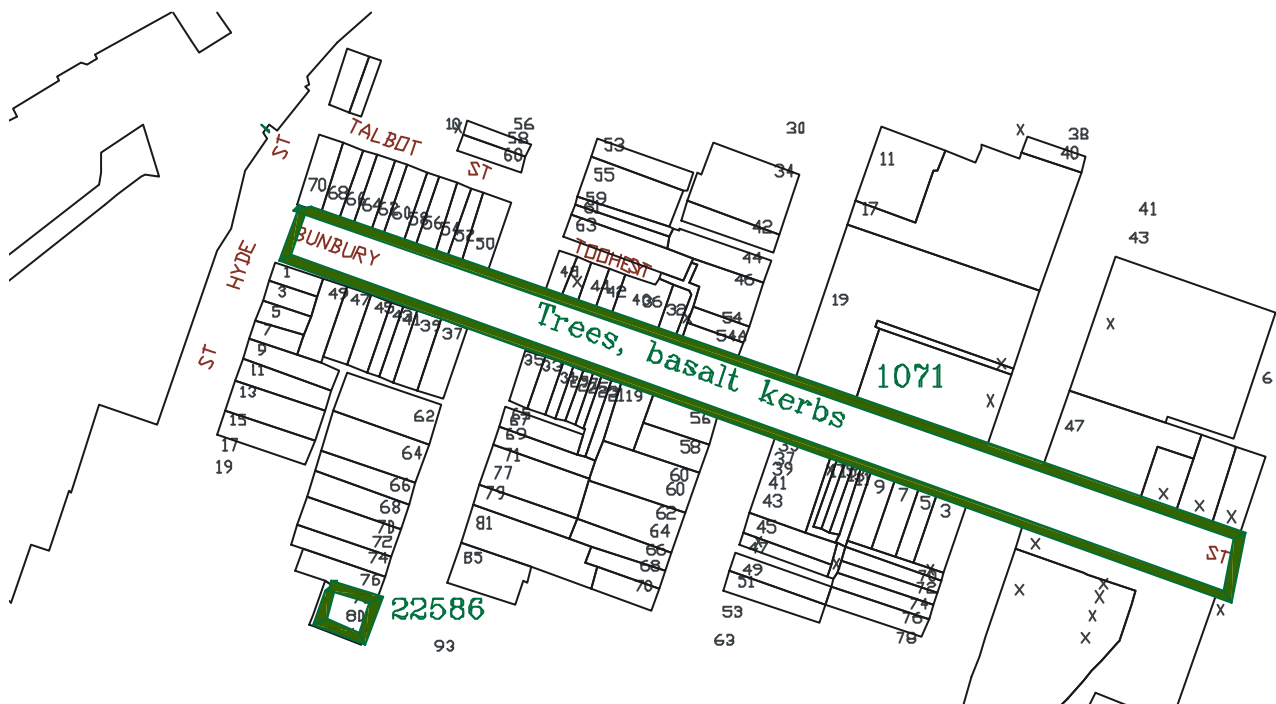
'Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Butler, 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study  
City of Maribyrnong collection - 1931 aerial view  
MMBW Detail Plan, State Library of Victoria;  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

# Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Pepper trees, sugar gums, kurrajongs and Canary Island date palms, Maribyrnong River plantation**

**Other Name** `Phoenix canariensis', `Schinus molle' var. `areira', `Eucalyptus cladocalyx', `Brachychiton' sp.

**Address** off Chifley Dr  
Maribyrnong

**Place Identifier** 21746

**Heritage Significance:** Regional

**Creation date(s):** 1926-1930c **Map (Melway)** 28D7

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area:** City of Maribyrnong

**Ownership Type:** Public

## Description

**Site Type** Trees, street

## Physical Description

The parkland along the Maribyrnong River has traditionally been the scene of leisure activities, swimming and boating. The landscape includes pepper trees (`Schinus molle' var. `areira'), sugar gums (`Eucalyptus cladocalyx') and extensive Canary Island date palms (`Phoenix canariensis') combined into a long row and planted in a grassed river bank, in combination with mature rear yard planting from The Esplanade houses. The palms are the dominant elements in the tree group, made more dominant by the apparent removal of some of the sugar gums from the alternating pattern. Across the river is a matching palm row, making the riverscape distinctive within both municipalities.

Commencing at the Anglers Tavern and the former line of Raleigh Rd, there are two short palm rows which join at Leopold St and extend as one row on the river bank to the north end of Chifley Drive, at the former Commonwealth Explosives Factory site north east gate. There are palms on both sides of Chifley Drive at the south end of the rows, with 8 on the east and 9 on the west to where the road turns north-west. There is one mature Italian cypress within the row on the west and pepper trees mixed into the row on the east. A short row of 3 palms extends south along the river bank from the end of

Leopold St to the hotel yard.

There are a further 62 palms on the east side up to the crossing of the electrical transmission lines over the road and opposite the rear of 93 The Esplanade. After a gap near the Chicago Street intersection there are another 12 palms to the pedestrian bridge and another 7 to a gap near 157 Chifley Drive. After the gap there are 2 palms on the west side and 4 on the east until, at the end of Chifley Drive, there is a small grove of 3 palms plus a pepper tree and another 4 palms within the explosives factory site adjoining.

The Coulson Gardens adjoin the river reserve midway on the west side, with a number of pepper trees. At the Newstead Street entry to the gardens are two notable and large 'Brachychiton' specimens forming a gateway. Pepper tree rows fringe the reserve with another lesser 'Brachychiton' sp.

South of Raleigh Road and east of Van Ness Drive are a further 4 mature Canary Island date palm specimens, with pepper tree groves, set in open parklands next to the river.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

Reinforced by the matching parklands across the river and the adjacent open space of the former explosives factory reserve. Otherwise the area is bounded by residential development of mainly post WW2.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

### History

Despite the pollution of the Maribyrnong River by noxious industries in the nineteenth century, local citizens still used it for recreational activities, especially around the turn of the century. The Essendon Rowing Club, for example, which is now based across the river, began as the Maribyrnong Rowing Club, with its base at the Maribyrnong Bridge (originally Raleigh's Punt) Hotel, where boats were stored. It became the Essendon Rowing Club in 1888 and built a clubhouse across the river in 1920. The Footscray Rowing Club had been formed as early as 1873 {Barnard, 1999}'.

Boating for pleasure, especially for excursionists became especially popular after the tram

was extended to Maribyrnong Bridge in 1906. Charles Snelson was a boat builder who offered boats for hire just up river from the Anglers Hotel from about 1895. His boat shed was later taken over by Alfred Fitzsimmons. The Maribyrnong Motor Boat Company also had a jetty and ticket office adjacent to the Anglers Hotel from about 1907. The service was later taken over by Daniel Hicks, who ran excursion boats up the river from the Anglers Hotel to his tea gardens at Avondale Heights from 1909 to 1947. The Riverlea Tea House was also located adjacent to the Anglers Hotel { Barnard, 1999}'.

In the 1920s Maribyrnong had its own Swimming and Lifesaving Club on the river at the end of Chicago Street. Here a picket fence outlined an area for younger children and diving boards were constructed for older members. The club's facilities were demolished during World War Two. Footscray had its own swimming club also based on the Maribyrnong and formed in 1909. By 1922 it was the second largest club in the Victorian Amateur Swimming Association. When Footscray went on to open its own municipal pool in 1930, it was one of the first in suburban Melbourne { Barnard, 1999}'.

At Maribyrnong an open air cinema operated in the first decade of the twentieth century at the Riverview Tea Rooms near the Anglers Hotel. This must have been a precursor to the Sunset Drive-In which opened in Rosamond Road in the 1950s, the third drive-in to be built in Melbourne { Barnard, 1999}'.

A 'Williamstown Chronicle' correspondent urged council in 1885 to beautify the (Maribyrnong) river banks and Napier Street, by making an asphalt path and tree planting, particularly around the old powder magazine. This spot (future Yarraville Gardens) was already frequented by 'hundreds' on a Sunday: this was at the southern part of the river. In the north there was the establishment of Maribyrnong Park in the Essendon municipality which set the character of the present landscape in the Edwardian-era, with farmlands and industry persisting on the west side of the river.

The Melbourne Meat Preserving Co was pictured in a barren landscape in the late 1860s as a precursor to the pleasure gardens approach, with CB Fisher's Maribyrnong Park estate of the 1880s as a contrast, with its ornamental plantations north of Raleigh Rd. Individual farms took their gardens to the river's edge between these two large establishments as did the Maribyrnong Bridge Hotel and to a lesser extent the Anglers Hotel which was redeveloped late in the 19th century.

At Maribyrnong in the early twentieth century local residents, perhaps inspired by the Essendon River League across the bridge, worked to create a recreation reserve at the Maribyrnong Bridge and a boulevard on a very small part of the land that had been set aside as a recreation reserve in the Maribyrnong Park Estate of the 1880s { Barnard, 1999}'.

A photograph entitled 'New Reserve on Maribyrnong River' from c1911 shows the beginning of this area {SLV}. The increase in local population by the Edwardian-era and the increasing use of the outdoors for recreation in the post WW1 era meant the gradual development of the river banks for other than industry, farms, pleasure hotels and boating tea gardens. The growth of poplar recreational clubs such as the swimming club meant the need to keep the river clean and its banks beautified.

In 1926 the influential Metropolitan Town Planning Commission wrote to Council expressing an interest in the recent deputation to the Minister of Public Works regarding beautification of the Maribyrnong River. The commission urged co-operation of relevant councils in the preparation of a response to the Commission. Footscray Council resolved to ask Braybrook Council to convene a conference of municipal engineers as a first step towards formulating a combined plan for the beautification of the Maribyrnong River {VPRO}.

David Matthews, the Footscray Council Curator, devised a plan in 1934 to link up all of the municipal gardens (including Footscray Park) by a boulevard following on the river and connecting Ballarat Road with Fisher Parade at a point near the concrete bridge. Land was to be acquired from William Angliss.

An aerial view of 1945 shows the old and new bridge across the Maribyrnong River and the row of palms dotted along the west banks of the river and extending to the north. Some 50 trees stretched from the Anglers Hotel, along Chifley Drive to opposite Holmes Road.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
PAHT Subtheme	Creating public landscape
Local Theme(s)	Reserves and parks

### Cultural Significance

Trees, Maribyrnong River plantation (pepper trees, sugar gums, 'Brachychiton' specimens, Canary Island date palm rows) are significant to the City of Maribyrnong and the Western region:

- for the collection of mature exotics introduced as pleasure grounds for the advent of increased outdoor recreation early in the 20th century (Criterion A4);
- for the rarity of a collection of trees of this maturity and number in a waterside location within the city and the region (Criterion B2);
- for the social meaning of the trees, their maturity being an indicator of use of public parklands over a long period (Criterion G1)

### Comparative Examples:

Within the region, there are the associated palms and other mature exotics on the east bank of



the Maribyrnong River and isolated tree plantations along its banks further upstream.

## 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees at the place where enhancement would include replanting with matching specimens where gaps have occurred in the row;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the place to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the trees; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the rows and maintain the link with their history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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.*

collection of mature exotics introduced as pleasure grounds for the advent of increased outdoor recreation early in the 20th century

*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.*

rarity of a collection of trees of this maturity and number in a waterside location within the city and the region

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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

social meaning of the trees, their maturity being an indicator of use as public parklands over a long period

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

### Documentation

#### References

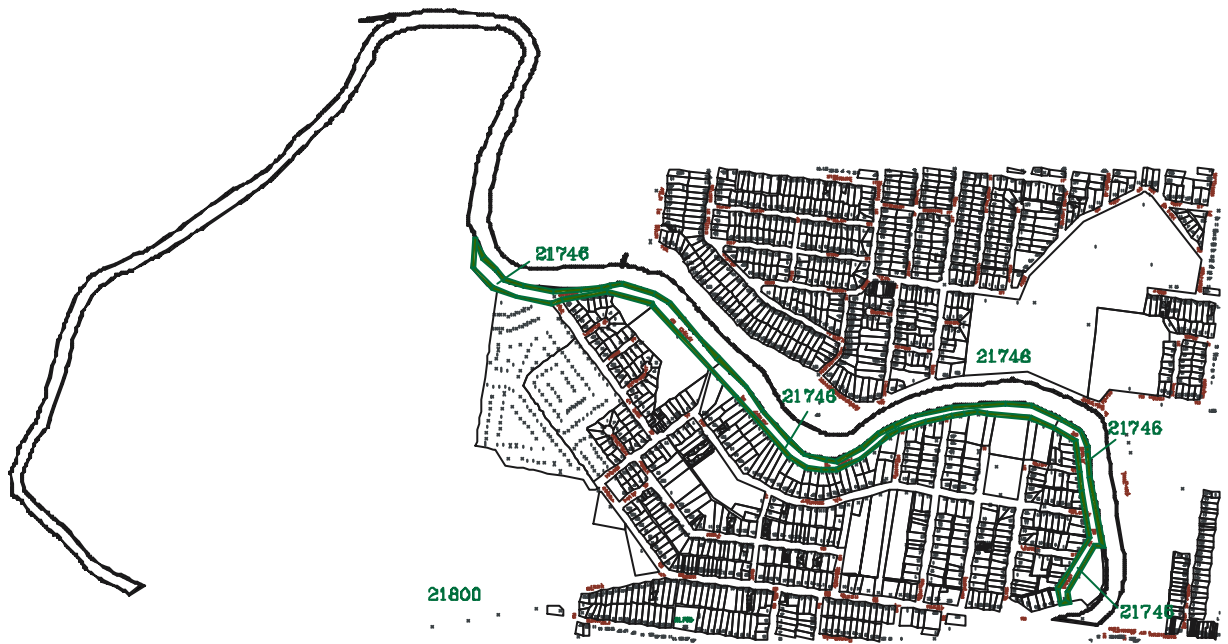
Barnard, 1999, Historic Places Environmental History, City of Maribyrnong  
State Library of Victoria Shirley Jones collection of Victorian postcards  
Landinfo `Melbourne and Metropolitan Area project' Aerial photos 1945 Run 28A, photo 60201  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By: Francine Gilfedder, Gra

Assessed Date: 7/2000

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Trees at Maribyrnong Explosives Factory complex**

**Other Name**

**Address**

off

Cordite Avenue

Maribyrnong

**Place Identifier** 22606

**Heritage Significance** Regional

**Creation date(s)** 1910-45c

**Map (Melway)**

27H6

**Boundary description**

The Commonwealth Explosives Factory site generally bounded by Raleigh Rd, the line of Randall St and the Maribyrnong River.

**Local Government Area**

City of Maribyrnong

**Ownership Type**

Public

## Description

**Site Type:** Trees, street

## Physical Description

The following tree specimens and groups were noted during a brief survey of the complex. Plantings include the Fisher period of the 19th century and sequential planting by the Commonwealth around buildings as they were constructed. Most of these plantings have a distinctive inter-war character. Extensive plantings along the river were not able to be inspected. These plantings will require detailed survey and further analysis as part of a comprehensive conservation management plan for the complex. Earlier documentation of the site to date has not accounted for the trees or landscape, both natural and cultural.

Fisher stable, drive and homestead area (see also Stone & Aleppo pines, Cordite Rd place report, place 21800) contains:

mature and immature elms  
mature lemon scented gum;  
Canary Island date palm  
Washingtonia palm  
stone and maritime pines north of stable  
figs  
pepper trees

Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

silky oak

Monterey pines, mature

Other plantings identified include (listed by building number):

stone and maritime pines at buildings 681, 497

Kurrajong row at 490

Italian cypress at 914

deodar cedar x 4 at 519

stone and maritime pines at 76

Monterey cypress (golden) near 76

Monterey cypress near 95

oak and Robina near 621

Canary Island pine near 958

Canary Island date palm near 28

stone pines x 4 near 170, 2 x Monterey cypress

Canary Island date palm near 160

pepper tree row near 150

silky oak and poplar groups near 571

Kurrajong near 159

Kurrajong x 2 near 581

Canary Island date palms and white poplars near former main gates to east drive

Magnolia grandiflora x 2 (large) near 394, east of 226

lily pily (large) near 126

Italian cypress group at 599

Canary Island pines x 3 south of 9, west of 82

Extensive landscape and planting at 1 (including mature lagunaria, Kurrajong, deodar cedar,

Canary Island date palm x2)

Kurrajong at 972

extensive landscape and golden privet hedges at mess room

Kurrajong near 129

Bhutan cypress x 5, E. ficifolia and pepper trees near 588

pink hawthorn at 128, 690

feijoa and pepper tree row at 260

Monterey cypress (gold) at 470, and 342

pepper tree row 910 to 224

Viburnum tinus along tram at 130

Brachychiton sp. and Monterey cypress rows at 240

elder near 123

pepper tree (mature) near 394

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

Set within a highly ordered built complex with topographical mounding and natural slopes, courtyard planting, terracing, driveway formations, all as part of a semi rural area including open grasslands and the river valley.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, carparking, root compaction, redevelopment.

### History

The complex that became the Maribyrnong Explosives Factory, between the Horseshoe Bend of the Maribyrnong River and Cordite Avenue began as a proposed Cordite Factory when the Commonwealth purchased land formerly occupied by the Maribyrnong Racecourse and Fisher Horse Stud in 1908. Hurtle Fisher, a South Australian pastoralist, bought the property from Raleigh in 1862 and proceeded to establish a stud farm for racehorses. Fisher sold the property in 1864 to his brother Charles Brown Fisher (see also Stone & Aleppo pines, former Maribyrnong Park, place 21800).

Cordite had been developed as an alternative to gunpowder as a propellant for firing weapons in the 1890s. Soon after this military commandants from all Australian colonies agreed that Australia should have its own cordite factory. The Maribyrnong Cordite factory was not built until 1909-1912, however. Originally the factory included about 30 buildings producing nitric acid, gun cotton, nitro-glycerine and cordite, but like the Footscray Ammunition Factory, it was further developed during World War One and again during the 1920s and 1930s, when the factory manufactured explosives for commercial and civil use, but also a range of other chemical products, such as acids, lead-free paints, lacquers, cements, solvents, etc. It is said that in the early 1930s the Maribyrnong factory complex, by then known as the Explosives and Factory Filling Group, was 'the centre of the chemical engineering industry in Australia {Barnard, 1999}'. From 1922 the Munitions Supply Laboratories (later known as Materials Research Laboratories) was located at the Maribyrnong site. It became the 'biggest industrial research establishment in Australia' during the 1920s when it worked to help secondary industries develop new technologies which could help them produce materials for wartime use by government factories.

As the Government worked towards war readiness after 1933 a significant building program was carried out at Maribyrnong and the factory expanded its manufacture of explosives, including solventless cordite for use in Navy guns. This had previously had to be imported from

Britain. Many of these buildings were added to provide space for the expected influx of workers, including women, during an increasingly likely war.

During World War Two, the Maribyrnong Explosives Factory not only employed large numbers of people (8,000 in 1942), but also played the part of training school for staff from explosives factories all over Australia. The complex of buildings expanded even further during the war.

After World War, the Maribyrnong Factory continued to make explosives for the Armed Forces until the 1960s when it turned to producing rocket motors and explosive devices for rockets. The factory closed in 1994 {Barnard, 1999}.

The mature exotic trees and remnants of garden beds planted within the complex during the inter-war period are thought to reflect the efforts of Defence personnel to beautify their surroundings. Trees were reputedly also used on many munitions sites as a safety measure, designed to catch flying debris from potential explosions {Vines, 2000}.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	
PAHT Subtheme	Creating public landscape	Local Theme(s)
		Defending Australia- Maribyrnong Explosives Factory

### Cultural Significance

Trees at Maribyrnong Explosives Factory complex are significant to the Western region:

- for their association with a place of State historical significance because:
- the complex is part of Australia's wartime arsenal, including the integrated explosives ammunition and ordnance factory complexes erected in the Maribyrnong area following Federation of the Australian Colonies. Along with the Government Clothing Factory South Melbourne, Woollen Mills in Geelong, Rifle Factory in Lithgow, Footscray Ammunition Factory and Ordnance Factory, and the Explosives Factory Maribyrnong, the Materials Research Laboratory demonstrates the newly arrived independence of the Federated Australia. While perceived foreign threats encouraged armament the new Federal Government sought to ensure self-sufficiency in supplies for the armed forces.
- the establishment of defence industries in Australia was one of the most important outcomes of Federation and played a critical role in Australian defence and foreign policy in the 20th century. A great deal of scientific and technological development occurred in connection with the munitions industry generally and directly related to the MRL and its precursors.

(refer Volume 3 assessment of built complex)

### Comparative Examples:

(refer Volume 3 assessment of built complex)

No other complex under single ownership exhibits this extent and maturity of exotic landscape in the City or 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:

A Conservation Management Plan is required to determine levels of significance for the various components of the site and appropriate management. This should also address the trees and landscape surrounding the buildings.

An interim policy would be to conserve and enhance the trees cited in this report.

### Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

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

part of a varied and distinctive cultural landscape

*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.*

association with the activities of an historically significant place which played a key role in the defence of the nation

*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.*

uncommon as a landscape type in the City with some specimens also uncommon for their maturity and type



## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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

### Documentation

#### References

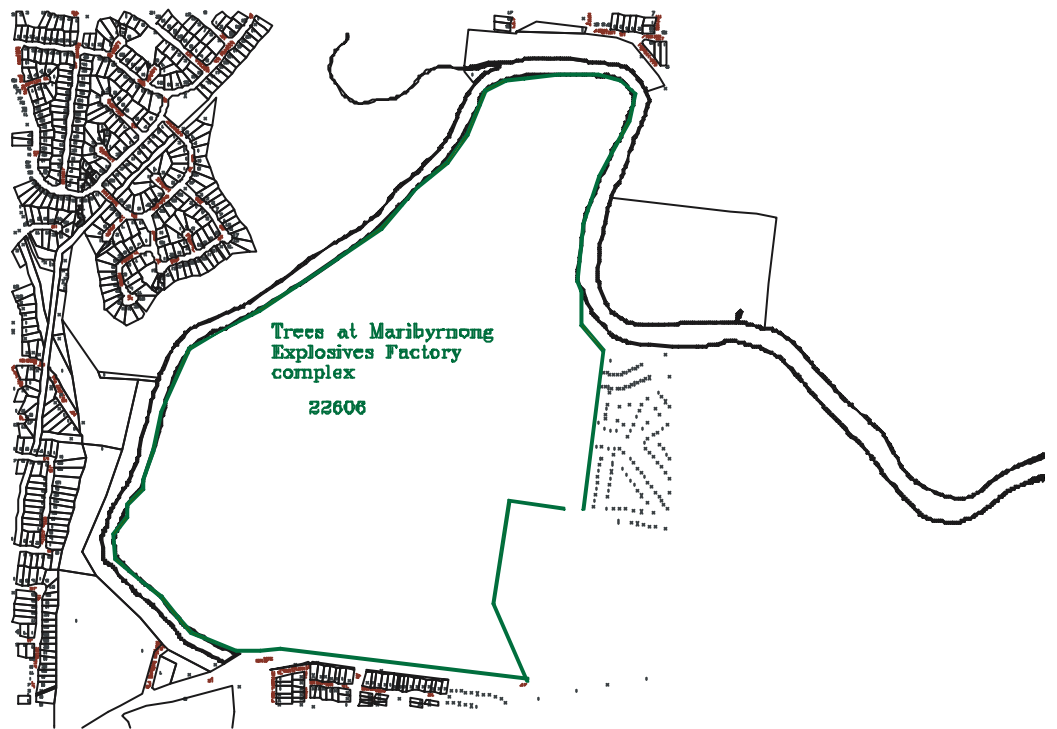
Barnard, 1999, Historic Places Review, Environmental History City of Maribyrnong, Volume 2  
Allom Lovell & Associates, 1998, Maribyrnong Open Space Study  
Allom Lovell & Associates, nd, ADI Footscray site EES, Heritage Analysis  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Stone & Aleppo pines, former Maribyrnong Park**

**Other Name** Fisher property, 'Pinus pinea', 'Pinus halepensis'

**Address** off Cordite Road  
Maribyrnong

**Place Identifier** 21800

**Heritage Significance** State

**Creation date(s)** 1880-1890c

**Map (Melway)** 27HK57

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** City of Maribyrnong

**Ownership Type** Commonwealth

## Description

**Site Type:** Tree(s), specimen

## Physical Description

There are groves and specimens of stone and Aleppo pines in grassland on the hillside (Remount Hill) south of the former Fisher homestead site. The pines extend along the west side of the south end of Randall St, the north side of Raleigh Rd from the end of Randall St, and then up the hill (Remount Hill) along a former drive to the Fisher stables. The two pine types are similar and complementary with their distinctive flat top canopy shape but the Aleppo pine has a silver grey flaky bark (turning red with age) compared to the plated red grey bark of the stone pine. Specimens nearest Raleigh Rd have been affected by adverse pruning. This area, along with that section of the property north of the homestead next to the river, maintains some of the rural magnificence described in the 1880s handbills. Large groups of mature stone and Aleppo pines are rare in the State.

Stone pine ('Pinus pinea') 'From southern Europe and Turkey, this species can reach 80 ft (24 m) in the wild and has a flattened crown atop a straight, though often leaning trunk with furrowed, reddish grey bark. The rigid, paired needles are 4-8 in (10-20 cm) long and bright green. The globe-shaped cones are shiny and brown; the edible seeds are known as pine nuts. Once established this pine copes with most conditions, including dryness and heat {Botanica}.'

Aleppo pine ('Pinus halepensis') `From the eastern Mediterranean area, this pine is the most resistant to dry conditions, in fact tolerating most conditions except severe frost when young. Fast growing to 50 ft (15 m), it has a spreading crown and a distinctive rugged character. The young bark is ash grey, but ages to reddish brown. The soft, light green needles are 4 in (10 cm) long and are usually carried in pairs; the 3-4 in (8-10 cm) cones are reddish brown {Botanica}.'

See also Trees at Maribyrnong Explosives Factory complex, place 22606.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

Set between the explosives factory complex, large warehouse structures (AAFCANS) and a growing medium density residential development, these pines and the rural landscape they occupy are distinctive within the area.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, carparking, root compaction, redevelopment, livestock damage, adjoining development.

### History

`Raleigh's property ... was sold in 1862 to Hurtle Fisher, a South Australian pastoralist. Hurtle Fisher began to establish a stud farm for racehorses on the site, but sold it in 1864 to his brother, Charles Brown Fisher, who continued with this plan. Hurtle Fisher had, by that time, imported the thoroughbred stallion, Fisherman, along with several mares. Fisherman, who won many races himself, sired many other successful racehorses .

In 1868 Charles Brown Fisher sold the Maribyrnong Stud to George Petty who continued to develop the property's name as a successful thoroughbred stud. Petty established the Maribyrnong Plate, which was, in its time, the richest prize for horse-racing in Australia .

When Petty sold the property in 1875, Charles Brown Fisher repurchased it, adding the land to the west that had originally been purchased from the Crown by Joseph Johnston. In 1888-89 Fisher built large red-brick stables which are still located on the site (within the Explosives Factory complex). Four years later he sold the original Johnston portion of the stud to the three Cox brothers, Archibald, William (of Cox Plate fame) and Albert, who established the Maribyrnong Racecourse, which operated until 1900-1901, but was used as a training track until 1908. Some of the outline of the course can still be seen on the Explosives Factory site . In the mid-1890s Fisher sold the eastern side of his stud farm to Sir William John Clarke, the

largest landowner in Victoria, founder of the Rupertswood Battery of Horse Artillery and a breeder of thoroughbreds, but it is not known whether Clarke used the land in the same way. The use of part of this land for training horses continued, however. In 1912 the Commonwealth Government purchased part of Clarke's land (known as Remount Hill) for use as a Royal Australian Field Artillery Remount depot, where horses were broken in and trained. On thirty acres which included the stables built by Fisher, the Government built more stables and an exercise yard. The site was used as an Army Remount Depot until the end of the Second World War {Barnard, 1999}'.

Images of this area from 1892 show young conifers rising out of the ground near the old Raleigh (later Fisher's) homestead ruins, as part of the extended garden. The same publication showed the ruins, again with conifers rising behind it. The advertisement for the Maribyrnong Park estate of 1888 stated that: 'Some 36 years ago Mr CB Fisher selected as the Fairest and most Picturesque spot the place which is now known as Maribyrnong Park. ... Over £40,000 has been spent in planting groves and avenues of Oaks Pines, Birch, Firs and other valuable trees while the orchards contain the choicest trees, and all the estate is sown with the best English grasses...{Maribyrnong Park estate brochure, 1888}'.

It is likely that the mature trees near the homestead, the stone pines and other conifers were planted during the last half of the 19th century, presumably for CB Fisher.

An aerial view from 1951 shows this belt of trees extending along the north side of Raleigh Rd from near the intersection of Randall St to Wests Rd. The trees were associated with a large open grassed area (recently the Department of Defence HQ and workshops complex) opposite the end of Rosamond Rd. They stretched in a grove to the north adjoining the Fisher stable site.

An interesting linked site to this one is at the former Williamstown Racecourse on land once leased to CB Fisher in the late 19th century. A similar grove of Aleppo and stone pines exists there, reputedly used as a strapping yard for the horse trainers who leased the site.

(See also Trees at Maribyrnong Explosives Factory complex, place 22606.)

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Developing cultural institutions and ways of life		
PAHT Subtheme	Creating landscape	Local Theme(s)	Maribyrnong Explosives Factory, Reserves and parks

### Cultural Significance

Stone and Aleppo pine groves, at the former Maribyrnong Park now Department of Defence (Army), are significant to the Western Region and Victoria:

- for their rarity as a mature group within the State (Criterion B2) ;
- for their associations with CB Fisher who was known throughout the region (Criterion H1) ;
- for their associations with the pastoral phase of this part of the City (Criterion A4)

### Comparative Examples:

Groves of stone and Aleppo pines of this maturity are rare in the metropolitan area and in the State. No other similar planting exists in the City but a similar but smaller arboretum is at the Williamstown Botanical Gardens and another beside the former Williamstown Racecourse which is thought to have provided shelter for a strapping yard also leased by Fisher. The National Trust of Australia (Vic) Register of Significant Trees lists 7 stone pines in the Castlemaine Botanic Gardens, as the only identified group of this specimen in the State.

### 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where the cited trees in the description are the trees:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees and planting pattern at the place where elements include trees, tree rows, and associated landscape, where enhancement would include replanting with matching specimens where known gaps have occurred in the group;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements at the place are visually recessive and related to the trees; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the tree groups and maintain the link with their history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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.*

associations with the pastoral phase of this part of 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.*

for their rarity as a mature group within the state

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

associations with CB Fisher, well known in the region for his property holdings and horse stud.

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

## Documentation

### References

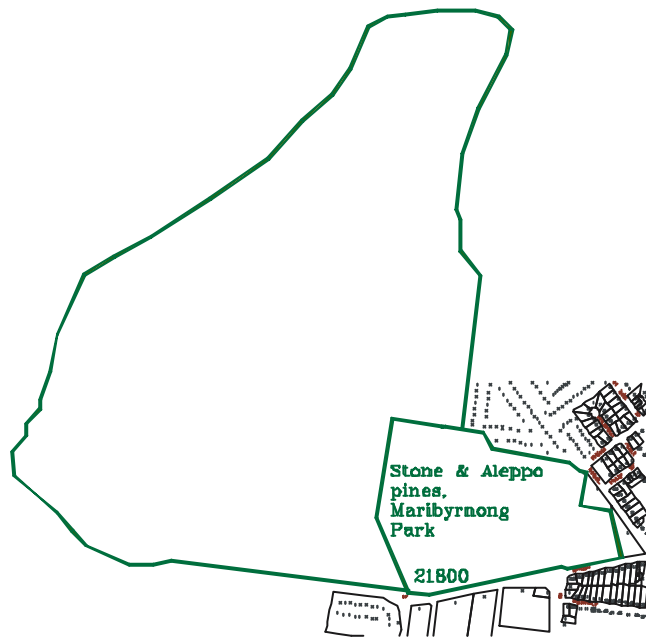
Barnard, 2000, Maribyrnong Heritage Review Environmental History, City of Maribyrnong  
Western Region Industrial Heritage Review, 1989;  
Ford & Lewis, 1989. 'Maribyrnong Action in Tranquillity'  
'Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Landinfo Aerial photographs 1951  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337;  
Graeme Butler & Associates, 2000. Hobsons Bay Heritage Study, report to City of Hobsons Bay

## Data recording

Assessed By: F Gilfedder, G Butler

Assessed Date: 7/2000

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong





## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Washingtonia palm**

**Other Name** `Washingtonia filifera'

**Address** 078 Cowper Street  
Footscray

**Place Identifier** 22586

**Heritage Significance** City

**Creation date(s)** 1895c **Map (Melway)** 42D5

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** City of Maribyrnong

**Ownership Type** Private

## Description

**Site Type:** Tree(s), specimen

### Physical Description

A large specimen located north of what appears to be a brick Edwardian-era villa (78), on a vacant grassed area close to the footpath.

The Washingtonia genus ` is made up of 2 species of fan-leafed palms from arid parts of western Mexico, southern California and Arizona. Their stately appearance makes them ideal specimen or avenue trees. They have an upright, single trunk, and are sometimes called petticoat palms because the dead fronds hang down in a mass around the trunk, almost to the ground. The large leaves have many strap-like segments and spiny leaf stalks. The small white flowers cluster at intervals on long flowering branches that arch out well beyond the leaves. The fruit are small dark drupes {Botanica}.'

`Washingtonia filifera' is from southern California and Arizona. `This palm develops a fat trunk and grows 40-50 ft (12-15 m) tall. The greyish green leaves form a broad, spherical crown about 15 ft (4.5 m) across. The common name of cotton palm derives from the white, cotton-like threads on and between the leaf segments. Its small hard black berries ripen in winter {Botanica}.

### Condition

The tree is in good condition.

### Integrity

The house and the tree are substantially intact/some intrusions.

### Context

Set next to a late Victorian-era duplex.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

### History

The many occupiers of 78 Cowper St included:

1960s- Mrs AL Howson;  
1930s-50s- Bertie C Howson;  
1920s-30s Henry G Heald;  
1900s-20s Sidney Fella;  
1900s Thomas B Kennedy;  
1900s- Charles Hart;  
mid 1890s- William Coope;

The MMBW Record Plan of 1910 shows the house next to the Footscray Ladies College at 80; directories suggest that Coope may have been the first occupier c1895 and thus a possible owner of this palm. The 1931 aerial view shows the building and the palm (indistinct). It is likely that the palm was planted early in the 20th century (c1910). It compares with the palm at the former Tweddle Baby Hospital (place 22584 planted c1925) and may date from the occupation of Heald or Howson.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

PAHT Subtheme Creating landscape

Local Theme(s) Cultural development

### Cultural Significance

Washingtonia palm at 78 Cowper Street is significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- for its maturity and rarity within the City ( Criterion B2).

### Comparative Examples:

Another example is at the Multiple Sclerosis Centre, Barkly St, former Tweddle Baby Hospital, place 22584.

## 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed tree at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of this tree;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the tree; and
- to further research the detailed origin of the tree and maintain the link with its history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

*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.*

for its maturity and rarity within the City

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

## Documentation

### References

'Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
State Library of Victoria MMBW plan collection RP4, 1895

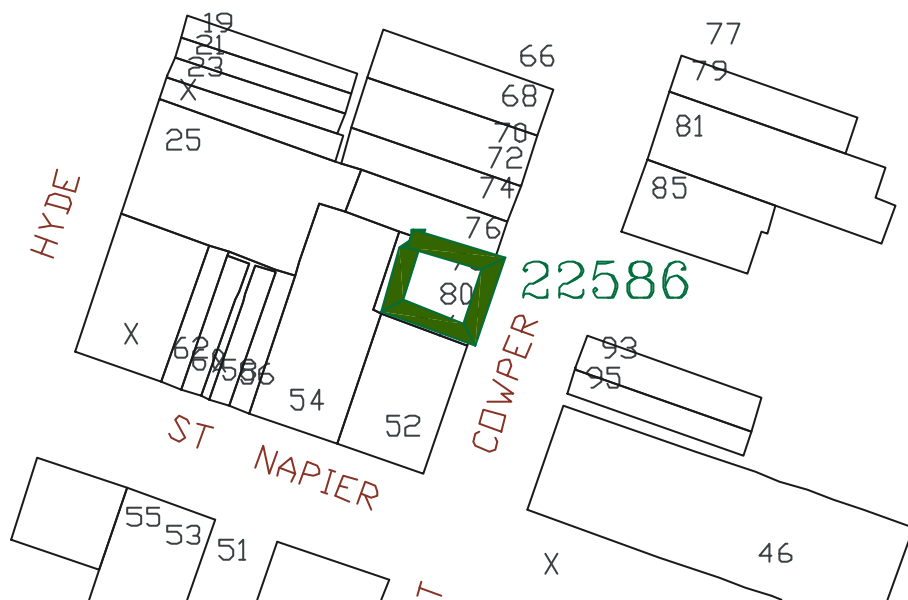
## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

City of Maribyrnong collection 1931 aerial Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337
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### Data recording

<b>Assessed By:</b>	<table border="1"><tr><td>F Gilfedder, G Butler</td></tr></table>	F Gilfedder, G Butler
F Gilfedder, G Butler		
<b>Assessed Date:</b>	<table border="1"><tr><td>7/2000</td></tr></table>	7/2000
7/2000		

# Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Canary Island date palm rows and oak,  
Johnson Reserve**

**Other Name** `Phoenix canariensis', `Quercus' sp.

**Address** off **Essex Street**  
**Maidstone**

**Place Identifier** **2309**

**Heritage Significance** **City**

**Creation date(s)** **1935-40c** **Map (Melway)** **41H2**

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** **City of Maribyrnong**

**Ownership Type** **Public**

## Description

**Site Type:** **Tree(s), specimen**

## Physical Description

Long rows of mature Canary Island palms as border to grassed open reserve. There are also oak (large), elm and ash trees. There are 6 palms on the north side, 21 on the west side, and 7 on the south, a total of 34 palms.

This massive palm from the Canary Islands grows to 50 ft (15 m) tall with a spread of 30 ft (9 m), and has a sturdy trunk up to 3 ft (1 m) across and arching, deep green fronds up to 12 ft (3.5 m) long. Small yellow flowers in drooping clusters in summer are succeeded by inedible, orange-yellow, acorn-like fruit. This palm needs plenty of room to show off its dramatic symmetrical shape. In areas prone to frosts, plant an advanced specimen when the danger of frost has passed {Botanica}.

## Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

## Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

## Context

Located around an open grassed reserve with little detailed landscape otherwise, inter-war and Edwardian-era housing in area, with some basalt kerb and channel in View St.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development or activity.

## History

In 1935 the Curator of Parks & Gardens, Matthews, reported that the Essex Street reserve was being used for cattle grazing and was subject to vehicle crossing. It had to be fenced. This and the acquisition by Council of 300 Canary Island date palms in 1934 probably mean the start of landscaping in this park. Councils were also providing projects for the unemployed in this era which in Footscray's case included landscape { VPRO}. A 1934 city plan showed the site as a blank in the street grid and, in 1945, a city publication noted that the six acres of land there had been purchased by Council for £3325 and that the playground was yet to be equipped.

In the late 1950s this 5 acre reserve was still described as 'partly constructed' but was used for tennis and field games with more to come {FFOY}. The 1945 aerial view however shows young palms around the perimeter but no oak, elm or ash. The planting probably occurred in the late 1930s under the direction of David Matthews. Matthews joined the Footscray Council as a 'working landscape gardener' in 1916 and within 6 years he had gained the confidence of the Council and local interest groups, working with them to beautify many public reserves { Lack, 1991, 209}. Aided by sustenance labour he was able to achieve many ambitious schemes in the inter-war period. He retired in 1964 with an MBE in 1965. Footscray park is considered to be his showpiece { Lack, 1991}.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

PAHT Subtheme Creating landscape

Local Theme(s) Reserves and parks

## Cultural Significance

Canary Island date palm rows and the oak, Johnson Reserve, are significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as distinctive and mature trees which are uncommon within the general planted context of the City, judged by their maturity, type and numbers ( Criterion B2) ;
- for their contribution to this distinctive inter-war public landscape created within the City under the noted Footscray municipal parks and gardens Curator David Matthews ( Criterion A4, H1).

### Comparative Examples:

Compares well with other similar palm rows in the City (Cuming, Railway Reserve, Whitten Oval Barkly St) in terms of consistency, numbers and maturity, and in the region there is a comparable

row in the Williamstown Botanical Gardens and specimens in the Williamstown Cemetery. Elsewhere in the region there is the row in Mt Alexander Rd, Essendon of 119 trees which is on the National Trust of Australia Register of Significant Trees.

## 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees and the planting pattern at the place where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the place to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements adjoining or within the place are visually recessive and related to the trees;
- to ensure that replacement trees in the row are similar species; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the reserve and the trees and maintain a link with their history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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.*

for their contribution to this distinctive inter-war public landscape created within 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.*

distinctive and mature trees which are uncommon within the general planted context of the City, judged by their maturity, type



## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

and numbers

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

created within the City under the noted Footscray municipal parks and gardens curator Matthews

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

### Documentation

### References

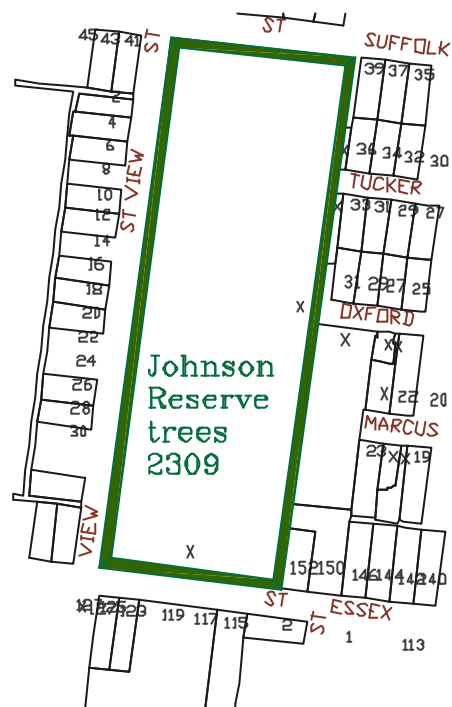
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Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337;  
City of Footscray, 1945. 'Facts about Footscray City', n.p.;

### Data recording

Assessed By: F Gilfedder, G Butler

Assessed Date: 7/2000

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** Elms, street trees

**Other Name** `Ulmus' sp.

**Address** 001 nr Fairlie Street  
Seddon

**Place Identifier** 2327

**Heritage Significance** City

**Creation date(s)** 1900-1915c **Map (Melway)** 42B8

**Boundary description** The tree and sufficient land around it to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** City of Maribyrnong

**Ownership Type** Public

## Description

**Site Type:** Trees, street

### Physical Description

Two mature elm trees in the street at the corner of Barry St, framing the entry to Fairlie Street. The street has both early and reset basalt kerb and channel (3 pitch), the kerb being approximately 5m from the building line. Other immature trees in street include hakeas.

The Ulmus genus contains 20 or so species of trees and shrubs which occur naturally in temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. During the 1920s and 1930s, and again in the 1960s and 1970s, elm trees in Europe and North America were devastated by Dutch elm disease, caused by the fungus Ophiostoma ulmi, which is transmitted by the elm bark beetle. Except for a few East Asian species, they are deciduous, turning yellow in fall (autumn). The leaves are usually alternate, one-sided at the base, with prominent, parallel, lateral veins and regularly toothed margins; the small, disc-like fruits have a membranous wing and are carried in clusters. Most elms are large limbed with furrowed grey bark and high, domed crowns { Botanica }'.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

partially intact/intrusions

## Context

Near Edwardian-era housing and north of the heritage overlay area.

## Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

## History

An observer writing in the 'Williamstown Chronicle' of 1880 noted of Footscray that, 20 years before, there had been 'scarcely a tree to be seen and the place looked as bare as an earthen pot'. Since that time street tree planting (mainly elms by observation of surviving trees) had shown its value although the writer noted an unwarranted pause in municipal planting. { FHS newsletter }

The Parks & Gardens Curator's (David Matthews) report on street trees, in 1933, noted many complaints about suckering of the root system of elms and poplars (silver poplars). He also noted that the Oriental plane ( 'Platanus orientalis') had been extensively used. This tree was subject to the Plane Tree Disease and troubled by borer along with the elms. These trees had been planted for over twenty years and Matthews observed that, had the varieties selected proved more suitable, the streets would have been furnished with well grown trees and would have been giving pleasure instead of annoyance to the ratepayers. He was forced to conclude that elms, poplars and planes were unsuitable but that surviving trees should be preserved for as long as possible until they could be replaced.

This report was the turning point in street tree planting policy and the result of the maturity of the trees planted in the late Victorian-era and Edwardian-era, plus the spreading network of overhead wires. New electric street lighting was being obscured by tree canopies- the canopies and the trees under them had to go. An aerial view taken by Charles Daniel Pratt, photographer, around the 1930s-40s shows mature tree avenues in Cowper, Bunbury, and Whitewall Streets and Moreland Road . Another aerial view of 1931 shows the same. The 1945 aerial views show many street trees in Footscray and Yarraville. Most of these trees have gone.

MMBW Detail Plans of this area (1895) do not show these trees but by 1945 the street trees are well established here: planting must have occurred early in the 20th century.

Surviving mature 19th century street trees in the former Footscray municipality today also include elms in Stephen and Bunbury Streets, and Ballarat Road.

## Thematic context

**Australian Principal Theme** Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

**PAHT Subtheme** Creating public landscape

**Local Theme(s)** Developing Local Government

## Cultural Significance

These elm street trees are significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as remnants of the early 20th century street tree planting regime and the associated Edwardian-era prosperity in the City (Criterion A4);
- as remnants of once widespread but now severely reduced street tree planting within the City (Criterion B2).

## 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees at the place where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the trees; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the trees and maintain the link with history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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.*

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

as a remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime and the associated Edwardian-era prosperity 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.*

rare remnant of once widespread but now severely reduced street tree planting within the City

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

### Documentation

### References

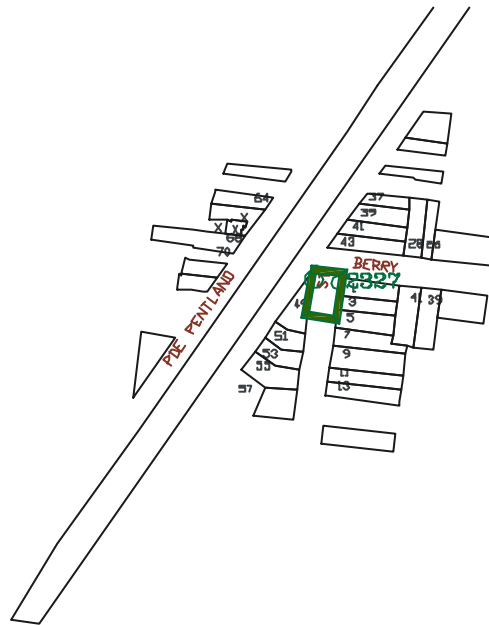
'Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Butler, 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study  
MMBW Detail Plans, State Library of Victoria;  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By: F Gilfedder, G Butler

Assessed Date: 7/2000

Jill Barnard Graeme Butler Francine Gilfedder Gary Vines, 2000: Volume 6: Appendix 1



## Identification and location

<b>Name of place:</b>	Elm street tree		
<b>Other Name</b>	`Ulmus' sp.		
<b>Address</b>	037	Fairlie Street	
		Seddon	
<b>Place Identifier</b>	21695		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>	City		
<b>Creation date(s)</b>	1910-15c	<b>Map (Melway)</b>	42B8
<b>Boundary description</b>	The tree and sufficient land around it to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.		
<b>Local Government Area</b>	City of Maribyrnong		
<b>Ownership Type</b>	Public		

## Description

**Site Type:** Trees, street

### Physical Description

One mature elm in the street at Somerville Road corner, near a new medium density development. The street has both early and reset basalt kerb and channel (3 pitch), the kerb being approximately 5m from the building line. Other immature trees in the street include hakeas.

The Ulmus genus comprises 20 or so species of trees and shrubs which `occur naturally in temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. During the 1920s and 1930s, and again in the 1960s and 1970s, elm trees in Europe and North America were devastated by Dutch elm disease, caused by the fungus Ophiostoma ulmi, which is transmitted by the elm bark beetle. Except for a few East Asian species, they are deciduous, turning yellow in fall (autumn). The leaves are usually alternate, one-sided at the base, with prominent, parallel, lateral veins and regularly toothed margins; the small, disc-like fruits have a membranous wing and are carried in clusters. Most elms are large limbed with furrowed grey bark and high, domed crowns {Botanica}'.

### Condition

#### Integrity

partially intact/intrusions



## Context

In an Edwardian-era residential area

## Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

## History

An observer writing in the 'Williamstown Chronicle' of 1880 noted of Footscray that, 20 years before, there had been 'scarcely a tree to be seen and the place looked as bare as an earthen pot'. Since that time street tree planting (mainly elms by observation of surviving trees) had shown its value although the writer noted an unwarranted pause in municipal planting. { FHS newsletter }

The Parks & Gardens Curator's (David Matthews) report on street trees, in 1933, noted many complaints about suckering of the root system of elms and poplars (silver poplars). He also noted that the Oriental plane ( 'Platanus orientalis') had been extensively used. This tree was subject to the Plane Tree Disease and troubled by borer along with the elms. These trees had been planted for over twenty years and Matthews observed that, had the varieties selected proved more suitable, the streets would have been furnished with well grown trees and would have been giving pleasure instead of annoyance to the ratepayers. He was forced to conclude that elms, poplars and planes were unsuitable but that surviving trees should be preserved for as long as possible until they could be replaced.

This report was the turning point in street tree planting policy and the result of the maturity of the trees planted in the late Victorian-era and Edwardian-era, plus the spreading network of overhead wires. New electric street lighting was being obscured by tree canopies- the canopies and the trees under them had to go. An aerial view taken by Charles Daniel Pratt, photographer, around the 1930s-40s shows mature tree avenues in Cowper, Bunbury, and Whitewall Streets and Moreland Road . Another aerial view of 1931 shows the same. The 1945 aerial views show many street trees in Footscray and Yarraville. Most of these trees have gone.

The MMBW Detail Plans of this area (1895) do not show these trees but 1945 the street trees are well established here: planting must have occurred early in the 20th century, prior to the onset of overhead wires and the Curator's change in tree policy in 1933..

Surviving mature early 20th century street trees in the former Footscray municipality today also include elms in Stephen and Bunbury Streets, and Ballarat Road.

## Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

PAHT Subtheme

Local Theme(s)

## Cultural Significance

This elm street tree is significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as a remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime and the associated Edwardian-era prosperity in the City (Criterion A4);
- as a remnant of once widespread but now severely reduced street tree planting within the City (Criterion B2).

## Comparative Examples:

Elms of a greater size can also be seen at 31-33 Somerville Rd and at the Hyde Street Primary School with comparable size examples in Stephen Street and Ballarat Road, as street trees.

## 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed tree at the place and related elements such as the basalt kerb and channel where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of the tree;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements near the tree are visually recessive and related; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the tree and maintain the link with its history via promotion and publication of the findings.

## Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

*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 a remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime and the associated Edwardian-era prosperity 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.*

rare remnant of once widespread but now severely reduced street tree planting within the City

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

### Documentation

#### References

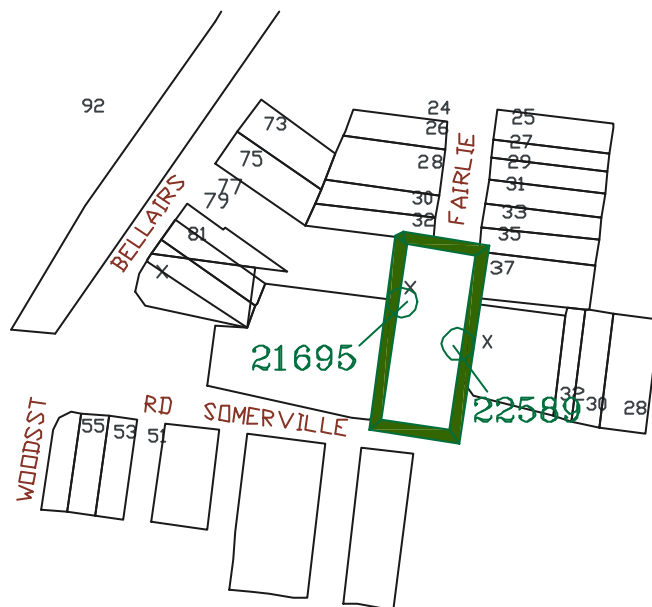
'Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Butler, 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study  
MMBW Detail Plans, State Library of Victoria;  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By: F Gilfedder, G Butler

Assessed Date: 7/2000

# Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Oak street tree avenue**

**Other Name** **`Quercus' sp.**

**Address** **Fehon Street**  
**Yarraville**

**Place Identifier** **2392**

**Heritage Significance** **Regional**

**Creation date(s)** **1935-** **Map (Melway)** **41K10**

**Boundary description** **The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.**

**Local Government Area** **City of Maribyrnong**

**Ownership Type** **Public**

## Description

**Site Type:** **Trees, street**

### Physical Description

Oak avenue with a total of 35 trees, with some very mature specimens (i.e. near no.46 Fehon Street), extending north from Francis Street to the Beaton Reserve: starting on the west side on the north at 44 with 9 to the corner of Blackwood Street, 4 to Marjory Street, another 5 to the corner of Beatrice Street, and 5 to Francis St. On the east side of Fehon Street, there are 2 from Hance Street to the corner of Clarendon Street, another 3 to the corner of Hawthorn Street, and 2 to Gladstone Street. There has been some unrelated replanting to Blackwood Street, with no examples to Ovens Street, 3 mature specimens to Tarrengower Street, and 2 mature examples to Simpson Street.

Most oaks are from temperate regions but a surprisingly large number of the 600 or so evergreen, semi-evergreen and deciduous species come from tropical and subtropical regions of Mexico, Southeast Asia and even New Guinea. Oaks range from shrubs 3 ft (1 m) high to trees of 120 ft (36 m), and are mostly very long lived; some species have been used for centuries for their hardwood timber. Their leaves, mostly lobed and leathery but in some species thin and lustrous, provide a dense canopy for a multitude of animals, birds and insects and make wonderful compost for acid-loving plants. The leaves of some deciduous oaks develop magnificent hues during the cooler months before they drop. Oaks can be divided into 'white oaks' and 'red oaks', the former with rounded leaves and edible acorns that mature in one year,

while the latter have pointed leaves and acorns that mature in 2 years and are too bitter to eat. The female flowers are small, insignificant and greenish, while the male flowers appear as yellow catkins in spring {Botanica}.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

Close to inter-war and Edwardian-era housing groups.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

## History

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, 1999}'. The east side of Fehon St was the western border of the old Yarraville township survey: it was not shown as a street on that survey.

The Cox 1864 survey plan shows no street formations in the Yarraville town survey and only one or two structures. The 1895 MMBW Record Plan shows Fehon Street populated on the east side only, with a higher concentration of houses south of Blackwood Street juxtaposed with a quarry. Even by the 1920s there were few houses on the west side of the street and only four south of Blackwood Street. By 1930 both sides of the street, where this avenue occurs, were lined with houses {D1915-30}. The 1987 City of Footscray urban conservation study analysis of the street gave a 33% representation of inter-war housing for the 47 places identified there. Council Minutes note that trees were proposed for Fehon St in early 1935 as well as beautification of the quarry which adjoined the street.

It is likely that the oaks were planted in the late 1930s, once housing had been built along both sides of the street. The 1945 aerial view shows the trees as semi-mature.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

PAHT Subtheme

Creating public landscape

Local Theme(s)

Developing Local Government

## Cultural Significance

The oak street tree avenue of 35 trees in Fehon Street is significant to the City and the Western Region because:

- the maturity, type and integrity of the planting is unusual in the City, as is the use of oaks for street trees (Criterion B2);
- the planting represents the interwar period when the street was almost fully developed for housing (Criterion A4).

## Comparative Examples:

There are no similar oak avenues in the City and they are rare in the region.

## Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

No

Register of the National Estate:

No

National Trust Register:

No

Other Heritage Listings

No

Planning Scheme Protection

recommended

External Paint Controls Apply?:

No

Internal Alteration Controls Apply?:

No

Tree Controls Apply?:

Yes

Included on the Victorian Heritage Register under the Act:

No

Are there Outbuildings or Fences not Exempt?:

No

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

No

## Recommendations:

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

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees and planting pattern at the place, where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme (filling any gaps in the row);
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that new plantings, works or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the trees;
- to ensure matching replacement specimens in row; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the tree rows and maintain the link with their history,

via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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 planting represents a period when the street was almost fully developed for housing

*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.*

the maturity, type and integrity of the planting is unusual in the City as is the use of oaks for street trees

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

## Documentation

### References

Butler, 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study  
Barnard, 2000 Historic Places Review Environmental History City of Maribyrnong, Volume 2  
MMBW Record Plan 1895 copy held  
Sands & McDougall Directories;  
Land-info 1945 aerial photo;  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

## Data recording

Assessed By: Francine Gilfedder, G B

Assessed Date: 7/2000



## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** English oaks at The Oaks

**Other Name** `Quercus robur'

**Address** 099 Gordon Street  
Footscray

**Place Identifier** 21696

**Heritage Significance** City

**Creation date(s)** 1890-1900c

**Map (Melway)** 42A2

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** City of Maribyrnong

**Ownership Type** Private

## Description

**Site Type:** Tree(s), specimen

### Physical Description

Two large, mature `Quercus robur' are set symmetrically either side of the front gate of a notable but altered coloured brick Victorian-era house. The trees appear to have been truncated and pruned to maintain their size within the confines of the front yard. The rear of the allotment has been developed as two storey cream brick flats.

The English oak is arguably `the most famous of all the oaks and with a life span of 600 to 700 years, this species has spreading, heavily leafed branches providing good shade. Its 4 in (10 cm) long leaves are deciduous and remain dark green through fall (autumn). It eventually reaches a height of 120 ft (36 m) and trunks with a circumference of more than 70 ft (21 m) have been recorded. It is one of Europe's most valuable timber trees. 'Fastigiata' is grown for its narrow, upright habit, while 'Concordia' is a rounded tree to 30 ft (9 m) {Botanica}.'

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved) - tops taken out?

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

Set in front of a notable 19th century stone and brick house, in a streetscape of weatherboard houses of a similar period.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

## History

Over time this house at 99 Gordon Street was occupied by:

FC Bradley in the 1960s-70s;  
William C Bradley in the 1930s-50s;  
Angus Grant/ William Brodie in the 1920s;  
Mrs Sarah Watson in the Edwardian-era;  
John H Hooper in the c1898-1901;  
Mrs Jane Eggleston late 1890s;  
William McKelvey mid 1890s;  
John Clemenger early 1890s;  
William Drayton from c1890 its probable construction date.

The house is first listed in Melbourne directories in 1891 and is shown on the July 1894 MMBW Record Plan but there is no indication of when the oaks were planted. The confined nature of the planting may have affected the growth of the trees although the placement and species indicate an Edwardian-era or Victorian-era origin. One interesting occupant was John Hooper who was described as 'one of Melbourne's and Footscray's great retailing success stories'. Hooper was a shop assistant until 1885 when he opened a small drapery in Barkly St which grew rapidly. By 1890 they had a Williamstown branch and in 1894 enlarged both stores. They continued to expand into the Edwardian-era { Lack, 1991,161}. Hooper commissioned architect TFM Smith to design the house in 10 Geelong Rd in 1901 and lived there until the 1930s {Butler, 1989, V4: 53}.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

PAHT Subtheme Creating landscape

Local Theme(s) Cultural development

## Cultural Significance

Two English oaks at The Oaks, are significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- for the rare combination of maturity and distinctive symmetrical placement with in a small Victorian-era villa front garden ( Criterion B2)

### Comparative Examples:

There are oaks of this size in the City, particularly on private land and located in such a confined location. Less mature specimens, as street trees, are at the south end of Fehon Street, Yarraville.

### 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees at the place where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the trees; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the trees and maintain the link with history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

### Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

*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.*

for the rare combination of maturity and distinctive symmetrical placement with in a small Victorian-era villa front garden

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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

### Documentation

#### References

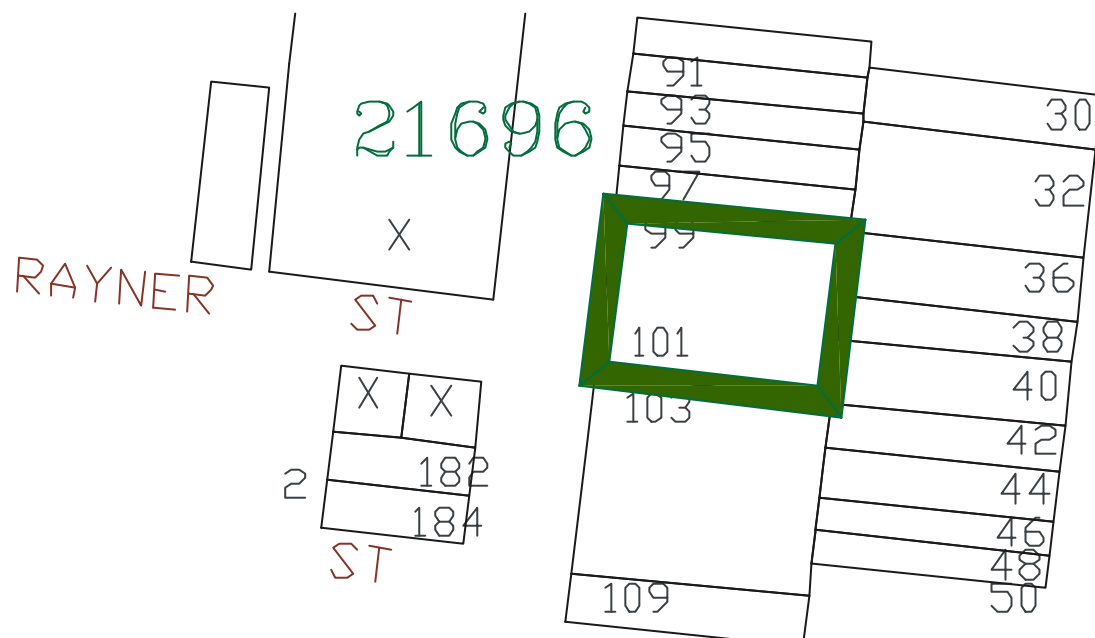
`Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Sands & McDougall Directories  
State Library of Victoria plan collection-1894 MMBW Record Plan 2  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

# Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Moreton Bay fig at the Footscray Hotel**

**Other Name**

**Address**

**Place Identifier**

**Heritage Significance**

**Creation date(s)**  **Map (Melway)**

**Boundary description**

**Local Government Area**

**Ownership Type**

## Description

**Site Type:**

### Physical Description

This large Moreton Bay fig tree is west of the present bluestone building. The building reflects major alterations in the 1920s or 1940s.

'Ficus macrophylla' is a ` large, spreading evergreen tree, this species occurs naturally in coastal rainforests of eastern Australia. It grows to about 130 ft (39 m) with a spread nearly as great and a buttressed trunk. It bears large, leathery, dark green leaves with rust-toned undersides, and abundant fruit that turn reddish brown when ripe { Botanica}'.

### Condition

### Integrity

### Context

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

## History

The Footscray Hotel has a long history intimately associated with its industrial neighbours, such as tanners Michaelis & Hallenstein, and its near riverside location. Licensees there included:

W Farrow from the first directory entry in 1876 to the late 1870s;  
 William A Marris in the 1880s;  
 R Keir in the 1880s-90s;  
 Mrs M Williams c1900;  
 Mrs Annie Keir c1905;  
 James Broderick c1910;  
 Mrs Campbell, c1915;  
 Mrs A Bunnell c1920;  
 John S Giles c1930;  
 Geo Phillips c1935; and  
 anonymous through the 1940s-50s.

The 1864 plan of the area shows Dynon Rd bridge but no Hopkins St, with the main access into the town (Footscray) being along the waterfront from this point, south to Napier St and then west. William Farrow appears to have been the first licensee of the hotel in c1875; a William Farrow was buried at Footscray Cemetery in 1919. The 1895 MMBW plan shows the hotel but no precise date is known for the planting of this tree. Its size indicates a 19th century origin probably c1870-1890.

## Thematic context

<b>Australian Principal Theme</b>	Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
<b>PAHT Subtheme</b>	Creating landscape
<b>Local Theme(s)</b>	River Crossings: Fords, Punts, Hotels and Bridges

## Cultural Significance

Moreton Bay fig at the Footscray Hotel, is significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as a very mature tree which is uncommon within the general planted context of the City, judged by their maturity and type ( Criterion B2) ;
- its association, with the Footscray Hotel, an early and historic place in the City ( Criterion A4).

## Comparative Examples:

Other mature figs in the City include the lesser sized specimen at the Cuming Reserve

## Recommendations



## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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

- to conserve and enhance the tree;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between the tree and the hotel;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of the tree;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements near the tree are visually recessive and related; and
- to further research the detailed origin of the tree and maintain the link with the tree and hotel's history, via publication and promotion.

## 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.*

its association, with the Footscray Hotel, an early and historic place 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.*

as a very mature tree which is uncommon within the general planted context of the City, judged by their maturity and type

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

## Documentation

### References

'Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Butler, 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

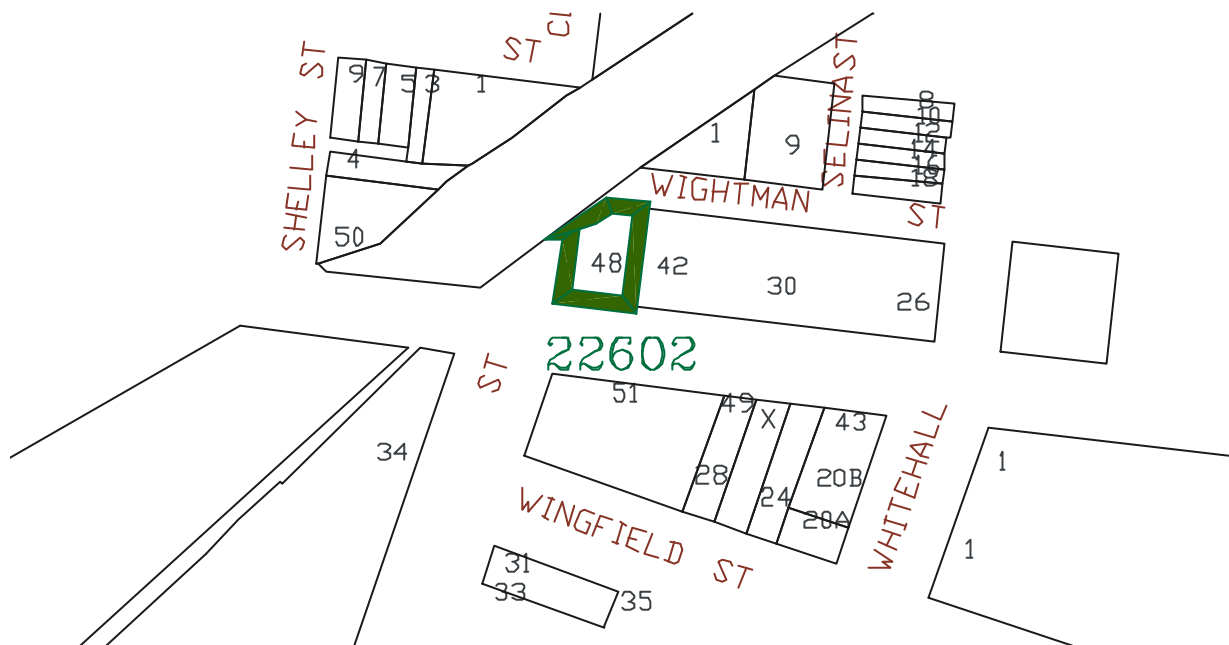
Barnard, 2000, Historic Places Review Environmental History, City of Maribyrnong  
Lack, 1991, 'A History of Footscray'- no reference to hotel or Farrow.  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

# Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

<b>Name of place:</b>	Canary Island date palms, Canary Island pine, pepper trees and elm, Michaelis-Hallenstein memorial and factory site		
<b>Other Name</b>	Tannery Reserve		
<b>Address</b>	off	Hopkins Street	
		Footscray	
<b>Place Identifier</b>	22588		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>	City		
<b>Creation date(s)</b>	1920c	<b>Map (Melway)</b>	42E4
<b>Boundary description</b>	The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.		
<b>Local Government Area</b>	City of Maribyrnong		
<b>Ownership Type</b>	Unknown		

## Description

**Site Type:** Tree(s), specimen

### Physical Description

Located on the north side of the grassed hillside are four Canary Island date palms in a row, a Canary Island pine ('Pinus canariensis'), 3 x mature gums, and an associated granite WW1 war memorial with plaque. Nearer the river bank is another Canary Island date palm and a grove of mature pepper trees, with a large elm near the boat shed. The nearby former factory site has been landscaped.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

On grassed hillside overlooking river, by a busy road and flanked by promotional signs.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, carparking, root compaction, road widening, danger of adjoining development proposals or development activity on the site.

## History

Just north of Hopkins Street Footscray, Isaac Hallenstein 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-Hallenstein building was demolished in 1987 { Barnard, 1999}. Michaelis-Hallenstein erected a memorial to workers from the company who fell in World War Two. Unveiled in 1920, the memorial still stands on Tannery Reserve in Hopkins Street, although of course, the factory is now gone {Barnard, 1999}.

The aerial photograph of 1931 shows this as a well planted reserve next to a large factory complex fronting Maribyrnong Street.

## Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme

PAHT Subtheme

Local Theme(s)

## Cultural Significance

Trees, Michaelis-Hallenstein memorial and factory site is significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- for their association with the noted Michaelis-Hallenstein enterprise and their workers who served in WW1 ( Criterion A4);
- as a group of mature and uncommon exotic ornamental plantings ( Criterion B2)

## Comparative Examples:

Canary Island palm rows exist in the City along Barkly St, at the Cuming Reserve, along the Maribyrnong River bank and in Johnson Reserve.

## 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?:

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

Prohibited Uses may be Permitted

### Recommendations:

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

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees and planting pattern at the place where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme, formalising the tenure and future of the place, and properly maintaining the trees and their setting;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the place to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the trees;
- to ensure matching replacement planting in tree rows; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the trees and maintain a link with their history via promotion and publication of the findings.

### 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.*

for their association with the noted Michaelis-Hallenstein enterprise and the prosperity of the Edwardian-era and their workers who served in WW1

*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 a group of mature and uncommon exotic ornamental plantings

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

### Documentation

#### References

Barnard, 2000, Historic Places Review Environmental History, City of Maribyrnong  
`Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Aerial photograph of 1931 (City of Maribyrnong)  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

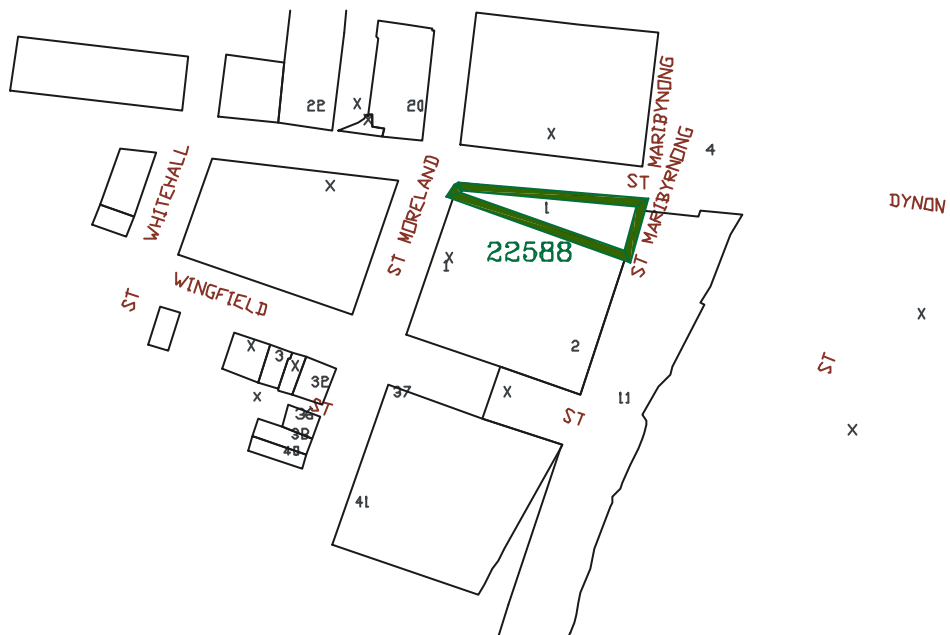
Assessed By:

Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

**Assessed Date:**

7/2000

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong





## Identification and location

**Name of place:** Elm, Irish strawberry, pepper trees and silky oak at Footscray Primary School 1912

**Other Name** `Ulmus' sp.`Arbutus unedo' `Schinus molle' var. `areira' `Grevillea robusta'

**Address** 010B Hyde Street  
Footscray

**Place Identifier** 22590

**Heritage Significance** City

**Creation date(s)** 1880-1900c **Map (Melway)** 42B4

**Boundary description** The cited trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** City of Maribyrnong

**Ownership Type** Public

## Description

**Site Type:** Tree(s), specimen

## Physical Description

A large elm specimen located in the school reserve at the north east corner, next to an `Arbutus unedo' or Irish strawberry tree. There are also semi-mature pepper trees on the south boundary, along Bristow St, and a silky oak in the grounds at the rear of the stone wing.

The Ulmus genus of 20 or so species of trees and shrubs occur naturally in temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. During the 1920s and 1930s, and again in the 1960s and 1970s, elm trees in Europe and North America were devastated by Dutch elm disease, caused by the fungus Ophiostoma ulmi, which is transmitted by the elm bark beetle. Except for a few East Asian species, they are deciduous, turning yellow in fall (autumn). The leaves are usually alternate, one-sided at the base, with prominent, parallel, lateral veins and regularly toothed margins; the small, disc-like fruits have a membranous wing and are carried in clusters. Most elms are large limbed with furrowed grey bark and high, domed crowns { Botanica }.'

## Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

## Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

## Context

Set within a historic public building precinct, and perhaps the only tree of a comparable age with the early buildings is the elm.

## Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

## History

In 1873 the Napier Street Anglican reserve was offered for use as a public school site by the trustees, only to be overruled in the following year by the Anglican Dean. Instead, the Education Department investigated the present site, then between the 'public reserve' (Parker Street) and the Wesleyans, coinciding with a request from the local Board of Advice for accommodation of at least 1000 students. Ten tenders were received in late 1876 for the school's construction. However, the new school only held 400 when completed in mid-1877 and enrolments were already at 550 (typically average attendances were well short of this).

Extensions to hold 150 students were approved in 1878 but two years later extra accommodation was leased from the Mechanics Institute hall. The schoolyard itself was fenced in 1881 providing for any potential garden or tree planting.

The accommodation matter reached another crisis point early this century, when a deputation was sent to the Minister. By 1907 the old police station site, across Parker Street, had been acquired and a new infant school was underway after a tender for £3956 was accepted in 1909: it opened in July 1910 (now gone).

In spite of the improvements made, an article in 'The Age' in 1922 described the school as the 'Black Hole of Calcutta' (referring to the 18th century Calcutta cellblock). This inspired further remodelling estimates in 1924, including two new classrooms at the main building (£7205) and a new senior school for 200, with science rooms (£8415) {VPRS 795/1181}. After more accusations of 'death trap school' in 'The Herald' of 1925, Lord Somers (governor) opened a revitalised school in November 1926 {VPRS 795/1181}.

William Dargie, a Footscray native and later a renowned painter, taught as a temporary assistant, in 1934, at this school (along with Errol Street, North Melbourne and Williamstown North) where his teaching style won some praise. It is probable that he also was a student at the school.

A number of trees are shown on this site in the 1931 aerial view. The trees are likely to date from c1870-1920.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme

PAHT Subtheme

Local Theme(s)

### Cultural Significance

The mature elm, Irish strawberry, pepper trees and silky oak at the Footscray Primary School 1912 are significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as mature specimens of their type in the City and, in the case of the elm, among the oldest in the City ( Criterion B2);
- for their association over a long period with the development of landscape within this 19th century public reserve ( Criterion A4).

### Comparative Examples:

Elms of this size can also be seen at 31-33 Somerville Rd and of a lesser size in Stephen St and Ballarat Rd, as street trees. Pepper trees were planted in the Edwardian-era around public reserves, with the railway reserve at Seddon station being another example in the City. There are almost no Irish strawberry trees of this age and size in the City of Maribyrnong.

### 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees at the place where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees and buildings at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

- to ensure that new plantings or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the trees; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the elm and pepper tree rows and maintain the link with their history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

### 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.*

for their association over a long period with the development of landscape within this 19th century public reserve

*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 mature specimens of their type in the City and, in the case of the elm, among the oldest in the City

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

### Documentation

#### References

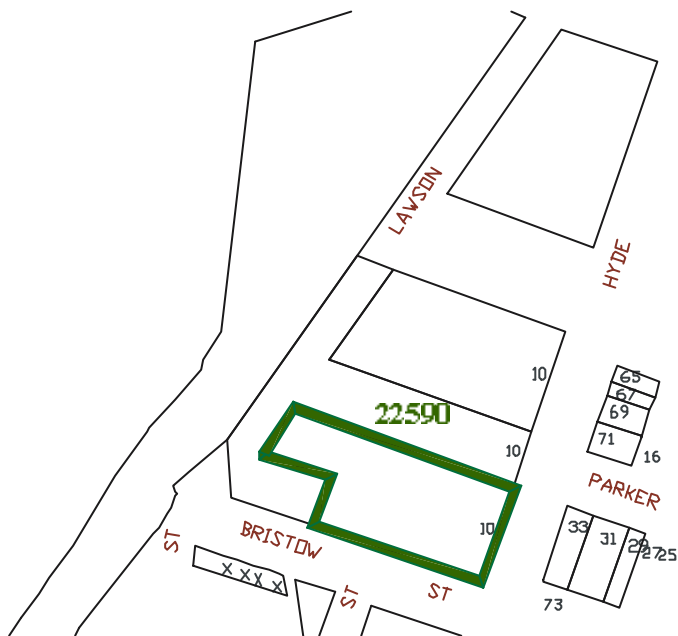
Public Records Office (PRO) VPRS 795/1181  
Footscray Advertiser  
Melbourne University Architects Index Compiled by M. Lewis (MUIA)  
Burchell, 'Victorian Schools'  
'Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
City of Maribyrnong collection - 1931 aerial view  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By: F Gilfedder, G Butler

Assessed Date: 7/2000

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Moreton Bay fig & Canary Island date palms in south Cuming Reserve**

**Other Name** 'Ficus macrophylla', 'Phoenix canariensis'

**Address** off Hyde Street  
Seddon

**Place Identifier** 22596

**Heritage Significance** City

**Creation date(s)** 1900s, 1934- **Map (Melway)** 42C7

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** City of Maribyrnong

**Ownership Type** Public

## Description

**Site Type:** Trees, street

## Physical Description

A large mature Moreton Bay fig and two Canary Island date palms are located in the southern part of a triangular grassed reserve (Cuming Reserve) on Hyde Street south of Princess Street. There is a stone monument (bust on a granite obelisk) erected by the citizens of Footscray in memory of the life of the late James Cuming JP.

The Moreton bay fig ('Ficus macrophylla') is described as a ` large, spreading evergreen tree, this species occurs naturally in coastal rainforests of eastern Australia. It grows to about 130 ft (39 m) with a spread nearly as great and a buttressed trunk. It bears large, leathery, dark green leaves with rust-toned undersides, and abundant fruit that turn reddish brown when ripe {Botanica}.

Canary Island date palms ('Phoenix canariensis') come from the Canary Islands and `grows to 50 ft (15 m) tall with a spread of 30 ft (9 m), and has a sturdy trunk up to 3 ft (1 m) across and arching, deep green fronds up to 12 ft (3.5 m) long. Small yellow flowers in drooping clusters in summer are succeeded by inedible, orange-yellow, acorn-like fruit. This palm needs plenty of room to show off its dramatic symmetrical shape. In areas prone to frosts, plant an advanced

specimen when the danger of frost has passed {Botanica}'.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

Part of total reserve with notable Cumming statue. In a notable inter-war public landscape precinct, with the Yarraville Gardens, and adjoins proposed HA10 which has a dominance of Edwardian-era housing.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

### History

The Cumming Reserve is shown on the MMBW Detail Plan of 1895 (DPs 211, 229) as partly fenced, with gardens, and partly occupied by a large quarry and offices at the north end. The 1909 'Footscray's First Fifty Years' showed two images of the 'Cumming Gardens' with detailed rockeries and shrubberies: these no longer survive { FFFY: 30}. By the time of the 1945 aerial view the reserve as we see it today was well established but with no break in the grassed triangle at Princess Street. The fig and the palm planting along Hyde Street (8 mature palms) are well advanced with the other perimeter planting in a less mature form. The Cumming memorial is shown with what appears to be a planted margin.

James Cumming snr died in 1911. In January 1912 Footscray Council committee minutes record that the Mayor had been requested to call a public meeting as early as possible to consider the matter of taking steps to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr James Cumming, JP. In June of that year, the James Cumming Memorial Committee had sought permission to erect the proposed memorial drinking fountain at the intersection of Napier and Nicholson Street but the Council decision on the request was deferred. A month later the Committee informed Council that it favoured the site at the corner of Napier Street and Railway Parade for the erection of the memorial. Apparently, J Irving, of the MMBW, had objected to the Cumming Memorial being placed at the former site. More developments were to come { VPRO}. John Lack has written that the memorial was installed in Napier St, as resolved above, but was later moved to the Cumming Reserve location, minus its original base which included a carved figure group { Lack, 1987: 134}. The sculptor Margaret Baskerville created the James Cumming snr marble memorial in 1915-16, among other busts of prominent Victorian men carried out during her career. The memorial is said to have been moved to this site because of a road widening { Lee, 2000}.

In 1930 the Footscray Council Curator, David Matthews, reported on expenditure of some £40 from the Unemployed Fund on the Hyde Street plots in front of the (Yarraville) gardens . The development of the Cuming Reserve was advancing in 1934 with the creation of kerbing to form an appropriate approach to the new Yarraville Gardens. Council Minutes state that a plan was accepted for the reserve in March 1934. A July 1934 city plan shows the reserve as a triangle below Princess St, with the northern section of the reserve still occupied by a quarry. The southern section had two circle-shaped probable rockery groups with others set at the reserve's fringe.

This is probably the era in which the major development of the reserve occurred, particularly after the Curator reported late in 1934 that the Animal Welfare League had allowed Council to remove 300 palms from their property at South Preston. Matthews noted that it was `...a very fine donation which should considerably assist the beautification of the City{ VPRO}'. A 1945 city publication listed it as `Ornamental Gardens' covering 2 roods in area. In fact, these were the only `ornamental gardens', so named, among the 29 reserves described there.

#### Cuming Smith

`The Victorian Bone Mills, first operated by Macmeikan 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 Macmeikan and Co'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 Macmeikan'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. Wischer 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 { Barnard, 2000}'.

#### Matthews

David Matthews joined the Footscray Council as a `working landscape gardener' in 1916. Within 6 years he had gained the confidence of the Council and local interest groups, working with them to beautify many public reserves { Lack, 1987, 209}. Aided by sustenance labour he was able to achieve many ambitious schemes in the inter-war period. He retired in 1964 with an MBE in 1965. Footscray park is considered to be his showpiece { Lack, 1987}.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Developing cultural institutions and ways of life	
PAHT Subtheme	Creating public landscape	Local Theme(s) Reserves and parks



## Cultural Significance

The Moreton bay fig and two Canary Island date palms at the Cuming Reserve, are significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as mature trees which are uncommon within the general planted context of the City, judged by their maturity and type (Criterion B2) ;
- for their contribution to this distinctive inter-war public landscape created within the City under the Footscray municipal parks and gardens Curator David Matthews (Criterion A4, H1); and
- their association, with the rest of the reserve, with the memorial to James Cuming who was a major and benevolent employer in the City's history (Criterion H1).

## Comparative Examples:

Other mature figs in the City include the very large specimen at the Hopkins St Footscray Hotel

## 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees, the monument, and the planting pattern at the place where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements near or within the place are visually recessive and related to the trees; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the trees and maintain the link with the reserve's history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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.*

for their contribution to a distinctive inter-war public landscape phase 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.*

as distinctive and mature trees which are uncommon within the general planted context of the City, judged by their maturity and type

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

association, with the rest of the reserve, with Cuming who was a major and benevolent employer in the City's history; association with noted Footscray municipal parks and gardens curator Matthews

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

## Documentation

### References

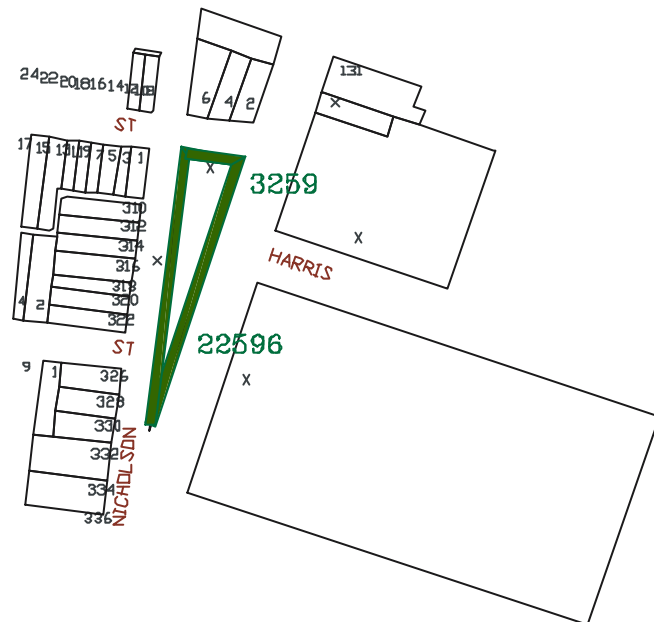
`Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Butler 1989  
Barnard, 2000, Historic Places Review Environmental History, City of Maribyrnong  
Lack (ed) 1987 `James Cuming An Autobiography';  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337;  
City of Footscray, 1945. `Facts about Footscray City', n.p.  
Lee, J 2000 comments on draft Oct 2000

## Data recording

Assessed By: F Gilfedder, G Butler

Assessed Date: 7/2000

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Canary Island date palm rows, elm and Moreton Bay fig in north Cuming Reserve**

**Other Name** 'Phoenix canariensis' 'Ulmus' sp. 'Ficus macrophylla'

**Address** off **Hyde Street**  
**Seddon**

**Place Identifier** **3259**

**Heritage Significance** **City**

**Creation date(s)** **1934c-** **Map (Melway)** **42C7**

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** **City of Maribyrnong**

**Ownership Type** **Public**

## Description

**Site Type:** **Trees, street**

## Physical Description

The row of Canary Island date palms (18 total) is located around the perimeter of the northern section of a triangular grassed reserve (Cuming Reserve) on Hyde Street south of Princess Street. To the south of the reserve are a mature elm and Moreton Bay fig.

A large, spreading Moreton bay fig ('Ficus macrophylla') is an evergreen tree which occurs naturally in coastal rainforests of eastern Australia. It grows to about 130 ft (39 m) with a spread nearly as great and a buttressed trunk. It bears large, leathery, dark green leaves with rust-toned undersides, and abundant fruit that turn reddish brown when ripe { Botanica}. '

The Canary Island date palm ('Phoenix canariensis') from the Canary Islands grows to 50 ft (15 m) tall with a spread of 30 ft (9 m), and has a sturdy trunk up to 3 ft (1 m) across and arching, deep green fronds up to 12 ft (3.5 m) long. Small yellow flowers in drooping clusters in summer are succeeded by inedible, orange-yellow, acorn-like fruit. This palm needs plenty of room to show off its dramatic symmetrical shape. In areas prone to frosts, plant an advanced specimen when the danger of frost has passed { Botanica}'.

(See also Moreton Bay fig & Canary Island date palms, part Cuming Reserve place 22596.)

## Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

## Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions- Princess St has been taken through the reserve and some palms removed.

## Context

Contributory part of the total reserve with notable Cuming statue at the south end and other related trees. In a notable inter-war public landscape precinct, with the Yarraville Gardens, and adjoins proposed HA10 which has a dominance of Edwardian-era housing.

## Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

## History

The Cuming reserve was shown in the MMBW Detail Plan of 1895 (DP 211, 229) as partly fenced with gardens, and partly occupied by a large quarry and offices, at the north end. The 1909 'Footscray's First Fifty Years' showed two images of the 'Cuming Gardens' with detailed rockeries and shrubberies: these no longer survive { FFFY: 30}.

In 1930 the Footscray Council Curator, David Matthews, reported on expenditure of some £40 from the Unemployed Fund on the Hyde Street plots in front of the (Yarraville) gardens . The development of the Cuming Reserve was advancing in 1934 with the creation of kerbing to form an appropriate approach to the new Yarraville Gardens. Council Minutes state that a plan was accepted for the reserve in March 1934. A July 1934 city plan shows the reserve as a triangle below Princess St, with the northern section of the reserve still occupied by a quarry. The southern section had two circle-shaped probable rockery groups with others set at the reserve's fringe.

This is probably the era in which the major development of the reserve occurred, particularly after Matthew's reported late in 1934 that the Animal Welfare League had allowed Council to remove 300 palms from their property at South Preston. Matthews noted that it was: '...a very fine donation which should considerably assist the beautification of the City' { VPRO}.

By the time of the 1945 aerial view the reserve as we see it today was well established but with no break in the triangle at Princess St. The fig and the palm planting along Hyde St (8 mature palms) are well advanced with the other perimeter planting in a less mature form. The Cuming memorial is shown with what appears to be a planted margin, now gone. A 1945 city publication listed it as 'Ornamental Gardens' covering 2 roods in area. In fact, these were the only 'ornamental gardens' among the 29 reserves described there.

### Matthews

David Matthews supervised the ongoing construction and development of this reserve. David Matthews joined the Footscray Council as a 'working landscape gardener' in 1916. Within 6 years he had gained the confidence of the Council and local interest groups, working with them to beautify many public reserves { Lack, 1987: 209}. Aided by sustenance labour he was able to achieve many ambitious schemes in the inter-war period. He retired in 1964 with an MBE in 1965. Footscray Park is considered to be his showpiece {Lack,1987}. The 1953 'Argus' souvenir of the City stated: 'Mr Matthews, botanist, arboriculturist, bird lover, and curator of the Footscray City Council, created the (Footscray) park out of nothing'.

### Cuming Smith

'The Victorian Bone Mills, first operated by Macmeikan 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 Macmeikan and Co'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 Macmeikan'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. Wischer 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 { Barnard, 2000}'.

James Cuming senior died in 1911 (and junior died in 1920). The sculptor Margaret Baskerville created the James Cuming senior marble memorial in 1915-16, among other busts of prominent Victorian men carried out during her career. The memorial was originally in Napier St but was moved to this location, minus its original base which included a carved figure group { Lack, 1987: 134}.

See also Moreton Bay fig & Canary Island date palms, part Cuming Reserve, place 22596.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

PAHT Subtheme Creating public landscape

Local Theme(s) Reserves and parks

### Cultural Significance

The Canary Island date palm rows, elm and Moreton bay fig at the Cuming Reserve, are significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as distinctive and mature tree rows which are uncommon within the general planted context of the City, judged by their maturity, type and numbers (Criterion B2) ;  
- for their contribution to this distinctive inter-war public landscape created within the City under the Footscray municipal parks and gardens curator David Matthews (Criterion A4, H1); and  
- their association with the rest of the reserve with James Cuming, a major and benevolent employer in the City's history (Criterion H1).

### Comparative Examples:

Other similar palm avenues in the City include the Railway Reserve, in terms of consistency, numbers and maturity; there is a comparable row in the Williamstown Botanical Gardens and specimens in the Williamstown Cemetery. Within the region there is the row in Mt Alexander Rd, Essendon of 119 trees which is on the National Trust of Australia significant trees register.

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

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees and the planting patterns at the place where enhancement includes replacement of missing original components in the planting scheme;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements within or near the place are visually recessive and related to the trees;
- to ensure that replacement trees in the row are similar species; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the trees and the monument to maintain their link with the reserve's history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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.*

for their contribution to a distinctive inter-war public landscape phase 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.*

as distinctive and mature tree rows which are uncommon within the general planted context of the City, judged by their maturity, type and numbers

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

association with noted Footscray municipal parks and gardens curator Matthews

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

## Documentation

### References

`Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Butler, 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study  
Barnard, 2000, Historic Places Review Environmental History, City of Maribyrnong  
Lack (ed) 1987 `James Cuming An Autobiography'  
`Footscray's First Fifty Years' : 30;  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337;  
City of Footscray, 1945. `Facts about Footscray City', n.p.

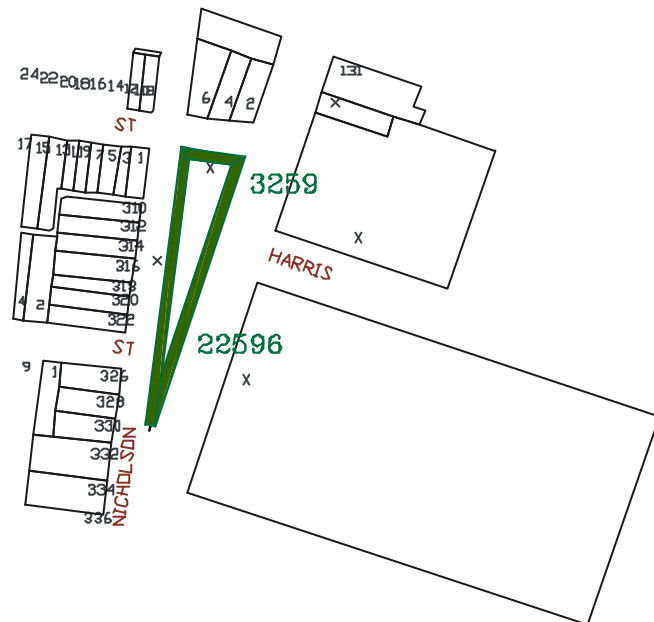
## Data recording

Assessed By: F Gilfedder, G Butler

Assessed Date: 7/2000



## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** Specimen trees at Yarraville Gardens

**Other Name** 'Phoenix canariensis'

**Address** off Hyde Street  
Yarraville

**Place Identifier** 22597

**Heritage Significance** Regional

**Creation date(s)** 1913-1915c **Map (Melway)** 42C7

**Boundary description** These trees are being assessed as part of a separate project being managed by City of Maribyrnong.

**Local Government Area** City of Maribyrnong

**Ownership Type** Public

## Description

**Site Type:** Tree(s), specimen

## Physical Description

Specimen trees in the Yarraville Gardens include the dominant Canary Island palms, conifers, pittosporum and coprosma, interspersed with what is likely to be a 19th Century garden core as described in 1913 viz. hoop, Canary Island and Aleppo Pines, mature elms, and pepper trees.

These trees are being assessed as part of a separate project being managed by City of Maribyrnong.

## Condition

fair (disturbed, reasonably preserved)

## Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

## Context

Part of notable Yarraville Gardens & Cuming Reserve garden precinct, with industry and the river to the east.

## Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development or activity.

## History

These gardens were described on early survey plans as the Footscray municipality's Botanical Gardens. However, this grand vision did not materialise for many years after these plans were drawn.

In response to a threat by the State Government to the continuation of the Yarraville Gardens as a reserve, Footscray Council submitted a 'scheme of improvements' ... 'to beautify the ground for the benefit of the citizens as a pleasure resort { RS1453: 24/6/13 }'. A photograph of the park in 'Footscray's First Fifty Years' 1909 shows an immature but dense tree plantation {Butler, 1989}.

David Matthews joined the Footscray Council as a 'working landscape gardener' in 1916. Within 6 years he had gained the confidence of the Council and local interest groups, working with them to beautify many public reserves { Lack, 1991, 209}. Aided by sustenance labour he was able to achieve many ambitious schemes in the inter-war period. He retired in 1964 with an MBE in 1965. Footscray Park is considered to be his showpiece {Lack, 1991}. This garden was one of his projects.

The 1945 aerial view shows the staged planting of the reserve with well established trees and pathways on the south-west section and new planting on the north. A 1945 city publication noted as one of the few permanent reserves in the City, having 'Gardens & lawns, one cricket wicket, two tennis courts'.

(These trees and the reserve are being assessed as part of a separate project being managed by the City of Maribyrnong)

## Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme

PAHT Subtheme

Local Theme(s)

## Cultural Significance

These trees are being assessed as part of a separate project being managed by City of Maribyrnong.

## Comparative Examples:

These trees are being assessed as part of a separate project being managed by City of Maribyrnong.

## Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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:

Prepare a conservation management plan which accounts for the heritage or cultural value of these trees and the park and recommended management techniques to ensure their preservation.

## 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.*

Represents the surge in public landscaping in the City during the early 20th century

*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.*

represents an uncommon group of mature exotics in the City

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

the setting for a public place over an extended period, enjoyed by many local residents and pictured in local publications.

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

## Documentation

### References

Lack, 1991, 'A History of Footscray';  
Butler, 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study;  
City of Maribyrnong collection: 1931 aerial  
Landinfo aerial 1945 images  
'Footscray's First Fifty Years' 1909: 135  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337;  
City of Footscray, 1945. 'Facts about Footscray City', n.p.;  
Jenni Lee, City of Maribyrnong, 2000: Yarraville Gardens Management Study being undertaken

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

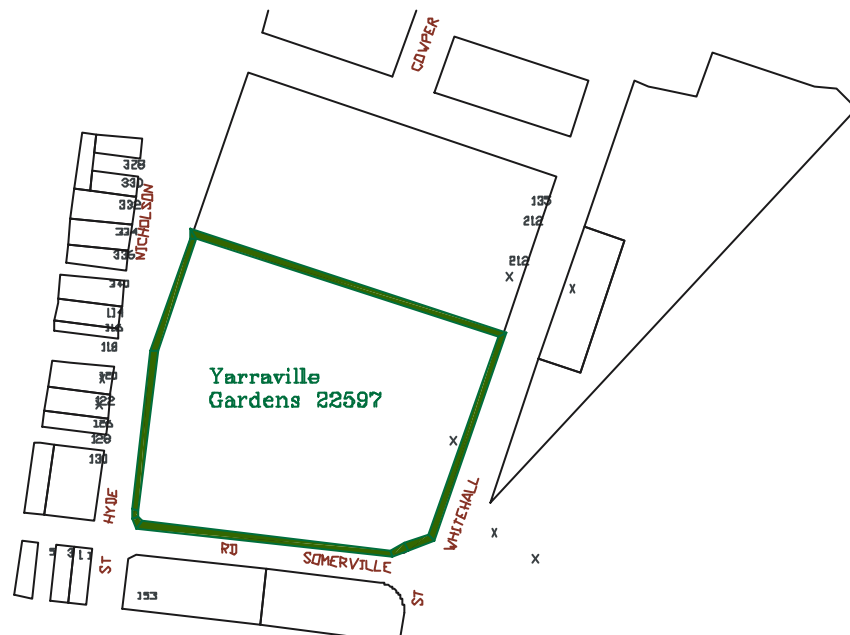
by Jill Orr-Young Landscape Architects, anticipating completion in Sept. 2000.

### Data recording

**Assessed By:** Francine Gilfedder, Gra

**Assessed Date:** 7/2000

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Canary Island date palm row and specimens, Moreton Bay fig, Brachychiton specimens, Italian cypress, pepper trees and oak at Footscray Railway Reserve**

**Other Name**

**Address**

**Place Identifier**

**Heritage Significance**

**Creation date(s)**  **Map (Melway)**

**Boundary description**

**Local Government Area**

**Ownership Type**

## Description

**Site Type:**

### Physical Description

The landscaped reserve known as the Footscray Railway Reserve includes extensive plantings of mature exotic trees, including on the west side of McNab Ave: (11) Canary Island palms in a row of 7 and as specimens, several pepper trees (large example near Napier St), 2 Bhutan cypress ('Cupressus torulosa'), basalt path and bed edging and a timber picket fence (part railway track reserve). The row of mature Canary Island palms is along the western alignment of McNab Ave.

On the east side of McNab Ave, the reserve has a large Moreton Bay fig, Canary Island date palm (1) and pepper trees (2), oak, 'Brachychiton sp.' (3) on the south with some basalt rockery bed edging and kerbs. There is also the notable CSR rotunda, with cast-iron detail, on a raised earth mound.

There are also Footscray Electricity Supply Department concrete lamp standards (1920s) similar to those in the median in Whitehall St. McNab Ave is axial to the railway station entry and the Footscray Mechanics Institute, linking two major public landmarks.

The Heritage Victoria registration of the place includes seven Canary Island date palms, one 'Cupressus torulosa' and one Moreton Bay fig. The rotunda and its mound, along with bluestone edging and the pathway are also registered.

Canary Island palm 'Phoenix canariensis'

The Canary Island palm from the Canary Islands 'grows to 50 ft (15 m) tall with a spread of 30 ft (9 m), and has a sturdy trunk up to 3 ft (1 m) across and arching, deep green fronds up to 12 ft (3.5 m) long. Small yellow flowers in drooping clusters in summer are succeeded by inedible, orange-yellow, acorn-like fruit. This palm needs plenty of room to show off its dramatic symmetrical shape. In areas prone to frosts, plant an advanced specimen when the danger of frost has passed { Botanica }'.

Moreton Bay fig 'Ficus macrophylla'

'A large, spreading evergreen tree, this species occurs naturally in coastal rainforests of eastern Australia. It grows to about 130 ft (39 m) with a spread nearly as great and a buttressed trunk. It bears large, leathery, dark green leaves with rust-toned undersides, and abundant fruit that turn reddish brown when ripe { Botanica }'.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

Part of a notable Edwardian-era reserve.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new pathways, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development, redevelopment.

### History

After the reconstruction of the Footscray Railway Station on its present site from 1899, this hitherto undeveloped reserve { FFFY:13 photo } was landscaped as the entrance court to the new station. Before that date there was a landscaped area which linked Nicholson St with the old station yard at Napier St. The MMBW Detail Plans (DPs 238, 239) show a cinder path and a line of trees leading from Nicholson St, at the back of the old mechanics institute site, to the station.

A view published in 'Footscray's First Fifty Years' (1909) shows the fledgling landscape planting, a neatly fenced gravelled road and footpath comprising McNab Avenue and alongside



the track, an ornate exotic planting layout with sinuously curved pathways, rockeries, succulents and shrubberies, and an Indian Bungalow style pavilion once forming the core of the Footscray bowling club.

After a request in 1882 to use municipal land for a green, Footscray bowlers eventually formed today's club around 1900. In 1906 they expended £400 for the pavilion and a six-rink green on its south side {FFFY:121}. Views of the reserve often have this building at the rear of an ornate series of rockeries and plantings in the foreground.

In 1903 Council voted to assist the unemployed distress fund to a maximum of £100 and that approval be given to the scheme of regrading of the Railway Reserve, Napier Street tree planting and other general improvement works throughout the city. The Police Department had no objection to the Council acquiring a portion of Railway Reserve in Napier Street immediately adjoining the post office. At the end of 1903 Footscray Council was endeavouring to obtain the new bandstand for the reserve which was still in bonded storage. This had been a gift from the Colonial Sugar Refining company. By 1904 the bandstand was in place and was to be provided with optimal light and be surrounded by a suitable fence. The bandstand is shown in 1909 at the northern sector of the reserve at the intersection of two pathways. Gas light standards lined both approaches to the station from Napier Street as did telegraph poles {FFFY: 8}. In 1913 the rotunda was lit with nine new 50CP lamps to allow its use and visibility at night plus two arc lamps in the garden { VPRO}.

Footscray Council requested the City Surveyor, in 1904, to report on how best to improve the appearance of the stone mounds in the railway reserves, including those near the police quarters in Napier Street { VPRO}. He resolved to alter the shape of the rockeries in the reserve and purchased more plants at an estimated cost of £4. The Surveyor was also to replace necessary gates and fences surrounding the Railway Reserve { VPRO}.

In 1905 Footscray Council was notified that the Victorian Railways were considering leasing portion of the railway reserve for a bowling green. In March the Victorian Railways sent their consent to sub-letting portion of the Railways Reserve to the Footscray Bowling Club. The Premier was informed by Council in 1906 that it was now proceeding with the work of beautifying the Railway Reserve Napier Street with a view of qualifying for a promised grant of £100. As evidence of their work, asphaltting of the pathway leading from Napier Street through reserve to Footscray Station was carried out.

The railways department urged Council to take over the piece of land between the new bowling green and the Williamstown line in 1906. The Surveyor recommended accepting the railway's offer of a lease and in 1907 the City Surveyor was told to proceed with laying out the newly acquired portion of the Railway Reserve as per a plan previously decided upon. Council was

fencing the newly acquired portion of the Railway Reserve in 1908 and carrying out the planting scheme devised by the City Surveyor. The cost was an estimated £50.

A considerable amount of effort was put into lobbying the Railways Department and local parliamentary members in 1914 to fund the extension of the landscaped or beautification area at the western approach to the station. Money was sought from the Minister of Public Works to aid in the work. A 1921 plan shows the layout of the garden bedding and pathways north of the pavilion { M1921 }. By the 1980s the Bungalow pavilion had been built over and much of the ornamental exotic garden which adjoined it on the east, replaced by another green. All of this has since been demolished.

Another development was the formation of the cutting and tunnel leading along Bunbury Street across the Maribyrnong River to Melbourne's docks. An early photograph shows workers tunnelling under the Williamstown line c1928 { VM}. This and similar works provided another element in the man-made landscape which attracted exotic planting to the sides of the rock-face cutting.{ Butler, 1989} In 1930 David Matthews, Footscray Council Curator, looked at the cost of planting trees in the vacant land between the railway line and Irving Street. He suggested a quick-growing group planting to be effective in screening the cutting and reserve as well as being attractive. Matthews also suggested asking the Railway Department to plant cutting embankments as seen from the station approach ramps with suitable plants for covering the slopes.

In 1930 the Curator reported on expenditure from the Unemployed Fund including the formation of extra plots in the Railway Reserve {VPRO}. A 1934 city plan shows the reserve, with trees and rotunda dotted along its length, and what appears to be a serpentine pathway linking the rotunda with the west part of the reserve. The bowling club house and its rinks are shown as a continuum with the remaining part of the reserve on the east side of McNab Avenue. The post office was then shown as the only building at the west end of the reserve where today new buildings block the vista from the gardens through to the commercial area.

Many postcards have been published of this section of the reserve, and the now deserted section which adjoined the bowling club, during the early 20th century as an indication of the reserve's importance among the City's public spaces.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

PAHT Subtheme Creating public landscape

Local Theme(s) Reserves and parks

### Cultural Significance

Canary Island date palm row and specimens, Moreton Bay fig, Brachychiton specimens, Italian cypress and pepper trees at the Footscray Railway Reserve, are significant to the Western

**Region:**

for the extent and maturity of the palm row and Moreton Bay fig which are rare in the region ( Criterion B2);

for the tree group's association with the development of the Footscray Railway Station reserve as the major gateway to the City and its use by the travelling public since its inception, being pictured in many Edwardian-era views of the City ( Criterion A4, G1); and

as contributory elements to one of the region's best designed Edwardian-era small scale public landscapes ( Criterion F1) .

**Comparative Examples:**

Other similar palm avenues in the City include the Johnson and Cuming Reserves, in terms of consistency, numbers and maturity; there is a comparable row in the Williamstown Botanical Gardens and specimens in the Williamstown Cemetery. Within the region there is the row in Mt Alexander Rd, Essendon of 119 trees which is on the National Trust of Australia significant trees register. The Moreton Bay fig is also seen at the Footscray Hotel (larger specimen) and at the Cuming Reserve at the Hyde and Nicholson Streets corner.

**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 reserve and many of the cited contributory elements in the reserve are on the Victorian Heritage Register. The designation of the reserve excludes any element within the reserve from City heritage planning control. However elements cited in this report to be of local significance are in the reserve but not cited in the registration. These include: concrete lamp standards, one Bhutan cypress, three Canary Island date palms, several pepper trees, an oak, and 'Brachychiton sp.' (3). These elements should be conserved as a matter of local planning policy adopted by the City. Heritage Victoria should be made aware of any policies adopted as a result of these recommendations to allow the director to consider them in any application under

the Historic Buildings Act.

The following objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance where the cited trees, road reserve, stonework, concrete light standards and rotunda are contributory elements:

- to conserve and enhance the listed contributory elements and the planting pattern at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between the contributory elements at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these contributory elements;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the place to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new planting, works or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the contributory elements;
- to ensure that replacement trees in the row are similar species; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the reserve and maintain the link with its history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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.*

for the tree group's association with the development of the Footscray Railway Station reserve as the major gateway to 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.*

for the extent and maturity of the palm row and Moreton Bay fig which are rare in the region

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

as contributory elements to one of the region's best designed Edwardian-era small scale public landscapes

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

for the tree group's association with Footscray Railway Station reserve as the major gateway to the City and its use by the travelling public since its inception, pictured in many Edwardian-era views of the City

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

## Documentation

### References

Ward, 'Victoria's Railway Stations, An Architectural Survey' V2  
'Facts about Footscray City 1945' (FFC)  
'Footscray's First One Hundred Years' (FFOY)  
Barnard, (1999) Draft Environmental History (DEH)  
Butler, 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study;  
Museum of Victoria photographic collection (VM);  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337;

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

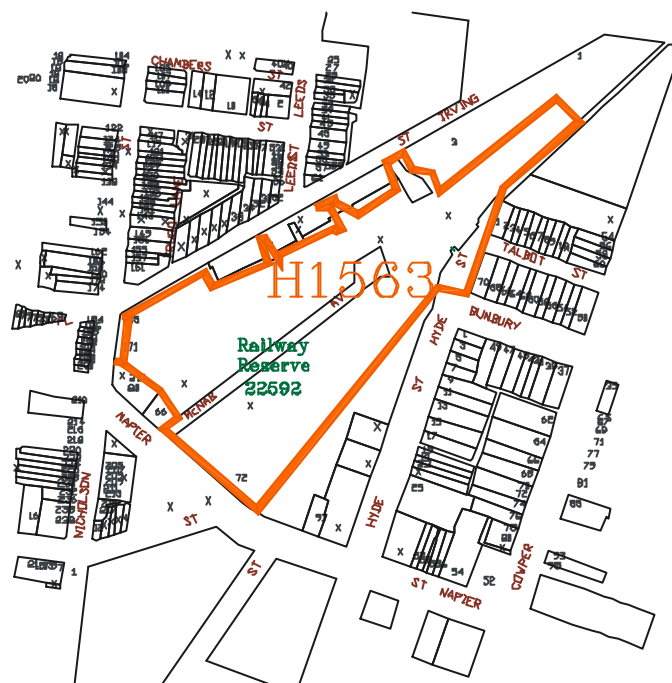
Victorian Heritage Register number H1563;  
City of Footscray, 1945. 'Facts about Footscray City', n.p. 1934 plan;  
MMBW plans, State Library of Victoria.

### Data recording

**Assessed By:**

**Assessed Date:**

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Canary Island pine, Canary Island date palms, Moreton Bay fig and pepper trees at Grimes Reserve**

**Other Name** `Pinus canariensis', `Schinus molle' var. `areira', `Ficus macrophylla'

**Address** off **Moreland Street**  
**Footscray**

**Place Identifier** **22595**

**Heritage Significance** **City**

**Creation date(s)** **1900c-1920s** **Map (Melway)** **42E6**

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** **City of Maribyrnong**

**Ownership Type** **Public**

## Description

**Site Type:** **Tree(s), specimen**

### Physical Description

Grimes Reserve is a rectangular park between Bunbury and Napier Streets and adjacent to the Maribyrnong River. A private housing development is currently underway on the upper section of the park and the mature plantings surveyed for this report are in the lower section of the Reserve. Plantings are informal in nature and spread evenly throughout the Reserve. A path extends diagonally across the park. Plantings include pepper tree groves, both mature and immature, in the reserve with 3 Canary Island date palms on the east and 1 Canary Island pine in the centre and a Moreton Bay fig to the south in the centre. Immature pepper trees on the river bank and introduced Canary Island date palm to the north.

Pepper tree `Schinus molle' var. `areira'

`This fast-growing tree with graceful, drooping leaves and branchlets develops an attractive, gnarled trunk as it ages to a height of 30-50 ft (9-15 m). The dark green, shiny leaves are 6 in (15 cm) long, composed of 10 to 18 pairs of small pointed leaflets; they are resinous and aromatic when crushed. Pendulous clusters of tiny cream flowers appear from late spring to early summer. Decorative sprays of tiny rose-pink berries follow—these have a peppery taste and have been used like pepper, but are somewhat toxic. In hot dry climates it naturalizes readily and

may become a weed {Botanica}'.

Moreton Bay fig `Ficus macrophylla'

`A large, spreading evergreen tree, this species occurs naturally in coastal rainforests of eastern Australia. It grows to about 130 ft (39 m) with a spread nearly as great and a buttressed trunk. It bears large, leathery, dark green leaves with rust-toned undersides, and abundant fruit that turn reddish brown when ripe {Botanica}.'

Canary Island pine `Pinus canariensis'

`This moderately fast-growing tree from the Canary Islands, though adaptable and tolerant of dry conditions, prefers an open, sunny spot where the soil is rich and moist yet well drained. It matures to a spreading tree, up to 80 ft (24 m) high. The upright trunk has reddish brown, fissured bark. The densely packed, shiny, grass-green needles are 12 in (30 cm) long and are carried in groups of three. The oval, brown cones are 8 in (20 cm) long {Botanica}'.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

The trees bound a grassed public reserve with large, unrelated and recent developments built along its south and west margins.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

### History

After a lengthy history as Footscray's early industrial docking place along the Maribyrnong River, Footscray Council sought control over the reserve's management in 1896, adopting lengthy regulations for conduct in its reserves, during 1909 {RS990: 18/2/09}. It is likely that the present planting was commenced at that time {Butler, 1989}. In 1908 a meeting of the Council Gardens Committee was informed that the city gardener would give attention to pruning trees and placing the fences in order at the Napier Street Reserve. In 1914 Council officers suggested removal of the old timber picket fencing around what was called the Napier Street Reserve, now the Grimes Reserve. The City Surveyor (Henry French) reported on the cost of re-fencing the reserve in modern methods which included a light wire fence on a rubble stone base {VPRO}. In the same year Percy Murphy and others applied to Council to hold meetings there.

The MMBW detail plans (DP 197, 198) of 1895 do not show trees but there is a gravel



pathway and a flagpole on the reserve. The trees cited are shown on the 1936 aerial photograph held by the City of Maribyrnong with the rest of the now depleted reserve. A 1945 city publication described the 'Thames Reserve or Napier Street Gardens' as 'Garden and equipped playground' set on 1 acre, 1 rood, 33 perches of land.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme

PAHT Subtheme

Local Theme(s)

### Cultural Significance

The Canary Island pine, Canary Island date palms, Moreton Bay fig and pepper trees at Grimes Reserve are significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as relatively uncommon specimens within the City for their maturity and type ( Criterion B2);
- as contributory elements in this one-hundred year old public reserve, the planting reflecting the start of management of the reserve by the Footscray Council after many years of the site as a river port facility ( Criterion A4) .

### Comparative Examples:

Other pepper tree rows exist along the Williamstown railway reserve at Seddon and Footscray stations also along the west boundary of the Footscray Primary School in Hyde St. Other similar palm avenues in the City include the Johnson and Cuming Reserves, in terms of consistency, numbers and maturity; there is a comparable row in the Williamstown Botanical Gardens and specimens in the Williamstown Cemetery. Within the region there is the row in Mt Alexander Rd, Essendon of 119 trees which is on the National Trust of Australia significant trees register. The Moreton Bay fig is also seen at the Footscray Hotel (larger specimen) and at the Cuming Reserve at the Hyde and Nicholson Streets corner.

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

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees at the place and the pathway alignment;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the place to aid in its heritage conservation;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements within or close to the place are visually recessive and related to the trees; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the reserve and the trees and maintain the link with the reserve's history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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.*

contributory elements in this one-hundred year old public reserve, the planting reflecting the start of management of the reserve by the Footscray Council after many years as a river port facility

*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.*

relatively uncommon specimens within the City for their maturity and type

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

## Documentation

### References

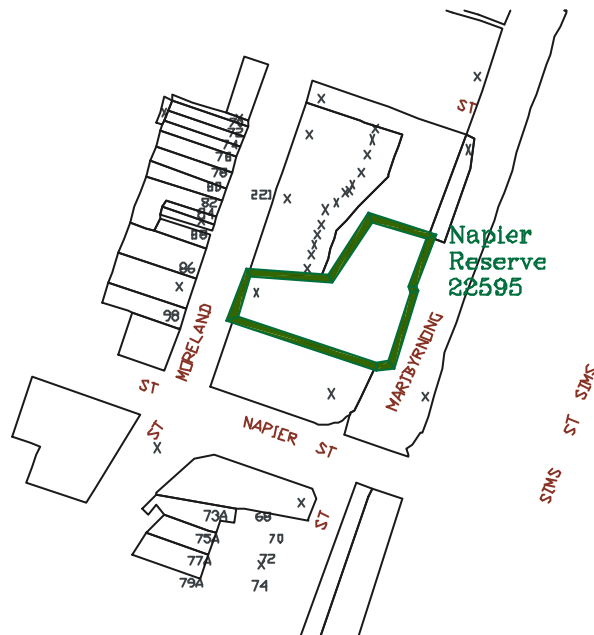
Butler, 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study  
RS990 NRE  
'Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
City of Maribyrnong collection - 1931 aerial view  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337;  
State Library of Victoria MMBW map collection;  
City of Footscray, 1945. 'Facts about Footscray City', n.p. 1934 plan

## Data recording

Assessed By: F Gilfedder, G Butler

Assessed Date: 7/2000

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Plane street tree**

**Other Name** **`Platanus orientalis'**

**Address** 286, near **Nicholson Street**  
**Seddon**

**Place Identifier** **22552**

**Heritage Significance** **City**

**Creation date(s)** **1900-1915c** **Map (Melway)** **42C7**

**Boundary description** The tree and sufficient land around it to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** **City of Maribyrnong**

**Ownership Type** **Public**

## Description

**Site Type:** **Trees, street**

### Physical Description

A mature wide-crowned plane tree located north of Pole St, on the west side, outside a flat block.

The Platanus genus of 6 species of `large, vigorous, wide- crowned, deciduous trees from Eurasia, North America and Mexico contains some of the world's largest deciduous shade trees for dry-summer climates, many of which are widely used as street trees. The trees are called planes or plane trees in some countries, sycamores in others. The most conspicuous feature is the flaking, mottled bark, which is shed in winter. The 5- lobed leaves are large and maple-like, and the brown seed balls hang in clusters on the trees in winter. The flowers are insignificant {Botanica}'.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

partially intact/intrusions

### Context

In a residential area with mainly Edwardian, some Victorian-era, and other eras evident.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

### History

An observer writing in the 'Williamstown Chronicle' of 1880 noted of Footscray that, 20 years before, there had been "scarcely a tree to be seen and the place looked as bare as an earthen pot". Since that time street tree planting (mainly elms by observation of surviving trees) had shown its value although the writer noted an unwarranted pause in municipal planting {FHS newsletter }.

The Parks & Gardens Curator, David Matthews, report on street trees, in 1933, noted many complaints about suckering of the root system of elms and poplars (silver poplars). He also noted that the Oriental plane ( 'Platanus orientalis') had been extensively used. This tree was subject to the Plane Tree Disease and troubled by borer along with the elms. These trees had been planted for over twenty years and Matthews observed that, had the varieties selected proved more suitable, the streets would have been furnished with well grown trees and would have been giving pleasure instead of annoyance to the ratepayers. He was forced to conclude that elms, poplars and planes were unsuitable but that surviving trees should be preserved for as long as possible until they could be replaced.

This report was the turning point in street tree planting policy and the result of the maturity of the trees planted in the late Victorian-era and Edwardian-era, plus the spreading network of overhead wires. New electric street lighting was being obscured by tree canopies - the canopies and the trees under them had to go. An aerial view taken by Charles Daniel Pratt, photographer, around the 1930s-40s shows mature tree avenues in Cowper, Bunbury, and Whitehall Streets and Moreland Road . Another aerial view of 1931 shows the same. The 1945 aerial views show many street trees in Footscray and Yarraville. Most of these trees have gone { VPRO}.

The MMBW Detail Plan of this area from the mid 1890s shows no street trees. In 1909 Council was planting trees along Nicholson Street's north end as far as the north side of Byron Street. It is assumed that the planting may have occurred here in the Edwardian-era. A row of trees is shown on the west side of Nicholson St at this point in the 1931 aerial view. By the time of the 1945 aerial view the tree was well established. Other trees shown in the aerial photograph have largely been removed.

### Thematic context

<b>Australian Principal Theme</b>	Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
<b>PAHT Subtheme</b>	Creating public landscape
<b>Local Theme(s)</b>	Developing Local Government

## Cultural Significance

This plane street tree is significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as a remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, reflecting the renewed prosperity of the area (Criterion A4)
- as a remnant of a street tree planting program which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City (Criterion B2).

## Comparative Examples:

Other isolated examples can be found elsewhere in Nicholson and Stephen Streets.

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

- to conserve and enhance the listed tree ;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of this tree;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements near the tree are visually recessive and related; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the tree and maintain the link with its history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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 a remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, parallel with the renewed prosperity of the area,

*B2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in*

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

*danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.*

as a remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City

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

### Documentation

### References

`Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
City of Maribyrnong collection: 1931 aerial  
Landinfo aerial 1945 images  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By: F Gilfedder, G Butler

Assessed Date: 7/2000





## Identification and location

<b>Name of place:</b>	<b>Elm street tree</b>		
<b>Other Name</b>	`Ulmus' sp.		
<b>Address</b>	288 (near)	Nicholson Street	Seddon
<b>Place Identifier</b>	20160		
<b>Heritage Significance</b>	City		
<b>Creation date(s)</b>	1900-1910c	<b>Map (Melway)</b>	42C7
<b>Boundary description</b>	The tree and sufficient land around it to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.		
<b>Local Government Area</b>	City of Maribyrnong		
<b>Ownership Type</b>	Public		

## Description

**Site Type:** Trees, street

### Physical Description

A mature upright street tree specimen near 288 Nicholson Street.

The Ulmus genus of 20 or so species of trees and shrubs occur naturally in temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. During the 1920s and 1930s, and again in the 1960s and 1970s, elm trees in Europe and North America were devastated by Dutch elm disease, caused by the fungus *Ophiostoma ulmi*, which is transmitted by the elm bark beetle. Except for a few East Asian species, they are deciduous, turning yellow in fall (autumn). The leaves are usually alternate, one-sided at the base, with prominent, parallel, lateral veins and regularly toothed margins; the small, disc-like fruits have a membranous wing and are carried in clusters. Most elms are large limbed with furrowed grey bark and high, domed crowns { Botanica }'.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

partially intact/intrusions

### Context

In a residential area with mainly Edwardian, some Victorian-era, and other eras evident.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

### History

An observer writing in the 'Williamstown Chronicle' of 1880 noted of Footscray that, 20 years before, there had been 'scarcely a tree to be seen and the place looked as bare as an earthen pot'. Since that time street tree planting (mainly elms by observation of surviving trees) had shown its value although the writer noted an unwarranted pause in municipal planting { FHS newsletter}.

The Parks & Gardens Curator, David Matthews, report on street trees in 1933 noted many complaints about suckering of the root system of elms and poplars (silver poplars). He also noted that the Oriental plane ('Platanus orientalis') had been extensively used. This tree was subject to the Plane Tree Disease and troubled by borer along with the elms. These trees had been planted for over twenty years and Matthews observed that, had the varieties selected proved more suitable, the streets would have been furnished with well grown trees and would have been giving pleasure instead of annoyance to the ratepayers. He was forced to conclude that elms, poplars and planes were unsuitable but that surviving trees should be preserved for as long as possible until they could be replaced.

This report was the turning point in street tree planting policy and the result of the maturity of the trees planted in the late Victorian-era and Edwardian-era, plus the spreading network of overhead wires. New electric street lighting was being obscured by tree canopies- the canopies and the trees under them had to go. An aerial view taken by Charles Daniel Pratt, photographer, around the 1930s-40s shows mature tree avenues in Cowper, Bunbury, and Whitehall Streets and Moreland Road. Another aerial view of 1931 shows the same. The 1945 aerial views show many street trees in Footscray and Yarraville. Most of these trees have gone.

The MMBW Detail Plan of this area from the mid 1890s shows no street trees: it is assumed that the planting may have occurred early in the 20th century. A row of trees is shown on the west side of Nicholson St at this point in the 1931 and 1945 aerial view.

### Thematic context

<b>Australian Principal Theme</b>	Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
<b>PAHT Subtheme</b>	Creating public landscape
<b>Local Theme(s)</b>	Developing Local Government

### Cultural Significance

This elm street tree near 288 Nicholson Street is significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as one of few surviving remnants of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, parallel

with the renewed prosperity of the area (Criterion A4)  
- as a remnant of a street tree planting program which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City ( Criterion B2).

### Comparative Examples:

Surviving mature 20th century street trees in the former Footscray municipality today also include comparable size elms in Stephen and Bunbury Streets and as street trees in a section of Ballarat Road. Elms of a greater size can also be seen at 31-33 Somerville Road and at the Hyde Street Primary School.

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

- to conserve and enhance the listed tree at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of this tree;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements or plantings located near the tree and its curtilage are visually recessive; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the tree and maintain the link with history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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 a remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, parallel with the renewed prosperity of the area,

*B2 Importance in demonstrating a distinctive way of life, custom, process, land-use, function or design no longer practiced, in*

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

*danger of being lost, or of exceptional interest.*

as a remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City

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

### Documentation

### References

`Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Butler, 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study  
MMBW Detail Plan (State Library of Victoria)  
City of Maribyrnong collection - 1931 aerial view  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337  
Landinfo aerial 1945 images

### Data recording

Assessed By: F Gilfedder, G Butler

Assessed Date: 7/2000

# Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Plane street tree**

**Other Name** **`Platanus sp.'**

**Address** 294, near **Nicholson Street**  
**Seddon**

**Place Identifier** **22591**

**Heritage Significance** **City**

**Creation date(s)** **1900-15c**

**Map (Melway)** **42C7**

**Boundary description** The tree and sufficient land around it to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** **City of Maribyrnong**

**Ownership Type** **Public**

## Description

**Site Type:** **Trees, street**

### Physical Description

Mature wide-canopied specimen located near the corner of Pole St, west side

The Platanus genus of 6 species of ` large, vigorous, wide- crowned, deciduous trees from Eurasia, North America and Mexico contains some of the world's largest deciduous shade trees for dry-summer climates, many of which are widely used as street trees. The trees are called planes or plane trees in some countries, sycamores in others. The most conspicuous feature is the flaking, mottled bark, which is shed in winter. The 5- lobed leaves are large and maple-like, and the brown seed balls hang in clusters on the trees in winter. The flowers are insignificant { Botanica }.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

In a residential area with mainly Edwardian, some Victorian-era, and other eras evident.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

### History

An observer writing in the 'Williamstown Chronicle' of 1880 noted of Footscray that, 20 years before, there had been 'scarcely a tree to be seen and the place looked as bare as an earthen pot'. Since that time street tree planting (mainly elms by observation of surviving trees) had shown its value although the writer noted an unwarranted pause in municipal planting {FHS newsletter}.

The Parks & Gardens Curator, David Matthews 1933 report on street trees noted many complaints about suckering of the root system of elms and poplars (silver poplars). He also noted that the Oriental plane ('Platanus orientalis') had been extensively used. This tree was subject to the Plane Tree Disease and troubled by borer along with the elms. These trees had been planted for over twenty years and Matthews observed that, had the varieties selected proved more suitable, the streets would have been furnished with well grown trees and would have been giving pleasure instead of annoyance to the ratepayers. He was forced to conclude that elms, poplars and planes were unsuitable but that surviving trees should be preserved for as long as possible until they could be replaced.

This report was the turning point in street tree planting policy and the result of the maturity of the trees planted in the late Victorian-era and Edwardian-era, plus the spreading network of overhead wires. New electric street lighting was being obscured by tree canopies- the canopies and the trees under them had to go. An aerial view taken by Charles Daniel Pratt, photographer, around the 1930s-40s shows mature tree avenues in Cowper, Bunbury, and Whitehall Streets and Moreland Road. Another aerial view of 1931 shows the same. The 1945 aerial views show many street trees in Footscray and Yarraville. Most of these trees have gone { VPRO}.

The MMBW Detail Plan of this area from the mid 1890s shows no street trees. In 1909 Council was planting trees along Nicholson Street's north end as far as the north side of Byron Street. It is assumed that the planting may have occurred here in the Edwardian-era. A row of trees is shown on the west side of Nicholson St at this point in the 1931 and 1945 aerial view.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

PAHT Subtheme Creating public landscape

Local Theme(s) Developing Local Government

### Cultural Significance

This plane street tree is significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as a remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, parallel with the renewed prosperity of the area in the Edwardian-era (Criterion A4)
- as a remnant of a street tree planting program which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City (Criterion B2).

### Comparative Examples:

Other isolated examples can be found in Nicholson and Stephen Streets.

### 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed tree;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of this tree;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements near the tree are visually recessive and related; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the tree and maintain the link with its history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

### 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.*

remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, parallel with the renewed prosperity of the area,

*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.*

remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City



## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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

### Documentation

#### References

`Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Butler, 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study;  
City of Maribyrnong collection: 1931 aerial  
Landinfo aerial 1945 images  
`Footscray's First Fifty Years' : 135  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By:

F Gilfedder, G Butler

Assessed Date:

7/2000

# Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Sugar gum (1) and pepper trees (6) Sandford Grove Reserve**

**Other Name**

**Address**

**Place Identifier**

**Heritage Significance**

**Creation date(s)**

**Map (Melway)**

**Boundary description**

**Local Government Area**

**Ownership Type**

## Description

**Site Type:**

## Physical Description

There are three mature pepper trees ('Schinus molle' var. 'areira') in the reserve near the fence line and one very large and old sugar gum ('Eucalyptus cladocalyx') in the centre of the reserve. There are another three mature pepper trees ('Schinus molle' var. 'areira') as street trees near 11 Sandford Grove. A scar tree is thought to survive in this reserve but this appears to be based on the belief that the sugar gum was a red gum { Lee, 1999}.

### Sugar gum

'Often branching quite low, this fast-growing eucalypt from South Australia reaches 50-100 ft (15-30 m) and usually forms a wide, dense crown. The rough, reddish brown outer bark is shed in patches to reveal the smooth, chalky white new bark. The leaves are dark green and glossy, and the new growth is bronze-pink. The individual white flowers, smaller than many in the group, are borne in large clusters to make a pleasing display in summer. The small, brown fruit are goblet-shaped. The tree should never be lopped as the new branches are notoriously unstable.' { Botanica }

### Pepper tree 'Schinus molle' var. 'areira'

'This fast-growing tree with graceful, drooping leaves and branchlets develops an attractive,

gnarled trunk as it ages to a height of 30-50 ft (9-15 m). The dark green, shiny leaves are 6 in (15 cm) long, composed of 10 to 18 pairs of small pointed leaflets; they are resinous and aromatic when crushed. Pendulous clusters of tiny cream flowers appear from late spring to early summer. Decorative sprays of tiny rose-pink berries follow—these have a peppery taste and have been used like pepper, but are somewhat toxic. In hot dry climates it naturalizes readily and may become a weed {Botanica}'.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

Close to significant Edwardian and Victorian-era residential precincts.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

### History

Sandford Grove was shown on the MMBW 1894 plan as a short street, fenced as if a private court, heading north of York St and east of Stephen St. Two timber cottage pairs and one detached house faced east onto the site of today's reserve which was shown as a vacant block facing onto Cushworth St (now Schild St). There is no mention of the reserve in Sands & McDougall directories and it is not shown on the 1934 zoning plan of Footscray although the reserve on the south side of Simpson St, east of Ballarat St, is. The same 1945 city publication which displayed this map noted that the land for the reserve was acquired for £350 and the space planted out: the area was then 2 roods.

Footscray's Curator's (David Matthews) 1933 report on street trees noted use of the sugar gum tree ('Eucalyptus cladocalyx') in many of Footscray's streets. His view was that its growth habit did not commend it for street planting: its growth was so rapid that branches were always interfering with either telephone wires or street light systems. It was also subject to borer. He stated that this species, among others, had all been planted for over twenty years. Had the varieties selected proved suitable types, the streets of the 1930s would have been 'furnished with well grown trees and would have been giving pleasure instead of annoyance to the ratepayers'. He concluded that all existing trees might be unsuitable for public streets but he recommended to preserve all of the healthy trees for as long as possible until they could be replaced { VPRO}. From this period Matthews recommended smaller canopy trees such as the Queensland brush box or the more compact Canary Island palm. It is likely that the sugar gum

was planted prior to 1933 and after 1900.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme

PAHT Subtheme

Local Theme(s)

### Cultural Significance

Sugar gum (1) and pepper trees (6) at Sandford Grove Reserve are significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- for their relative maturity among the other trees in the City's public reserves ( Criterion B2);
- for their representation of an era in the City's public landscape before the loss of favour for the planting of this type of tree species in public areas and their substitution with smaller or more compact species ( Criterion A4).

### Comparative Examples:

Sugar gums are typically planted in the Western Region as rows around the western fringe of the built-up area, outside the City, as wind rows for farming. One mature row exists within the city as part of a large defence complex. This example is perhaps the oldest species planted in the City's public parks. Pepper trees are more common but nevertheless confined to fence lines of public reserves, such as the railway.

### 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that any new planting or works at the reserve is visually recessive and related to the

character of the trees and associated landscape style;  
- to conserve and enhance the amenity of the place to aid in its heritage conservation; and  
- to further research further the origins of and associations with the trees and ensure a continuing link with their history by promotion or publication of the findings.

## 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.*

their representation of an era in the City's public landscape before the loss of favour for the planting of this type of tree species in public areas and their substitution with smaller or more compact species

*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.*

their relative maturity among the other trees in the City's public reserves

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

## Documentation

### References

MMBW Record Plan 5 1894 (MMBW);  
City of Footscray, 1945 'Facts about Footscray City' 1934 plan;  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337;  
'Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia);  
'Sands & McDougall Victorian Directories';  
Jenni Lee (COM) 1999, scar tree identified by local resident.

## Data recording

Assessed By: F Gilfedder, G Butler

Assessed Date: 27/9/00

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** Elms in mature garden

**Other Name** Ulmus' sp.

**Address** 031-033 Somerville Road  
Yarraville

**Place Identifier** 22598

**Heritage Significance** City

**Creation date(s)** 1880-1890c **Map (Melway)** 42B8

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** City of Maribyrnong

**Ownership Type** Private

## Description

**Site Type:** Tree(s), specimen

## Physical Description

A row of seven very mature elms along the lot frontage. Buildings (house and other structures obscured) on this site are set well back from Somerville Road.

The 20 or so species of the Ulmus genus of trees and shrubs occur naturally in temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. During the 1920s and 1930s, and again in the 1960s and 1970s, elm trees in Europe and North America were devastated by Dutch elm disease, caused by the fungus Ophiostoma ulmi, which is transmitted by the elm bark beetle. Except for a few East Asian species, they are deciduous, turning yellow in fall (autumn). The leaves are usually alternate, one-sided at the base, with prominent, parallel, lateral veins and regularly toothed margins; the small, disc-like fruits have a membranous wing and are carried in clusters. Most elms are large limbed with furrowed grey bark and high, domed crowns { Botanica}.

## Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

## Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

## Context



Set in front of an early and historic residence and beside a notable 20th century housing group within the City. It is near to the Stephen St elm street trees.

**Threats:**

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

## History

Industrialist James Macmeikan acquired this site in later 1872 after a series of dealings arising from Andrew Rodgers' three acre grant purchased in 1856 for £20 { RGO Search Note 7646}. No evidence exists of Rodger's occupation of the site or Rodgers himself: one A. Rodgers (or Rogers) being an engine fitter at Sandridge during the period {BD.1868; D1857-70}.

Rodgers sold his land, in 1859, to Footscray councillor, factory-owner and solicitor, Stephen Stephens, who immediately mortgaged it for the purchase price of £400 {BD.1868; D1857-70; D1863-8}. His business address was in Queen Street and his residence at Footscray {D1866}. After a number of similar deals, his mortgage was transferred to J.S. Ogilvy, in 1868, until finally his equity in 'premises' plus £5 was transferred to Catherine (John's wife?) Ogilvy in 1872 {D1866}. It is likely that Stephens had the house built in 1859, given the series of mortgages which occurred in that year.

Stephen Stephens resided in South Yarra. His firm became A. J. Ogilvy & Co. by the early 1870s, J. S. Ogilvy possibly having died in the interim. The firm was now accountants and estate agents and H. Ballantyne was a partner; A.J. Ogilvy resided in Footscray {D1870-2}. During the Ogilvy tenure, the property was rated (Nov. 1871) as a stone and wood house with land in Somerville Road, NAV 85 pounds {RB1871,885 }.

Meanwhile Macmeikan had purchased the 3 acre lot for £1400 (previous mortgage in 1865 had been for £900), immediately mortgaging it to H.R.W. Walker and J. Espie as two transactions prior to having the General Law title changed to Torrens in 1875 {RGO Search Note 7646}. During Macmeikan's involvement with the property came the relocation to Yarraville, from Flemington, of his Animal Guano and Converting Works with partner James Reid { Cuming, 'James Cuming an Autobiography':14; RB1871, 832} Macmeikan commissioned architect, James Donaldson to design a 'large basalt factory' in 1870 followed by Reid commissioning Crouch & Wilson to design his own 'cottage and outbuildings' in 1871 in Whitehall Street {MUAI}.

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 (FFFY), 1909,p.48}. By 1881 Walpole owned what was

described as a 'stone house and land' on the south side of Somerville Road while Ida owned land on the north side and Emma leased fenced land from one Hamilton in Whitehall Street { RB1881, 2463-4 }. The Chinese market gardener Ah Hoy leased Airlie's northern grounds in 1882-3 while Walpole was appealing against a valuation increase, suggesting improvements were made this year possibly with the income from the market garden rent {RB 1883, 3200,2510}. Walpole's next property investment was in 1888-9 when a note was entered in the rate book '£250 house' and the valuation rose considerably to £400 { RB1889, 5050}. This may have been a speculative house built on the property, but in Castlemaine Street, which was later leased to Margaret Swallwell {RB1900,6192}.

Local knowledge has it that Walpole was related to the celebrated 'Gothik' novelist, Horace Walpole (1717-97), who also served as a customs officer of sorts during 1737-8 {Hammerton, 'Harmsworth's Universal Encyclopaedia' :7870}. Walpole's son (?) is said to have become a 'film-star', seen in features at the St. George's Theatre c1910-11 { Verbal, FHS}. Other reports are that the stone walls are some three feet thick{ FHS, Notes on Historical Buildings.., 1969}. More recent occupants have included Frederick Parsons, dating from the 1940-50s {D1945-55}.

The MMBW Detail Plan (DP 163) 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: no trees are shown but this is typically so for private land. The 1945 aerial view shows the elms as a row of large trees.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme	Developing cultural institutions and ways of life
PAHT Subtheme	Creating landscape
Local Theme(s)	Cultural development

### Cultural Significance

These elm trees are significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as mature and large examples of their type, being among the largest, and therefore possibly oldest, in the City ( Criterion B2);
- for their association with Horace Walpole and other well known persons who lived in this house ( Criterion H1).

### Comparative Examples:

An elm of a similar size can also be seen at the Hyde Street Primary School with lesser size examples in Nicholson Street and Ballarat Road, as street trees.

### Recommendations

Heritage Victoria Register

Register of the National Estate:

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees and the house at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the trees; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the tree row and maintain the link with its history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

*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 mature and large examples of their type, being among the largest in the City

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

for their association with Horace Walpole and other well known persons who lived in this house

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

## Documentation

### References

Registrar General's Office (RGO) Search Note (SN)  
Bailliere's 'Post Office Directory of Victoria' (BD)  
Sands and MacDougall Victorian Directories (D)

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

Municipal rate books (RB)  
Cumming `James Cumming an Autobiography'  
Melbourne University Architects Index Compiled by M. Lewis (MUAI)  
Hammerton, `Harmsworth's Universal Encyclopaedia'  
Verbal, Footscray Historical Society  
MMBW Detail Plan (State Library of Victoria);  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337  
Landinfo aerial 1945 images

### Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:**

**Other Name**

**Address**

**Place Identifier**

**Heritage Significance**

**Creation date(s)**

**Map (Melway)**

**Boundary description**

**Local Government Area**

**Ownership Type**

## Description

**Site Type:**

### Physical Description

One mature broad canopied plane street tree ('Platanus orientalis') in Fairlie Street at side frontage of 34 Somerville Rd

The Platanus genus of 6 species of 'large, vigorous, wide- crowned, deciduous trees from Eurasia, North America and Mexico contains some of the world's largest deciduous shade trees for dry-summer climates, many of which are widely used as street trees. The trees are called planes or plane trees in some countries, sycamores in others. The most conspicuous feature is the flaking, mottled bark, which is shed in winter. The 5- lobed leaves are large and maple-like, and the brown seed balls hang in clusters on the trees in winter. The flowers are insignificant { Botanica }.

### Condition

### Integrity

### Context

In an Edwardian-era residential area, near an individually significant Edwardian-era house.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

## History

An observer writing in the 'Williamstown Chronicle' of 1880 noted of Footscray that, 20 years before, there had been 'scarcely a tree to be seen and the place looked as bare as an earthen pot'. Since that time street tree planting (mainly elms by observation of surviving trees) had shown its value although the writer noted an unwarranted pause in municipal planting { FHS newsletter}.

The Parks & Gardens Curator, David Matthews, 1933 report on street trees noted many complaints about suckering of the root system of elms and poplars (silver poplars). He also noted that the Oriental plane ( 'Platanus orientalis') had been extensively used. This tree was subject to the Plane Tree Disease and troubled by borer along with the elms. These trees had been planted for over twenty years and Matthews observed that, had the varieties selected proved more suitable, the streets would have been furnished with well grown trees and would have been giving pleasure instead of annoyance to the ratepayers. He was forced to conclude that elms, poplars and planes were unsuitable but that surviving trees should be preserved for as long as possible until they could be replaced.

This report was the turning point in street tree planting policy and the result of the maturity of the trees planted in the late Victorian-era and Edwardian-era, plus the spreading network of overhead wires. New electric street lighting was being obscured by tree canopies- the canopies and the trees under them had to go. An aerial view taken by Charles Daniel Pratt, photographer, around the 1930s-40s shows mature tree avenues in Cowper, Bunbury, and Whitehall Streets and Moreland Road . Another aerial view of 1931 shows the same. The 1945 aerial views show many street trees in Footscray and Yarraville. Most of these trees have now gone { VPRO}.

The MMBW Detail Plan of this area from the mid 1890s shows no street trees but the 1945 aerial view shows established rows: the planting appears to have occurred early in the 20th century.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

PAHT Subtheme Creating public landscape

Local Theme(s) Developing Local Government

## Cultural Significance

This plane street tree is significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as a remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, parallel with the renewed prosperity of the area in the Edwardian-era (Criterion A4)
- as a remnant of a street tree planting program which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City (Criterion B2).

### Comparative Examples:

Other isolated examples can be found in Nicholson Street and Stephen Street.

### 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed tree at the place ;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of this tree;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the tree; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the tree and maintain the link with its history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

### 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.*

remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, parallel with the renewed prosperity of the area,

*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.*

remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City



## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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

### Documentation

#### References

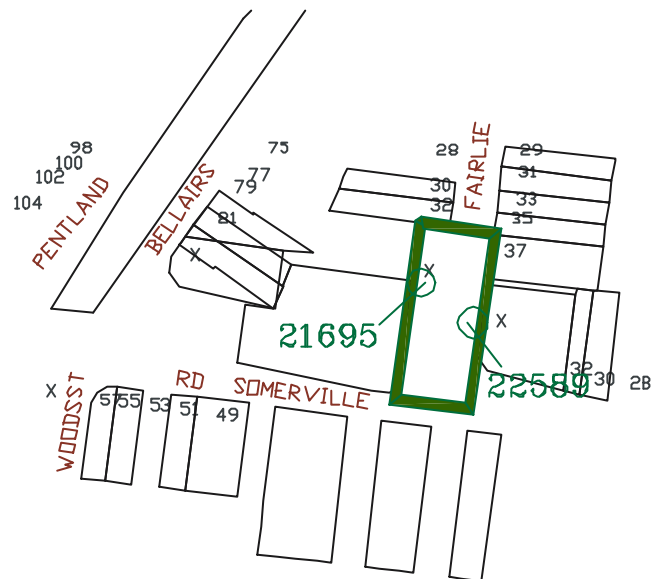
`Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Butler, 1989, City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study  
City of Maribyrnong collection: 1931 aerial  
Landinfo aerial 1945 images  
`Footscray's First Fifty Years' 1909: 135  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Plane street trees**

**Other Name** **`Platanus orientalis'**

**Address** 027-33, 61  
nr

**Stephen Street**

**Yarraville**

**Place Identifier** **22599**

**Heritage Significance** **City**

**Creation date(s)** **1900-15c**

**Map (Melway)** **42B8**

**Boundary description** The tree and sufficient land around it to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** **City of Maribyrnong**

**Ownership Type** **Public**

## Description

**Site Type:** **Trees, street**

## Physical Description

Four mature plane (*Platanus orientalis*) street trees in Stephen St, north of Somerville Rd which appear contemporary with much of the Edwardian-era housing fronting the street: specimens near numbers 27, 31, 33, 61 Stephen Street.

The *Platanus* genus of 6 species of `large, vigorous, wide- crowned, deciduous trees from Eurasia, North America and Mexico contains some of the world's largest deciduous shade trees for dry-summer climates, many of which are widely used as street trees. The trees are called planes or plane trees in some countries, sycamores in others. The most conspicuous feature is the flaking, mottled bark, which is shed in winter. The 5- lobed leaves are large and maple-like, and the brown seed balls hang in clusters on the trees in winter. The flowers are insignificant { *Botanica* }.

## Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

## Integrity

partially intact/intrusions

## Context

In an Edwardian and Victorian-era residential area.

## Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

## History

An observer writing in the 'Williamstown Chronicle' of 1880 noted of Footscray that, 20 years before, there had been 'scarcely a tree to be seen and the place looked as bare as an earthen pot'. Since that time street tree planting (mainly elms by observation of surviving trees) had shown its value although the writer noted an unwarranted pause in municipal planting { FHS newsletter}.

The Parks & Gardens Curator, (David Matthews, 1933 report on street trees noted many complaints about suckering of the root system of elms and poplars (silver poplars). He also noted that the Oriental plane ( 'Platanus orientalis') had been extensively used. This tree was subject to the Plane Tree Disease and troubled by borer along with the elms. These trees had been planted for over twenty years and Matthews observed that, had the varieties selected proved more suitable, the streets would have been furnished with well grown trees and would have been giving pleasure instead of annoyance to the ratepayers. He was forced to conclude that elms, poplars and planes were unsuitable but that surviving trees should be preserved for as long as possible until they could be replaced.

This report was the turning point in street tree planting policy and the result of the maturity of the trees planted in the late Victorian-era and Edwardian-era, plus the spreading network of overhead wires. New electric street lighting was being obscured by tree canopies- the canopies and the trees under them had to go. An aerial view taken by Charles Daniel Pratt, photographer, around the 1930s-40s shows mature tree avenues in Cowper, Bunbury, and Whitehall Streets and Moreland Road. Another aerial view of 1931 shows the same. The 1945 aerial views show many street trees in Footscray and Yarraville. Most of these trees have now gone { VPRO}.

The MMBW Detail Plan of this area from the mid 1890s shows no street trees but the 1945 aerial view shows established rows: the planting appears to have occurred early in the 20th century. The 1909 publication, 'Footscray's First Fifty Years' shows semi-mature street trees near 80 Stephen St, indicating that they had been planted around 1900 or earlier.

## Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

PAHT Subtheme Creating public landscape

Local Theme(s) Developing Local Government

## Cultural Significance

These four plane street trees are significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as remnants of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, parallel with the renewed prosperity of the area in the Edwardian-era (Criterion A4)
- as remnants of a street tree planting program which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City (Criterion B2).

## Comparative Examples:

Other isolated mature examples in the municipality can be found in Nicholson Street and elsewhere in Stephen Street.

## 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees at the place where enhancement would include reinstatement of missing original elements or planting patterns;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the trees;
- to ensure matching replacement trees; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the tree rows and maintain the link with history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## Australian Heritage Commission Criteria

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

*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.*

remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, parallel with the renewed prosperity of the area,

*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.*

remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City

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

### Documentation

#### References

`Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)

Butler, 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study

City of Maribyrnong collection: 1931 aerial

Landinfo aerial 1945 images

`Footscray's First Fifty Years', 1909: 135

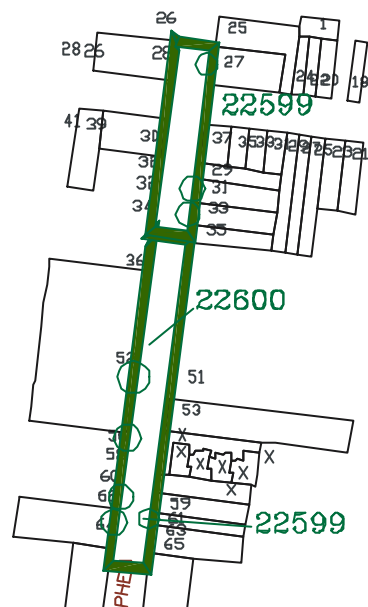
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** **Plane street trees**

**Other Name** **`Platanus orientalis'**

**Address** 036-64 nr **Stephen Street**  
Yarraville

**Place Identifier** **22600**

**Heritage Significance** **City**

**Creation date(s)** **1900-15c** **Map (Melway)** **42B8**

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** **City of Maribyrnong**

**Ownership Type** **Public**

## Description

**Site Type:** **Trees, street**

### Physical Description

Five wide-crowned mature plane trees (*Platanus orientalis*) in Stephen Street, north of Somerville Road which appear contemporary with much of the Edwardian-era housing fronting the street: two specimens outside a nursing home numbers 36-50, one near each of numbers 54, 62 and 64 Stephen Street.

The *Platanus* genus of 6 species of `large, vigorous, wide- crowned, deciduous trees from Eurasia, North America and Mexico contains some of the world's largest deciduous shade trees for dry-summer climates, many of which are widely used as street trees. The trees are called planes or plane trees in some countries, sycamores in others. The most conspicuous feature is the flaking, mottled bark, which is shed in winter. The 5- lobed leaves are large and maple-like, and the brown seed balls hang in clusters on the trees in winter. The flowers are insignificant { *Botanica* }.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

partially intact/intrusions



## Context

Late Victorian-era and mainly Edwardian-era housing front the street.

## Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

## History

An observer writing in the 'Williamstown Chronicle' of 1880 noted of Footscray that, 20 years before, there had been 'scarcely a tree to be seen and the place looked as bare as an earthen pot'. Since that time street tree planting (mainly elms by observation of surviving trees) had shown its value although the writer noted an unwarranted pause in municipal planting { FHS newsletter}.

The Parks & Gardens Curator, David Matthews, 1933 report on street trees noted many complaints about suckering of the root system of elms and poplars (silver poplars). He also noted that the Oriental plane ( 'Platanus orientalis') had been extensively used. This tree was subject to the Plane Tree Disease and troubled by borer along with the elms. These trees had been planted for over twenty years and Matthews observed that, had the varieties selected proved more suitable, the streets would have been furnished with well grown trees and would have been giving pleasure instead of annoyance to the ratepayers. He was forced to conclude that elms, poplars and planes were unsuitable but that surviving trees should be preserved for as long as possible until they could be replaced.

This report was the turning point in street tree planting policy and the result of the maturity of the trees planted in the late Victorian-era and Edwardian-era, plus the spreading network of overhead wires. New electric street lighting was being obscured by tree canopies- the canopies and the trees under them had to go. An aerial view taken by Charles Daniel Pratt, photographer, around the 1930s-40s shows mature tree avenues in Cowper, Bunbury, and Whitewall Streets and Moreland Road . Another aerial view of 1931 shows the same. The 1945 aerial views show many street trees in Footscray and Yarraville. Most of these trees have gone { VPRO}.

The MMBW Detail Plan of this area from the mid 1890s shows no street trees but the 1945 aerial view shows established rows: the planting appears to have occurred early in the 20th century. The 1909 publication, 'Footscray's First Fifty Years' shows semi-mature street trees near 80 Stephen St, indicating that they had been planted around 1900 or earlier.

## Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme Developing cultural institutions and ways of life

PAHT Subtheme Creating public landscape

Local Theme(s) Developing Local Government

## Cultural Significance

These five plane street trees are significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as a remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, parallel with the renewed prosperity of the area in the Edwardian-era (Criterion A4)
- as a remnant of a street tree planting program which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City (Criterion B2).

## Comparative Examples:

Other isolated examples can be found in Nicholson Street and elsewhere in Stephen Street.

## 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the trees; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the tree rows and maintain the link with history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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.*

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, parallel with the renewed prosperity of the area,

*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.*

remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City

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

### Documentation

#### References

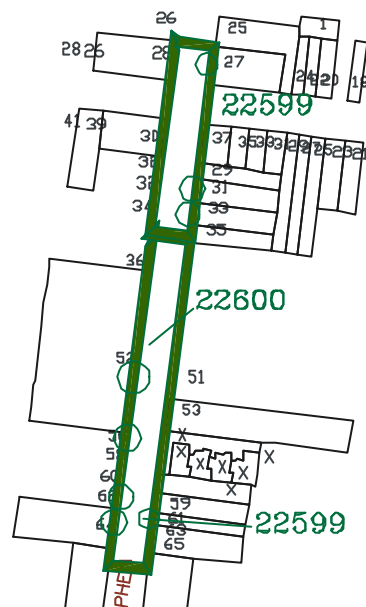
`Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Butler, 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study  
City of Maribyrnong collection: 1931 aerial  
Landinfo aerial 1945 images  
`Footscray's First Fifty Years' 1909: 135  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337

### Data recording

Assessed By:

Assessed Date:

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## Identification and location

**Name of place:** Elm & plane street trees

**Other Name** 'Ulmus sp.', 'Platanus orientalis'

**Address** 080-98 nr Stephen Street  
Yarraville

**Place Identifier** 21697

**Heritage Significance** City

**Creation date(s)** 1890-1912c **Map (Melway)** 42B8

**Boundary description** The trees and sufficient land around each to allow for root zone and canopy protection, nominally 1m beyond the drip line, root zone or canopy perimeter which ever is the greatest.

**Local Government Area** City of Maribyrnong

**Ownership Type** Public

## Description

**Site Type:** Trees, street

### Physical Description

Seven street trees in Stephen Street, south of Somerville Road which appear contemporary with much of the Victorian-era and Edwardian-era housing fronting the street. Mature but poorly pruned elm ('Ulmus sp.') street trees near numbers 80, 82, 83, 84, 93, 98 Stephen Street and a plane ('Platanus orientalis') street tree near number 87.

The 20 or so species in the Elm ('Ulmus sp.') genus of trees and shrubs occur naturally in temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. During the 1920s and 1930s, and again in the 1960s and 1970s, elm trees in Europe and North America were devastated by Dutch elm disease, caused by the fungus *Ophiostoma ulmi*, which is transmitted by the elm bark beetle. Except for a few East Asian species, they are deciduous, turning yellow in fall (autumn). The leaves are usually alternate, one-sided at the base, with prominent, parallel, lateral veins and regularly toothed margins; the small, disc-like fruits have a membranous wing and are carried in clusters. Most elms are large limbed with furrowed grey bark and high, domed crowns { Botanica}'.

The *Platanus* genus of 6 species of large, vigorous, wide- crowned, deciduous trees from Eurasia, North America and Mexico contains some of the world's largest deciduous shade trees for dry-summer climates, many of which are widely used as street trees. The trees are called

planes or plane trees in some countries, sycamores in others. The most conspicuous feature is the flaking, mottled bark, which is shed in winter. The 5-lobed leaves are large and maple-like, and the brown seed balls hang in clusters on the trees in winter. The flowers are insignificant { Botanica }.

### Condition

good (partially disturbed, well preserved)

### Integrity

substantially intact/some intrusions

### Context

Late Victorian-era and mainly Edwardian-era housing front the street.

### Threats:

Pruning for added and existing service lines, removal with maturity, new crossovers, carparking, root compaction, adjoining development.

### History

An observer writing in the 'Williamstown Chronicle' of 1880 noted of Footscray that, 20 years before, there had been 'scarcely a tree to be seen and the place looked as bare as an earthen pot'. Since that time street tree planting (mainly elms by observation of surviving trees) had shown its value although the writer noted an unwarranted pause in municipal planting { FHS newsletter }.

The Parks & Gardens Curator's (David Matthews) report on street trees, in 1933, noted many complaints about suckering of the root system of elms and poplars (silver poplars). He also noted that the Oriental plane ( 'Platanus orientalis') had been extensively used. This tree was subject to the Plane Tree Disease and troubled by borer along with the elms. These trees had been planted for over twenty years and Matthews observed that, had the varieties selected proved more suitable, the streets would have been furnished with well grown trees and would have been giving pleasure instead of annoyance to the ratepayers. He was forced to conclude that elms, poplars and planes were unsuitable but that surviving trees should be preserved for as long as possible until they could be replaced.

This report was the turning point in street tree planting policy and the result of the maturity of the trees planted in the late Victorian-era and Edwardian-era, plus the spreading network of overhead wires. New electric street lighting was being obscured by tree canopies- the canopies and the trees under them had to go. An aerial view taken by Charles Daniel Pratt, photographer, around the 1930s-40s shows mature tree avenues in Cowper, Bunbury, and Whitehall Streets and Moreland Road . Another aerial view of 1931 shows the same. The 1945 aerial views show many street trees in Footscray and Yarraville. Most of these trees have gone.

The MMBW Detail Plan (DP 167) of this area from the mid 1890s shows no street trees. In 1912 Council approved the planting of 20 street trees in Gavan Street, 24 in Stephen Street, 20 in Moreland Street, and 36 in Cowper Street. The 1909 publication, 'Footscray's First Fifty Years' shows semi-mature street trees near 80 Stephen St, indicating that they had been planted around 1900 or earlier. It is assumed that the planting occurred early in the 20th century.

### Thematic context

Australian Principal Theme

PAHT Subtheme

Local Theme(s)

### Cultural Significance

These seven elm and plane street trees are significant to the City of Maribyrnong:

- as remnants of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, parallel with the renewed prosperity of the area in the Edwardian-era (Criterion A4)
- as remnants of a street tree planting program which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City (Criterion B2).

### Comparative Examples:

Surviving comparable size street trees in the former Footscray municipality today also include elms in Stephen and Bunbury Streets, in Nicholson Street and a section of Ballarat Road. Elms of a greater size can also be seen at 31-33 Somerville Road and at the Hyde Street Primary School.

### 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 following management objectives have been drawn from the Statement of Significance:

- to conserve and enhance the listed trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the visual relationship between trees at the place;
- to conserve and enhance the public view of these trees;
- to ensure that new plantings or elements within the place are visually recessive and related to the trees; and
- to further research the detailed origins of the tree rows and maintain the link with history, via promotion and publication of the findings.

## 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.*

remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime, parallel with the renewed prosperity of the area,

*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.*

remnant of the early 20th century street tree planting regime which was once widespread but has been severely reduced over time within the City

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

## Documentation

### References

`Botanica' CD Rom 1997 (Beaver Multimedia P/L, Random House Australia)  
Butler, 1989. City of Footscray Urban Conservation Study  
State Library of Victoria MMBW plan collection  
City of Maribyrnong collection: 1931 aerial  
Landinfo aerial 1945 images  
`Footscray's First Fifty Years' 1909: 135  
Footscray Council committee minutes (VPRO) VPRS 005337;  
MMBW plans, State Library of Victoria.

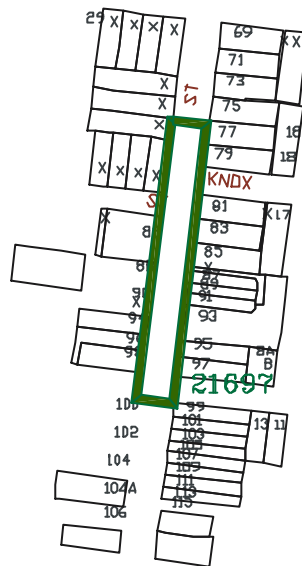
## Data recording

Assessed By: Francine Gilfedder, Gra

Assessed Date: 7/2000



## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## **Appendix 2 - Other Identified Trees of Potential Heritage Significance**

The following includes trees identified to be typical of their type or of potential local significance.

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

Address			Potential significance
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<b>Angels trumpets (2)</b>	7	Alameda Avenue	Local
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**Description:**

Two 'Datura sp' (2) in front of an altered Californian Bungalow (weatherboard) which is- early for the area. This plant is also associated with 19th century planting.

Datura genus

'The tropical and subtropical genera Brugmansia and Datura are closely related; the taller, woody species with pendulous flowers are now included in Brugmansia. The genus contains 8 species of annuals or short-lived perennials, grown for their large, handsome and usually fragrant flowers. They bloom throughout summer and are white, sometimes blotched with purple, yellow or violet-purple. The foliage has an unpleasant odor, and all parts of the plants are narcotic and poisonous.' { Botanica }

<b>Palm</b>	116	Ashley St	Local
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**Description:**

'Angophora hispida' (Sm.) Blaxell (tree)		Ballarat Road	Not assessed
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**Description:**

'Vitex agnus-castus' L. (tree)		Ballarat Road	Not assessed
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**Description:**

<b>Braybrook PS 102 trees</b>	280	Ballarat Road	Typical - Local
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**Description:**

extensive landscape: some mature planting- camphor laurel, 'Brachychiton sp.', ash

<b>Gilmore College, former Footscray Girls High School &amp; trees</b>	272-	Barkly Street	Local
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**Description:**

central two storey brick & stucco wing; added wings; 4 mature ash, palms and lily pillies make up basis of 1920s garden.

<b>Plum tree</b>	072	Bayview Road	Typical - Local
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**Description:**

<b>Silky oak, scout hall</b>	off	Bellairs Avenue	Local
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**Description:**

Large specimen located in a small reserve at the scout hall, near to pepper trees along station reserve.

'From subtropical rainforests of the Australian east coast, the silky oak grows to 100 ft (30 m) and has long been valued for its beautiful timber, used for furniture making. The fern-like leaves with silvery undersides are partly shed just prior to the branches being almost hidden by the masses of long, golden yellow blooms which appear in late spring.' { Botanica }

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

Address		Potential significance
<b>Flowering gum street trees</b>	Chicago St	Local
<b>Description:</b> Flowering gum street trees, good example		
<b>Carolyn Chisholm college trees</b>	Churchill Avenue	Typical - Local
<b>Description:</b> mahogany gum rows		
<b>Melia street trees</b>	Clyde St	Typical - Local
<b>Description:</b> unusual; stone kerb & channel		
<b>Palms, trees and rockeries at the tennis reserve</b>	off Cowper Street	Local
<b>Description:</b> This Canary Island palm planting, Italian cypress, Queensland brush box, silky oak, clipped evergreen shrubs and poplar specimens (4), 'Brachychiton sp.' (2) - with associated vesticulated basalt rubble terraces and recent stone retaining walls in Harris St, are part of the landscape margin to the tennis courts north of the Yarraville Gardens, at the Harris St corner.		
<b>Tree</b>	082 Droop Street	Demolished/Removed
<b>Description:</b> identified in the Footscray Conservation Study next to Edwardian-era house: the tree does not survive.		
<b>Camphor laurels, street trees</b>	109, nr Droop Street	Local
<b>Description:</b> Planted intermittently with paperbarks and other trees, indicating that they were put there after WW2.		
<b>Tree ('Lagunaria sp.')</b>	117 Gamon Street	Local
<b>Description:</b> Thought to be one of the city's largest 'Lagunaria sp.' at the rear garden, not readily seen from street.		
<b>Pelaco complex, trees</b>	82 Hampstead Road	Typical - Local
<b>Description:</b> corrugated cement sheet sawtooth structures; Monterey cypress along Wattle Road (see Rosamond Road entry); Bhutan cypress along Hampstead Road		
<b>Trees at Mackay Engineering Workshop complex</b>	34-36 Hampstead Road	Local
<b>Description:</b> Bhutan cypress row on perimeter of complex, (see 44?)		
<b>Maribyrnong Reserve trees, steps</b>	off Hortense St	Local
<b>Description:</b> 2 groups silver poplars x 3, Canary Island date palms, mahogany gums on hill; basalt steps from street kerbs, pitchers on south		

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

Address		Potential significance
<b>Silky oak street trees</b>	Macedon St	Local
<b>Description:</b> silky oaks, typical of inter-war era of surrounding area, good example.		
<b>Desert ash</b>	13 Macedon St	Typical-Local
<b>Description:</b> Reported as a desert ash of maybe 30years old, which looked healthy and was a 'very attractive specimen'. It is setback from the street, but it was thought to 'still contributes to the immediate streetscape'		
<b>Elm tree</b>	9 Mary Street	Local
<b>Description:</b>		
<b>Oak</b>	174 oppo Mitchell St	Typical - Local
<b>Description:</b> semi-mature in vacant block		
<b>elms &amp; oaks street trees</b>	044 nr Moreland Street	Local
<b>Description:</b> Elms & oaks street trees at the north end of the street, joining with the Bunbury St elm and ash avenue. There are specimens near 44, 41-3, 36 Moreland Street: including 8 on the east side and 2 on the west side.		
<b>Elms, Oaks street trees</b>	088 nr Moreland Street	Local
<b>Description:</b> Elms and oaks street trees set in Moreland Street north of Napier St- 5 on the east side and 3 on the west side. Trees were shown here in 1895 but may have been replanted or have been severely stressed.		
<b>Pepper tree</b>	Napier Street	Local
<b>Description:</b> Mature specimen next to street alignment, corner of Moreland St		
Pepper tree 'This fast-growing tree with graceful, drooping leaves and branchlets develops an attractive, gnarled trunk as it ages to a height of 30-50 ft (9-15 m). The dark green, shiny leaves are 6 in (15 cm) long, composed of 10 to 18 pairs of small pointed leaflets; they are resinous and aromatic when crushed. Pendulous clusters of tiny cream flowers appear from late spring to early summer. Decorative sprays of tiny rose-pink berries follow—these have a peppery taste and have been used like pepper, but are somewhat toxic. In hot dry climates it naturalizes readily and may become a weed.' { Botanica}		
<b>Poplar street tree avenue</b>	in Napier Street	Local
<b>Description:</b> West and east of Hyde St, located where 1895 tree avenue shown.		

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

Address	Potential significance
<b>White cedar street trees (23), Kurrajong street in</b>	Navigator St
<b>tree (1)</b>	Local
<b>Description:</b>	
uncommon as street tree	
Melia genus	
`This genus consists of only one very variable species of deciduous tree, ranging across Asia from Iraq to Japan and south to Australia. Melia azedarach has many common names; 2 of them, bead tree and rosary tree, arise from the way the seeds have a hole through the middle, convenient for bead-making, and the trees were formerly grown in southern Italy for making rosaries. Melia is Greek for 'ash' (Fraxinus), though the only connection is that the pinnate or doubly pinnate leaves are vaguely similar.' { Botanica}	
<b>Washingtonia palm site</b>	017 Princess Street
	Demolished/Removed
<b>Description:</b>	
Washingtonia palm was at rear of Edwardian-era house- now gone	
<b>Robinia specimen at JA McDonald Gardens</b>	off Raleigh Road
	Local
<b>Description:</b>	
large mature `Robinia sp.'	
Robinia genus	
`These 20 species of deciduous shrubs and trees from the USA are fast growing and tolerate pollution well. Some species grow 80 ft (24 m) tall although many are shrub -like, reaching only 6 ft (1.8 m). Most of the species spread by suckers and are self- seeding. The pinnate leaves have small oval leaflets, sometimes turning buttery yellow in fall (autumn). There is usually a pair of spines on the branch at each leaf base. They bear pendulous sprays of pink, purple or white, fragrant pea-blossoms in spring. The fruits are flat pods less than 4 in (10 cm) long. Cultivars have been grafted to produce a mop-like head of foliage.' { Botanica}	
<b>Canary Island date palms</b>	Raleigh Street
	removed
<b>Description:</b>	
Thought located on the south side of street 1989 - no trees in railway reserve 1999	
<b>Mahogany gums</b>	north sid River St
	Typical - Local
<b>Description:</b>	
on railway	
<b>Cypress tree rows, Angliss Reserve</b>	Roberts Street
	Local
<b>Description:</b>	
Mature row on border of reserve, potential historical link with Angliss?	
<b>Scar Tree, Sandford Grove Reserve</b>	Sandford Grove
	Not assessed
<b>Description:</b>	
Appears to be scar on mature sugar gum, query Aboriginal origins?	
<b>Spotted gum street trees (27)</b>	Severn Street
	Local
<b>Description:</b>	
distinctive type for street tree	

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

Address		Potential significance
<b>Willow myrtle street trees</b>	in Sredna St	Local
<b>Description:</b> `Agonis flexuosa' unusual for street tree use; altered weatherboard interwar houses ie. 39, concrete road  `Agonis flexuosa' `Growing to about 30 ft (9 m) tall and wide, this tree has a brown-barked trunk with a diameter up to 3 ft (1 m), quite disproportionate to its height. It has pendulous branches, rather like a small weeping willow. The narrow leaves are aromatic when crushed and in late spring the tree bears small white flowers along the branches. It is widely grown in parks and gardens in temperate areas of Australia, including seaside locations. The cultivar 'Variegata', with cream and pink striped leaves, is very lacking in vigor.' { Botanica}		
<b>Monterey pine row</b>	Sunshine Road	Typical - Local
<b>Description:</b> Olympia St to west along railway reserve		
<b>Stable complex trees</b>	42 The Esplanade	Local
<b>Description:</b> Monterey cypress, pepper trees, large currajong, faces on to river		
<b>Camphor laurel at Grandview</b>	96 The Esplanade	Local
<b>Description:</b> `Native to China, Taiwan and southern Japan, this fast-growing tree is known to reach 120 ft (36 m) in height with a rounded crown spreading to 50 ft (15 m) wide, but half this height is more usual in gardens. The short, solid trunk has scaly gray bark. The leaves, pinkish when young, turn pale green and finally deep green as they age. Widely grown as a shade tree in parks and gardens and as a street tree, it self- seeds freely and can become invasive in subtropical climates—in parts of east-coastal Australia it has become a serious pest.' { Botanica}		
<b>Park &amp; trees</b>	Wales Street	Typical - Local
<b>Description:</b> Mature poplars x4 on west side		
<b>Sugar gum rows at Ordnance Factory (former) later ATEA/ ADI complex</b>	West's Road	Local
<b>Description:</b> sugar gum rows near residences- 1920s detached residences (3) complex, manganese, cream, red brick - Commonwealth Works design		
<b>Trees at Huntly</b>	004 Willis Street	Local
<b>Description:</b> Remnant or related landscape to the late Victorian-era villa includes the Canary Island date palms, Monterey cypress and pepper trees.		

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong



## **Appendix 3 - Heritage Review and Project 3 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.

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

**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.

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

- ; **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*

- ; 2 copies of the draft final report (one copy unbound).

#### *Final Report*

- ; 2 bound copies and 1 unbound master copy of the final report to the City of Maribyrnong
- ; An electronic copy of the final report in an agreed format (to be negotiated)
- ; An electronic copy of the database containing historic place records
- ; All maps manually drawn on base maps supplied by Council.

All reports must be in A4 vertical format and generally conform with the standard reporting requirements for heritage studies, including:

- ; Reports should be reproducible in electronic and hard copy form.
- ; They must use plain English and illustrative material so as to be easily accessible by the community.
- ; All figures, tables and references to sites recorded during the project must use a consistent numbering system.
- ; Reports should be well-ordered to enable easy reference, and all pages must be numbered.
- ; All sources of information used should be fully documented, including oral sources.

The draft Final Report and Final Report must include:

- ; An Executive Summary of the method and results
- ; A single listing of all places identified, their significance and recommended protection

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

- 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:

- ı Participating in the selection of specialist consultants
- ı Public consultation to allow input from a diverse range of groups reflecting the cultures and languages in the City and key stakeholders
- ı Coordination and supervision of all studies being undertaken as part of the Review
- ı Delivery and presentation of the Review outputs
- ı 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:

- ı this project brief
- ı any variations to the brief agreed between the client and the consultant
- ı 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.



## Historic Place Project 3: Significant Trees

### ***Purpose***

The purpose of this project is to assess the significance of and recommend how best to protect and manage individual trees and groups of trees on both public and private land identified in earlier and concurrent heritage studies, by Council officers and by the community.

### ***Project Area***

The project area to be investigated is the entire area of the City of Maribyrnong.

### ***Objectives***

The project has the following objectives:

4. To identify trees and groups of trees within the municipality that are of cultural significance
5. To describe, assess the significance of, and provide up-to-date documentation for all identified trees.
6. To provide advice and recommendations to Maribyrnong City Council about the protection, conservation and management of the trees identified as being significant.

### ***Tasks***

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

1. Contact the National Trust and check their records for any recent or unassessed nominations to their Register of Significant Trees.
2. Speak with relevant Council officers and other knowledgeable local people to identify any examples worthy of investigation.
3. Briefly review relevant information and studies. A database listing of the trees previously identified within the project area will be provided to the consultant. This database listing includes 19 trees or groups of trees identified in the *Footscray Conservation Study* (1989) and by the local community. Other trees worthy of investigation can be expected to be identified as a result of other concurrent studies within the Heritage Review (primarily the Natural Heritage Study; Aboriginal Heritage Study; Historic Place Project 1: Maribyrnong, Maidstone, Braybrook and Tottenham Heritage Study). However, it is not expected that the consultant undertaking this project would re-assess any trees that have been fully documented and assessed for their natural or Aboriginal heritage value.
4. Develop and carry out a survey of the project area, focusing on the trees identified in previous and concurrent studies, or by Council officers and other knowledgeable individuals or by the consultants themselves.
5. Record all the trees identified in accordance with the documentation and recording requirements contained in this brief and required by Heritage Victoria for the

- protection of places in the Planning Scheme. Botanical nomenclature and common names should both be used.
6. Establish the significance of all the trees 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.
  7. Develop recommendations on the protection and management of significant trees in the municipality. These recommendations should include:
    - ; Trees 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
    - ; Places that could be considered for protection under the Register of the National Estate and/or the Victorian Heritage Register, including advice on any additional research or comparative assessment that may be required
    - ; Any changes to the policy and/or practice of Maribyrnong City Council and State government agencies that is required to ensure these trees are protected and managed, including specific advice on Council-owned trees
    - ; Any immediate threats to identified trees and how these could be addressed.
  8. 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.
  9. Participate in up to 4 meetings of the specialist consultants and the lead consultant to report on progress and coordinate work.
  10. Present draft findings of the study to the Heritage Review Steering Committee.
  11. 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:

1. A thorough, and reasonably comprehensive, identification of significant trees and an assessment of their significance, documented according to the requirements of this brief. A photograph of each tree identified is required, preferably in digital format. A statement of significance and a significance ranking is required for each tree.
2. Map/s showing the location and extent of identified trees, 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.

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

3. Recommendations about what is required to retain the significance of identified trees, 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.
5. Recommendations for further work or additional documentation.

### ***Budget***

Based on around 30 trees or groups of trees, the estimated budget is \$5000. 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.

## Appendix 4 - Bibliography

### Published Sources

- Anderson, Hugh, *Saltwater River History Trails, Sunbury to the Sea*, Red Rooster Press, 198
- Archer, R.J., *Euchred*, Melbourne, 1888
- Billis R.V., and Kenyon, A.S., *Pastoral Pioneers of Port Phillip*, 1974
- City of Footscray, Footscray, *A Pictorial Record of the Municipality from 1859 to 1988*, 1989
- City of Moonee Valley and V.C.C.C.M. *The Wurundjeri Willam The Original Inhabitants of Moonee Valley*, nd,
- Eidelsohn, Meyer, Stony Creek, *The Journey of a Waterway and its People*, Friends of Stony Creek, 1997
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## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

*Living Museum of the West*

Port of Melbourne General Plan., Melbourne Harbor Trust, 1920

## **Appendix 5 - Criteria and Heritage Grading Systems**

## ***Heritage Assessment***

### **Evaluation & selection methodology**

(see also Butler, 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 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.

<b>Individual place heritage grading 1989</b>	<b>Threshold of heritage significance</b>	<b>Relevant Statutory body for heritage listing or protection</b>	<b>1999-2000 individual heritage value equivalent adopted for this study</b>	<b>Qualification needed for identified areas, streetscapes, or precincts</b>
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 6 - Principal Australian Historical Themes**

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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

## Historic Places - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

- 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 - Significant Trees in the City of Maribyrnong

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 7 - Study Area

